

to Dr. J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
"Observe This! Every bottle of the  
genuine Peppin bears the written signature of J. S.  
Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia,  
Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.  
Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

#### BANK NOTE LIST.

MAINE.	
Agricultural Bank, Brewer	worthless
Bangor Bank, Bangor	do
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor	do
Bath Bank, Bath	do
Cashier Bank, Castine	do
City Bank, Portland (closed)	do
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, old plate	redeemed
Cashier Bank, Calais	44½ disc't
Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta	worthless
Exchange Bank, Portland	do
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do
Globe Bank, Bangor	do
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland	do
Hallowell Bank, Hallowell	do
Hallowell and Augusta, Hallowell	do
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec	do
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec	do
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	do
Machine Bank, Machias (never went into operation)	do
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	24½ disc't
Megantic Bank, Camden	worthless
Maine Bank, Portland	do
Naukeag Bank, Vassalboro	do
Portland Bank, Portland	do
Union Bank, Brunswick (closing)	do
Old Town Bank, Old Town	do
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg	do
Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport	do
People's Bank, Bangor	do
Penobscot Bank, Bangor	do
Stillwater Canal, at Orono	do
Saco Bank, Saco	do
St. Croix Bank, Calais	do
Washington County Bank, Calais	do
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset	do
Waterville Bank, Waterville	do
Waldo Bank, Belfast	do
Washburn Bank, Washburn	do
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	14½ disc't
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Concord Bank, Concord	worthless
Exeter Bank, Exeter	do
Granville Bank, Granville	do
Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough	do
H. H. Union Bank, Portsmouth	do
Penobscot Bank, Plymouth (closing)	do
Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth	do
Woolborough Bank, Woolborough	do
VERMONT.	
Agricultural Bank, Troy	worthless
Bennington Bank, Bennington	do
Commercial Bank, Passumpsic	do
Essex Bank, Guilford	do
Green Mountain Bank, (Grand)	do
Jefferson County Bank, do	do
Phoenix Bank, Philadelphia	do
Windsor Bank, Windsor	do
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Ambler Bank, Ambler	worthless
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
American	do
Molding Interest	do
Edison	do
Franklin	do
Commercial	do
Orestal	do
Lafayette	do
Kelly	do
Commonwealth	do
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	do
Chelmsford Bank, Chelmsford	do
City Bank, Lowell (transf.)	do
Charlestown Bank, Charlestown (closing)	redeemed
Colonial Bank, Taunton	worthless
Citizens' Bank, South Scituate (closing)	do
Duxbury Bank, Duxbury	do
East Bridgewater Bank	do
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing)	do
Essex Bank, Salem	do
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, S. Scituate	do
Farmers' Bank, Rockport	do
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing)	do
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do
Lowell Bank, Lowell	do
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, Nantucket	do
Midchester Bank, Cambridge (closing)	do
Meriden Bank, Meriden	do
Norfolk Bank, Norfolk	do
Norfolk Bank, Lynn	do
Newburyport Bank	do
Phoenix Bank, Nantucket	50 a disc't
Phoenix Bank, Charlestown	do
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury	do
Sutton Bank, W. Hallowell	do
Washburn Bank, Washburn (closing)	do
RHODE ISLAND.	
R. I. Agricultural Bank, (transf.)	do
Burrillville Bank, Burrillville	do
East Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich	50 a disc't
East Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich	do
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Pawtucket	worthless
Franklin Bank, Providence	do
General Exchange Bank, Gloucester	do
Hamilton Bank, Scituate	do
Passumpsic Bank, Scituate	do
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport	worthless
Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport	do
Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport	do
Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport	do
NEW YORK.	
New York City	do
Old Safety Fund, good banks	2 a do
Old Safety Fund, good banks	2 a do
Old Safety Fund, good banks	2 a do
Old Safety Fund, good banks	2 a do

#### Moore's Essence of Life.

The Great Remedy for Coughs, Whooping Coughs, and Bowel Complaints.

It has been used for more than fifty years with great success, and has gained a world-renowned reputation. This reputation, it is the purpose of the proprietor to keep up and keep increasing. Believing that it is a most beautiful article, and a certain Remedy for the above complaints, he has no hesitation in publicly recommending it to the public. Thousands die annually who might be saved, did they but check their cold at the beginning. Coughs, slight perhaps at first, are allowed to increase in violence, until a cure is impossible. If every one, who is at the head of a family, would but procure a bottle of Essence of Life, and place it upon their shelf, and when the cold or cough begins take a tea spoonful, much suffering might be prevented. The Whooping Cough can be cured in a week if taken at the commencement of the disease. Thousands of certificates might be published if necessary, to attest the truth of the above assertion. But the proprietor thinks it unnecessary to produce them at present, as the name of "Moore's Essence of Life" is recommended enough of itself. For Whooping Cough, it is a sure cure. For Bowel Complaint it is as sure in the cure. Suffer not the slightest relaxation of the bowels to go on without checking it. For sale in Quincy by Mrs. Hayden, So. Quincy by H. A. Ramsdell & Co., So. Brimley by G. Perkins, So. Brimley by A. Bates, Agt. Div. No. 80. Prepared by E. E. Hayward, Hadley, Mass., from the only original Receipt in Mr. J. Moore's own handwriting now in existence. The Receipt was conveyed to Mrs. Hayward, (daughter of Dr. Moore) in the form of a will years before his death. Be sure and get the genuine prepared by, and having the written signature of E. E. Hayward.

#### VOLUME XVI.

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Over 12,000 & Co's store Hancock Street

#### CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

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All advertisements, by yearly advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business; all orders to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.  
Letters must in all cases be post-paid.

#### AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions:  
JOSEPH B. BACOCK, Quincy Railway.  
GEORGE H. LOCKE, Stone Quarries.  
JOHN P. BACON, Dorchester.  
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.  
JOSEPH P. CLEVELAND, Abington.  
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.  
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.  
FREDMAN HUNT, New York City.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### FAMILY CONFIDENCE.

Grief has a strange power in opening the hearts of those who sorrow in common. The father, who has seemed to you, not so much neglectful, as careless of your aims, and purposes;—toward whom there have been in your younger years, yearnings of affection, which his childlike in manner has seemed to repress, now grows under the sad light of the broken household, into a friend. The heart feels a joy, it cannot express, in its freedom to love and to cherish. There is a pleasure wholly new to you, in telling him of your youthful projects, in listening to his questionings, in seeking his opinions, and in yielding to his judgment.

It is a sad thing for the child, and quite as sad for the parent, when this confidence is withdrawn. Many a man, with a time, with a bursting heart, you have longed to tell him of some boyish grief, or to ask his guidance out of some boyish trouble; but at the sight of that calm, inflexible face, and at the sound of his measured words,—your enthusiastic yearnings toward his love, and his counsel, have all turned back upon your eager, and sorrowing heart; and you have gone away to hide in secret, the tears which the lack of his sympathy has wrung from your soul.

But now, over the tomb of her, for whom you weep in common, there is a new light breaking; and your only fear is, lest you may weary him with what may seem a barren show of your confidence.

Nelly, too, is nearer now than ever; and with her, you have no fears of your extravagance; you listen delightedly by the evening flame, to all that she tells you of the neighbors of your boyhood. You shudder somewhat at her general praises of the blue-eyed Madge; a shudder that you can hardly account for, and which you do not seek to explain. It may be, that there is a clinging and tender memory yet—wakened by the home atmosphere—of the divided sixpence.

Of your quondam friend Frank, the pleasant recollection of whom revives again under the old roof-tree, she tells you a very little; and that little in a hesitating, and indifferent way that surprises you. Can it be, you think, that there has been some cause of unkindness?

—Clarence is still very young! The fire glows warmly upon the accustomed hearth stone; and—save that vacant place, never to be filled again—and home cheer reigns even in this time of your mourning. The spirit of the lost parent seems to linger over the remnant of the household; and the Bible upon its stand—the book so sadly forgotten—seems still to open on your promises, in her sweet tones; and to call you, as it were, with her angel voice, to the land that she inherits.

And when late night has come, and the household is quiet, you call up in the darkness of your chamber, that other night of grief, which followed upon the death of Charlie. That was the boy's vision of death; and this is the youthful vision. Yet essentially, there is but little difference. Death levels the capacities of the living, as it levels the strength of its victims. It is as grand to the man, as to the boy; its teachings are as deep for age as for infancy.

You may learn its manner, and estimate its approaches; but when it comes, it comes always with the same awful front that it wore to your boyhood. Reason and Revelation may point to rich issues that unfold from its very darkness; yet all these are no more to your bodily sense, and no more to your enlightened hope, than those foreshadowings of peace, which rest like a halo, on the spirit of the child, as he prays in guileless tones.—OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN!

It is a holy and a placid grief that comes over you;—not crushing, but bring-

ing to light from the grave of boyhood at its better and nobler instincts. In their light, your wild plans of youth look s.dly misshapen; and in the impulse of the hour you abandon them; holy resolutions beam again upon your soul like sunlight; your purposes seem bathed in goodness. There is an effervescence of the spirit, that carries away all foul matter, and leaves you in a state of calm, that seems kindred to the land and to the life, whither the sainted mother has gone.

This calm brings a smile in the middle of tears, and an inward looking, and leaning toward that Eternal Power which governs and guides us;—with that smile and that leaning, sleep comes like an angelic minister, and fondles your wearied frame, and thought, into that repose which is the mirror of the destroyer.

—Poor Clarence, he is like the rest of the world,—whose goodness lies chiefly in the occasional throbs of a better nature, which soon subside, and leave them upon the old level of desire.

As you lie between waking and sleeping, you have a fancy of a sound at your door;—it seems to open softly; and the tall figure of your father wrapped in his dressing-gown stands over you, and gazes as he gazes on you before;—his look is very mournful; and he murmurs your mother's name; and—sighs; and—looks again; and passes out.

At morning, you cannot tell if it was real, or a dream. Those higher resolves too, which grief, and the night made, seem very vague and shadowy. Life with its ambitious, and cankerous desires, wakes again. You do not feel them at first; the subjugation of holy thoughts, and of reaches toward the Infinite, leave their traces on you, and perhaps bewilder you into a half consciousness of strength. But at the first touch of the grosser elements about you,—on your very first entrance upon those duties which quit pride or shame, and which are pointing at you from every quarter,—your holy calm, your high-born purpose,—your spiritual cleavings pass away, like the electricity of August storms, drawn down by the thousand glittering turrets of a city.

The world is stronger than the night; and the bindings of sense are ten-fold stronger than the most exquisite delirium of soul. This makes you feel, or will one day make you feel, that life,—strong life and sound life,—that life which lends approaches to the Infinite, and takes hold on heaven, is not so much a Progress as it is a Resistance!

There is one special confidence, which in all your talk about plans, and purposes, you do not give to your father; you reserve that for the ear of Nelly alone. Why happens it that a father is almost the last confidant that a son makes in any matter deeply affecting the feelings? Is it the fear that a father may regard such matter as boyish? Is it a lingering suspicion of your own childishness; or of that extreme of affection which reduces you to childishness?

Why is it always, that a man of whatever age or condition, forbears to exhibit to those, whose respect for his judgment, and the mental abilities he seeks only, the most earnest qualities of love, and those intense susceptibilities of love, which underlie his nature, and which give a color, in spite of him, to the habit of his life? Why is he so morbidly anxious to keep out of sight any extravagances of affection, when he blurs officiously to the world his extravagant needs of action and of thought? Can any lover explain me this?

Again, why is a sister, the one of all others, to whom you first whisper the dawning of any strong emotion;—as if it were a weakness, that her charity alone could cover?

However it may be, you have a long story for Nelly's ear. It is some days after your return; you are strolling down a quiet, wooded lane—a remembered place,—when you first open to her your heart. You talk of Laura Dalton. You describe her to Nelly, with the extravagance of a glowing hope. You picture those qualities that have attracted you most; you dwell upon her beauty, her elegant figure, her grace of conversation, her accomplishments. You make a study of the feeds your passion as you go on. You rise by a frenzy of feeling, that she has never excited before. You are quite sure that you would be wretched, and miserable, without her.

—Do you mean to marry her? says Nelly.

It is a question that gives a swift bound to the blood of youth. It involves the idea of possession; and of the dependence of the cherished one upon your arm and strength. But the admiration you entertain, seems almost too lofty for this; Nelly's question makes you diffident of reply; and you lose yourself in a new story of those excellencies of speech, and of figure, which have so charmed you.

Nelly's eye, on a sudden, becomes full of tears.

#### QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1852.

—What is it, Nell?"  
—Our mother; Clarence."  
The word, and the thought dampen your ardor; the sweet watchfulness, and gentle kindness of that parent, for an instant, make a sad contrast with the showy qualities you have been naming; and the spirit of that mother—called up by Nelly's words—seems to hang over you, with an anxious love, that subdues all your pride of passion.

But this passes; and now,—half believing that Nelly's thoughts have run over the same ground with yours,—you turn special pleader for your fancy. You argue for the beauty, which you just now affirmed; you do your utmost to win over Nelly to some burst of admiration. Yet there she sits beside you, thoughtfully, and half sadly, playing with the frail autumn flowers that grow at her side. What can she be thinking? You ask it by a look.

She smiles,—takes your hand, for she will not let you grow angry,—  
"I was thinking, Clarence, whether this Laura Dalton, would after all, make a good wife,—such an one as you would love always?"

#### A little John Bulling.

We copy below an article from the *Montreal Transcript* of recent date, for the purpose of amusing our readers. It cannot possibly excite anything more hurtful than laughter among American readers; and with the more liberal class of Englishmen, we have no doubt but it will call forth, if deemed worthy of notice, a contemptuous rebuke. The day for such silly superciliousness has gone by.

The following is a rather smart reply to Mr. Webster's insolent and vain-glorious note to the Austrian Ambassador, which we saw at the time, and said, was written not for Europe, where it would be laughed at as a consummate specimen of diplomatic vulgarity, which Mr. Webster was far too clever a man to perpetrate without a reason. The worst of it is that this habit of grandiloquence will some day lead the United States, when the popular cry of the day is omnipotent, to some act of arrogance and folly, which will draw on them the signal chastisement of some one of the great European powers. Nothing but domestic troubles prevented France, on two occasions, from having "a shy" at them; and so strong is the feeling in France at the insolence of their language, that we do not believe anything will prevent its being resented the next time like provocation is given.

Boston and New York are not quite so strong, either by nature or art, as Acra and Algiers were. A commodore's squadron would walk into either. The Americans think them very strong, but every body else knows that the defenses are quite contemptible. Their only true defence would be a strong fleet on the coast. They have plenty of the best sailors in the world; but what is the use of sailors without ships? They have one guard ship at New York; at Boston we believe none; and they would have to rely entirely on volunteers to man their batteries. While such a power as France exists, no state that she can reach, by land or sea, is safe from invasion.

We are far from saying that any power on earth could conquer the United States, or that their free inhabitants would not arise as one man against any enemy. But in proportion to the extent of her maritime frontier, there is no state so defenceless; nor is there any which has so small a navy in proportion to her commercial marine. Her arsenals and dockyards, though respectable in quality are deficient in extent, for any great and sudden effort that maritime defence, against a powerful enemy, might require. The errors of Plattsburg and New Orleans may not be repeated any more than those of Braddock and Cornwallis. The Americans have had, with one or two exceptions, what gamblers call "a run of luck"; but they will be very reckless gamblers, indeed, if they always calculate on their opponents' false play.

The strength and resources, both intellectual and physical, of the States, are, however, much greater than the caustic German is willing to admit. They lie principally in the opulence and number of the inhabitants of the Eastern States, and the vast increase of the West, which cannot be invaded nor blockaded. Austria has one source of weakness. The States are free from the dissatisfaction of a large portion of her subjects; The States, one with which Austria is not cursed, negro slavery.

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.—Austria is a small, insignificant spot on the map compared with the gigantic greatness of America," says David Webster. Yes, on the map that is the fact. But in the world, in military, intellectual and material relations, in might and influence Austria is, in reality, gigantic, while, in the same reality, America, vast as it is on the map, is but a small spot in comparison. And against

is Austria Daniel Webster proposes to make war by sea and land! In what does the greatness of America consist? 1. In the tremendous extent of its forests and swamps. 2. In the terribly immense tedium of its monotony, in which it resembles the desert expanse of the ocean, where he who has seen one thing, has seen everything. 3. In the gigantic stupidity of its conceit and wind-baginess. 4. In the tremendous greatness of its humbug; only simple children, and ignorant fops; allow themselves to be humbugged. But the true greatness of America, how is it with that? It is humbug.—*Die Katholische Kirchenzeitung.*

#### Little or Nothing from Nothing.

Under this modest title, the "gem dropper" of the Chicago Journal, gives one of the prettiest domestic scenes, we ever met in a newspaper. Its charming and natural simplicity will touch a cord in every parent's heart:  
"Yesterday we saw a wagon loaded with wheat coming into town—nothing strange in that, certainly. And a man driving the team, and a woman perched on the load beside him, and a child throne in the woman's lap—nothing strange in that either. And it required no particular shrewdness to determine that the woman was the property—personal of course—of the man, and that the black eyed, round faced child, was the property of both of them.

So much we saw—so much we suppose everybody saw, who looked. It is a fair inference that the wife came in to help her husband "trade out" a portion of the proceeds of the wheat, the product of so much labor, and so many sunshines and rains.

The pair were somewhere this side—a fine point of observation, isn't it!—this side of forty, and it is presumptive, if blessed like their neighbors, they left two or three children at home, "to keep house" while they came to town—perhaps two girls and a boy, or as it is material to us, two boys and one girl.

Well, we follow the pair, in and through, until the wheat was sold, the money paid, and then for the trade—the baby was shifted from shoulder to shoulder, or sat down upon the floor to run into mischief, like a sparkling globe of quicksilver on a marble table, while calicoes were priced, sugar and tea tasted, and plates "rung." The good wife looked askance at a large mirror that would be just the thing for the best room, and the roll of carpeting of most becoming pattern, but it won't do they must wait till next year. Ah! there is music in those next years, that orchestra cannot make.

And so they look, and price and purchase, the summer supplies, the husband while eyeing the little roll of bank notes growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Then comes an "aside" conference, particularly confidential.—She takes him aside affectionately by the button and looks up in his face—she has fine eyes by the by—with an expression eloquent of "do now—it will please them so." And what do you suppose they talk of? Toys for the children; John wants a drum, and Jane a doll, and Jenny a book, all pictures, "just like Susan so and so's." The father looks "nonsense," but feels in his pockets for the required silver, and the mother having gained the point, hastens away, baby and all, for the toys. There acts the mother—she had half promised, not all, that she would bring them something, and she is happy all the way home, not for the bargain she has made, but for the pleasant surprise in those three brown parcels. And you ought to have been there when she got home, when the drum and the doll and the book were produced—and thumbed and cradled and thumped—wasn't it a great house!

Happiness is so cheap, what a wonder that there is no more of it in the world.—*Electric.*

AN AFFECTIONATE SPIRIT.—We sometimes meet with men who seem to think that any indulgence in affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded by its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unattractive sight on earth than one of these families without a heart.

A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than to take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship, and knows the worth of sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery, than to be robbed of the hidden treasures of his heart? Who would not rather bury his wife than to bury his love for her? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave, than entomb his paternal affection?

Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, parental and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love everybody and everything

that is lovely. Teach your children in love; to love the rose, the robin; to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic cultures, to give them warm hearts and ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too numerous. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God—love to man.

#### A Squatter's Speech.

The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, on the Homestead Bill before Congress. Mr. Brown is a member of the House of Representatives, and his speech was delivered in that body. He said:

"I know something, Mr. Chairman, of squatter life. It was my fortune to have been raised in a new and unsettled country. I know something of the toils and hardships, and privations encountered by the squatters. I shall not detain you with a recital of all that I have seen, and heard and felt. One incident I may relate. It will tell you why my heart is with these people. When I was a boy—a very little boy—an honest, but poor man settled (squatted is a better word) in the county where I yet reside. Removing from South Carolina, he pitched his tent amid the unbroken forest in the dead of winter. He had two sons able to work. He was in a strange land, without money and without friends. But with an iron will, such as none but squatters have, he attacked the forest. It receded before him, and in three short months the sun, which had been shut out for many centuries, was permitted to shine on a spot of earth in which the squatter had planted corn. Day by day he might have been seen following his plough, while his sons plied the hoe."

"I will not tell you, as heaven's wise decree, that 'by the sweat of their brows they should gain their bread.' Industry and economy brought not wealth, but a competency. The elder of the two sons followed the example of the father, and cultivated the soil. The younger, with such moderate qualifications as a frontier country could afford, studied law and practised with success. In an evil hour for his private fortune, he was drawn into politics. He was elected to the State Legislature, to Congress, Judge of the Circuit Court, Governor of his State, to Congress again and again, but he never forgot that he was the squatter's son. He stands before you to-day the humble advocate of the squatter's rights."

UNBELLAS.—THEIR ORIGIN.—It is not a hundred years since a very eccentric Englishman, named Jonas Hanway, having returned from his travels in the East, (the record of which is preserved in voluminous quarto form, in some old libraries,) appeared in the streets of London on a rainy day (it does rain in England sometimes) with a queer notion imported from China, in the shape of what is now called umbrellas. It was the first ever seen or used in England, and probably the first in Europe. It attracted such curious and indignant notice that the eccentric Jonas was soon surrounded by a furious English mob, and was badly pelted with mud and other convenient missiles for his presumptuous audacity in attempting to screen his head and figure from the rain, which all true born Englishmen, from time immemorial, had allowed to beat upon them without resistance, as an "inevitable visitation," from the powers above upon all who chose to leave the shelter of a roof in a storm or shower. The incident made a noise, and in spite of ridicule, the "outlandish, new fashioned notion" began to take mightily with the extensively bedazzled people of England; and as the new machine was found to be as effective against the rays of summer's sun as against the falling rain, the learned condescended to borrow a name for it from the Latin diminutive form of "umbra," a shade; "UMBRELLA," a little shade. Poor Jonas Hanway's innovation, so unpopular at first, merely shows what disadvantage it is to a man to be a little advanced of the age.

New York Day Book.

#### RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

There are thirteen religious journals published in the City of New-York. Their respective names, ages, and circulation are as follows:

	Years Published.	Circulation.
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Observer, (Congregationalist) 29 18,000  
Christian Advocate, (Methodist) 26 29,000  
Ch'n. Intelligencer, (Ref. Dutch) 22 6,000  
Evangelist, (Presbyterian) 22 12,000  
Churchman, (Episcopalian) 22 2,000  
Recorder, (Baptist) 12 8,000  
Freeman's Journal and Cath. Register 12 8,000  
True Wesleyan 9 5,000  
Protestant Churchman, (Episcopal) 8 1,700  
Sabbath Recorder, (Baptist) 8 1,200  
Inquirer, (Unitarian) 6 2,500  
Independent, (Congregationalist) 4 10,000  
Ch'n. Ambassador, (Universalist) 14 6,000

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#### ANECDOTE. A FACT.

A young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march upon the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stopping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands.—At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no, the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America.—*Baltimore paper.*



## Farmer's Department.

## Agricultural Science.

**CABBAGES.**—The cabbage has lately been chemically examined, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe, with a view to its substitution for that root. It is found to be richer in muscle-forming matter than any crop we grow. It contains more fibrin or gluten, of which substance the muscles are made, and hence is richer in the material essential to the health, growth and strength of an animal; wheat contains about 12 per cent. of it, beans 25 per cent., but dried cabbage contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of this all important material, of which the principal mass of the animal structure is built.

An acre of good land will produce 40 tons of cabbage; one acre of 20 tons of drum-head cabbage will yield 1,500 lbs. of gluten; one acre of Swedish turnips will produce about 20 tons, which will yield 400 lbs. of gluten; one acre of 25 bushels of wheat will yield 200 lbs. of gluten; one acre of 12 tons of potatoes, will yield 50 lbs. of gluten. Such is the variation of our general crops, as to the amount of this gluten, this special kind of nourishment, this muscle-sustaining principle, which accounts for the preference given by experienced farmers to the cabbage as food for stock and milk cows.

The cabbage flourishes best in a moist rich soil, such as reclaimed swamps; it is more hardy than the turnip in its incipient growth, and at a stage when the whole fields of turnips are liable to be swept off by the fly, cabbage plants enough to set an acre can be effectively protected under a few panes of glass, or a yard or two of gauze in a frame in the garden.

It is best for those farmers who plant cabbages, to raise the plants from the seed carefully in their gardens, in beds like onions, and then transplant the sprouts, when about six inches high, to the field.

In the early stage of growth the cabbage requires careful cultivation, most of which, however, may be done with the plow and horse hoe; as soon as the leaves expand and shade the ground, weeds are effectively prevented from growing enough to injure the crop or propagate their own seed. This leaves the field in as fine condition for the next crop as could be desired.

Cabbage roots should have plenty of room to shoot away down. The ground for them should be deeply spaded in a garden, and deep plowed in a field.

Any rich compost or well rotted manure is good for cabbage; coarse or unfermented manure is not good. Ashes, plaster of Paris, bone dust, potash, and a little salt will be found beneficial, but above all, if our farmers could save the urine of the stable and apply that mixed with two-thirds of rain water during a shower, just on the top of the ground, they would find the cabbages grow to a very large size, and with fine firm heads. This plan of manuring has been long practiced by the Dutch, English and Scotch gardeners.—*Scientific American.*

**THE FLORAL PROCESSIONS**, by the teachers and pupils of the Warren St. Chapel, from an adventurous experiment on a very small scale at first, came to be extensive and delightful pageants, marking and crowning the celebration of the National Anniversary in Boston. The growth of the city and the failure to receive any thing like a commensurate remuneration for the great labor and enlarged preparations demanded from year to year, led necessarily to the discontinuance of the out door display;—leaving it to smaller places to follow the example set in the metropolis, as long as such a display here was practicable. But the Chapel still continues its good work in another form: as will be seen by the Circular in another column, the requests in which we trust, will be promptly and liberally answered, for several reasons. In the first place generous patronage is due to an Institution which has heretofore provided such a lovely spectacle, for the delight of thousands; secondly, the recreation of a kind of a kind to teach the young how amusements may be enjoyed without coarse accompaniments or moral danger; and thirdly, as this is one of the means of self-support employed by the Chapel, encouragement is deserved on the principal of helping those who are earnest in helping themselves.—But the Circular speaks for itself and the Chapel is too well known to allow of a doubt that the appeal made will receive generous response.

**THE PROPHECY UTTERED BY SENATOR BENTON** MAY 16, 1826.—“Westward the star of empire takes its way, the cause of conquest is from North to South, because the man that handles iron, will be master of him that wields gold. But the course of emigration is from East to West—because it begins in the East, and to accomplish the work of God, must end in the West. These purposes will be accomplished—the valley of the Mississippi will be filled up—the barrier of the Rocky Mountains will be passed—the boundary of the Pacific will be completed—the oldest and the youngest people will be brought together, and the emigration of the human race will stop where it began, upon the borders and confines of the Celestial City.”

## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, July, 3. 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

To-morrow is the Sabbath of the nation, a day to be kept holy so long as liberty shall exist among us. The men who began and carried through the revolution were animated with a burning desire for liberty. They fought not for the name but for liberty itself. Their object was not merely to change the form of government under which they were living, but to change the spirit of it. They had inherited a love of religious and political liberty from their sturdy Puritan ancestors. They wished to be free and that their children should be free. To effect so great a result they periled everything that was precious to them. The loss of trade, of property, of life, and all that makes life happy, was a consideration that weighed nothing against the loss of liberty. To such men as Hancock, Quincy, and Adams, the great leaders in the Revolution for Independence, the sentiment of love of Liberty had become a principle and the governing principle of their hearts. In all their speeches and writings there is no recognition of such low motives as what shall we lose and what shall we gain by resistance to the arbitrary acts of the mother country. Their minds were imbued with a higher and nobler spirit. The declaration of independence “may cost treasure and it may cost blood.” “We may die; die, colonists; die, slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold.”—That was the spirit of John Adams. That was the example that the men of the Revolution set for their descendants: It was not a declaration of opinions adapted to the exigency of a party made for the purpose of effecting a temporary result, afterwards to be set aside as worthless and false, but a declaration of principles, immortal because built of truth and justice, the attributes of the Eternal Being—made too at a time of “thick gloom” and against the mightiest monarchy of all the earth, then in the acme of its power and glory. If Edmund Burke could say with truth at the close of the last century, that the age of calculators, economists and sophists had come and the glory of Europe had departed forever, what ought to be said of us, the recipients of the highest blessings ever conferred upon man and obtained by toils and sacrifices such as have rarely, if ever, been recorded in the history of man.

Even the day made immortal by the Declaration of Independence, is converted into an occasion for the display of partisan Rhetoric and the indulgence of partisan feelings and passions. It is not a day for tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy. Men must now put a guard upon their tongue, and speak of Liberty with the utmost care lest they give offence. If they strive to come up in their lives and conduct to the sentiment of Jefferson, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, the vials of wrath are opened upon their devoted heads. The grand theme of our orators on this day is not as of old on liberty. Other words are substituted in its place. We now must praise the syn-bols—the external forms of Liberty. We must adopt more and more the Catholic forms of worship. Our faculties are becoming gross—the spirit inheres in the flesh more and more. We cannot commune with the spirit of liberty—we cannot contemplate it until it becomes an idea, a sentiment, and a principle, entering into every thought and act of life. The ideals of good and holy men in past ages were nothing but visions without any foundation in truth, proceeding not from God. What we can see and touch is real—nothing else is real. We must all join hands and sing praises to the outward institutions, which men allege are the embodiment of liberty. But the forms of a free Commonwealth, history attests, may become the organ of despotism and arbitrary power. While we are chanting hymns before the Temple of Liberty we may be unconsciously singing the dirge of liberty itself.

Our readers need not be told that there once lived in this town men who loved and worshipped liberty itself, and would have counted it an honor to die for it. Hancock, Quincy Jr., and Adams are the names which this town gave to the cause of independence. There are no brighter ones in the history of the Revolution. They regarded neither wealth nor power nor honor in comparison with liberty. They dreaded and warned the people of that fatal delusion—the form of a free Constitution when its spirit had departed. “The mystical appellations,” said Josiah Quincy Jr., “of loyalty and allegiance, the venerable names of government and good order, and the sacred ones of piety and public virtue, have been alternately prostituted to the abominable purpose of enslaving the people of this Commonwealth.”

We close these remarks by an extract from the same author as illustrative of the spirit and patriotism of men in the darkest period of our history and also as deserving the attention and study of our people, who it seems to us are inclined to regard the ascendancy of party as paramount to the claims of justice and liberty. “Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor threats of a ‘halter’ intimidate. For under God we are determined, that whosoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called to make our exit, we will die freemen.—Well do we know that all the regalia of this world cannot dignify the death of a villain, nor diminish the ignominy with which a slave shall quit his existence.—Neither can it taint the unblemished honor of a son of freedom, though he should make his departure on the already prepared gibbet or be dragged to the newly erected scaffold for execution. With the plaudits of his conscience he will go off the stage. A crown of joy and immortality shall be his reward. The history of his life his children shall venerate. The virtues of their sire shall excite their emulation.”

ten minutes to one lesson; and this plan he was obliged to follow in order to satisfy the community in which he is located. Mr. Gates of Dedham agreed with Mr. Butler, Mr. Keith of Weymouth, thought that the studies should be few and perfectly understood.

At the close of the debate, the Association adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M. In the afternoon, the subject of Mr. Newcomb's lecture was taken up for discussion, and occupied nearly the whole of the session.

In the evening, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. Jas. H. Means of Dorchester, upon the “Relation that should exist between Parents and teachers.” This was an exceedingly valuable lecture, and met the approbation of all present, both parents and teachers. It was a lecture that should be heard or read by every parent who sends a child to school. As it has been proposed to print it, I will give you only its leading thoughts. 1st—Parents should sympathize with the teacher—he has hard work and incessant toil. 2d Parents should show respect to the teacher. 3d—Parents should enforce continual attendance of children at school. 4th—Parents should provide books and other needed instruments. 5th—Parents should not directly interfere with the duties of the school room. 6th—Parents should uphold teachers in discipline. 7th—Parents should show to their children that they have an interest in their studies: Teachers deserve a liberal support.

These several heads were eloquently discussed, and held the undivided attention of a delighted audience for nearly an hour.

After the close of the lecture, the meeting adjourned to meet at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The question for discussion Wednesday morning was, “Ought scholars to be required to report in regard to their own misconduct?” Mr. Capen of Dedham, took the affirmative, and Mr. Woodbury of Dorchester read an able essay of about twenty minutes duration in the negative. The question was then laid on the table, to give place to a lecture by Dana P. Colburn, Esq., of Dedham, upon “The management of Primary Schools.” This was a good lecture, addressed to teachers, and would not interest the general reader.

After the lecture, the Association proceeded to elect the following officers: President—John Kneeland of Dorchester; Vice Presidents—D. B. Hagar of West Roxbury, W. L. P. Boardman of Canton, and J. W. Tuck of Roxbury; Rec. Secretary—Clas. J. Capen of Dedham; Cor. Secretary—John Wilson of Dedham; Treasurer—Isaac Swan of Dorchester; Counsellors—E. W. Bartlett of West Roxbury, C. F. Patch of Milton, Seth Dewing, Jr., of Quincy, and S. L. Mead of West Dedham.

The “School District system” was then debated by Messrs. Tuck of Roxbury, Newcomb and Vose of Quincy, till the meeting adjourned, to meet again in the afternoon. Most of the members of the Association met at the table of the Hotel and passed about two hours very pleasantly with speech, sentiments and songs by the different members of the Association.

The members then assembled at the Church, and discussed the question in regard to the misconduct of children in school. The debate was conducted by Mr. Tuck of Quincy, Mr. Capen of Dedham, Mr. Woodbury of Dorchester, and Mr. Newcomb of Quincy. The Association then adjourned, to meet at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint.

The meeting, especially on Wednesday, was a large and interesting one and gave satisfaction to all parties. The accommodations at the hotel, however, were not all that could have been desired.

It is to be regretted, that there are many teachers in the County who do not attend these meetings, and it may well be questioned whether a teacher is doing his whole duty who neglects to attend, and does not take pains to keep up with the spirit of the times.

**PLATO.**

**SHORT SPEECHES.**—Daniel Webster began his recent speech in the great Indian Rubber case, in the following simple manner: “If I should detain the Court by the part I have to perform in this discussion for any great length of time, I hope the Court will believe that what I have to say is long only because I have not time to make it short.”

There is the testimony of the greatest living orator of the world in favor of short speeches. It requires far more talent to make a short speech than a long one. But that is not the opinion of the wind instruments with which the deliberative bodies of this unhappy country are afflicted. It is their conviction that a long speech is the same thing as a strong speech, and that the power of oratory lies in the lungs and not in the brains. They are so pleased with the sound of their own voices that they think everybody else shares their delight, and they never know when to leave off.—*Richmond Republican.*

**ERRATUM.**—In “T. K.'s” communication in our last paper, the word ‘substances,’ in the eighth line of the third paragraph, should be ‘causes.’

Henry Clay Dead. These words will bring tears to the eyes of millions, and call forth emotions too deep for utterance. HENRY CLAY, who for more than half a century has been the pride and glory of the American Republic, sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. The telegraph announces his decease this morning, and the sad intelligence spreads, as it flies, a mournful shadow over the nation. The light of a glorious life, so long flickering in its socket, is quenched. The eye is closed, the voice is mute, and the hand that has clasped myriads, with the warmth of faithful friendship, is cold in death.

The Statesman, the Orator, and the Patriot, without reproach and without a peer, is dead. Would that he could have lived until the day of the Anniversary of our country's Independence. And yet we should not mourn that his sufferings are ended.

“The lightnings may flash and the loud thunder rattle. He heeds not, he hears not, he's freed from all pain; He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle—No sound can awake him to glory again.”

N. Y. E. Mirror.

**Eulogium of Gen. Cass upon Henry Clay.**

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Gen. Cass delivered the following beautiful eulogium upon the life and services of Mr. Clay:

Mr. President.—Again has an impressive warning come to teach us that “in the midst of life we are in death.” The ordinary labors of this Hall are suspended, and its contents hushed before the power of Him who says to the storm of human passions, as he said of old to the waves of Galilee, “Peace be still.” The lessons of this Providence, severe as they may be, often become merciful dispensations like that which is now spreading sorrow through the land, and which is reminding us that we have higher duties to fulfill and graver responsibilities to encounter than those that meet us here, when we lay our hands upon His holy word, and invoke His holy name, and promise to be faithful to that constitution which he gave us in His mercy, and which He will withdraw only in the hour of our blindness and disobedience, and of His own wrath.

Another great man has fallen in our land, ripe indeed in years and in honors, but never dearer to the American people than when called from the theatre of his services and renown to that final bar, where the lofty and lowly must all meet at last.

I was often with him during his last illness. When the world and the things of the world were fast fading away before him, he knew that the silver cord was almost loosened, and that the golden bowl was breaking at the fountain, but he was resigned to the will of Providence, feeling that he who gave has the right to take away in his own good time and manner.

After his duty to his Creator and his anxiety for his family, his first care was for his country and the preservation and perpetuity of the constitution and the Union, dear to him in the hour of death as they were in the vigor of life, of that constitution and Union, whose defence in the last and greatest crisis of their peril had called forth all his energies and had stimulated these memorable and powerful exertions which he who witnessed can never forget, and which no doubt tended to the final catastrophe, which a nation now deplores with a unanimity not less honorable to themselves than to the memory of their affections.

And when we shall enter that narrow valley through which he has passed before us, and which leads to the judgment seat of God, may we be able to say in the beautiful language of the hymn of the dying Christian, “Dying but ever living triumphant.”

“The world recedes, it disappears; Heaven opens on my eyes, my ears With sounds seraphic ring. Lend, lend your wings, I mount, I fly, Oh grave where is thy victory, Oh death where is thy sting.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

**RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY.**—At a meeting of the Governor and Council Wednesday morning, the following resolution was adopted: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Boston, June 30th, 1852.

At a meeting of the Executive Council this day, it was

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of Henry Clay, the public offices be closed during the day, that minute guns be fired on the Common on the day of the funeral ceremonies at Washington, that the National Flag on the Capitol be displayed at half mast during the present session, and that the Council do now adjourn.

(Signed) AMASA WALKER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

**THE AMERICAN CILT.**—The last number of this excellent paper hails from Buffalo, to which city it has been transferred by its enterprising and talented conductor, T. D. McGee, Esq. It will in future be published in that city, as the official organ of Bishop Timon. As an Irish Catholic paper, the Cilt has no superior anywhere; and we heartily wish it all success in its new location.—*Catholic Herald.*

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The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger relates the following of General Cass:

“General Cass having been accosted today at the National Hotel by one of his friends, who observed that ‘the republic were ungrateful,’ the old statesman instantly checked him by assuring him that the republic of the United States had been remarkably grateful to him. ‘I crossed the Alleghenies on foot,’ said General Cass; ‘I rowed my own boat on the Ohio river; and from that humble position I have been exalted by the gratitude of the republic into every state of honor, trust, and emolument, except one, and for that one I have once been nominated, though not elected. If there be a man in this nation who has reason to thank the people for favors bestowed on him, I am that man.’ The would-be flatterer was snubbed. Let every American statesman set a similar example of forbearance and self-denial.”

**The Liquor Law—Action of the City Government.**

The Boston correspondent of the Newburyport Herald has some remarks upon this subject, in which we are reminded, that the Liquor Law of this State, is the first statute, which authorizes the Courts to impose duties upon city marshals and deputy marshals, foreign to the special service they are appointed to perform for the benefit of the municipal corporations whose servants they are. These officers have always been regarded merely as city officers, and the act by which they are liable to be called upon to enforce the laws of the State, is deemed to be objectionable, as it will take the police from their special duties, at the very period when there will be the most need of their services to keep the peace of the city, and protect the persons and property of the citizens.

We further learn from the correspondent above mentioned, that the object of placing the police force under the power of the State Courts, in the liquor bill was two fold. One was to obtain a body of efficient men to execute the obnoxious law, and another object was to make the cities of the Commonwealth liable for the property destroyed by their own agents, even though those agents were thus acting under the authority of the State Courts. After taking legal advice upon the subject, and obtaining an opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the liquor law, from a source entitled to the highest consideration, our city government have, with great unanimity, passed an ordinance abolishing the office of City Marshal and Deputy Marshal, so that Boston will have no municipal officers for the Courts to issue precepts to in liquor cases; and will thus escape all pecuniary responsibility for the liquor destroyed. Our new “Chief of Police,” with his deputies and assistants, will preserve the peace of the city, enforce the special laws of the State in relation to Boston, and all by-laws and ordinances of the City Council.

The forty-four constables, and the sheriff of the County and his deputies will have to enforce the liquor law, and thus assume all the responsibility of that enactment of doubtful constitutionality. These officers all give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. They are State officers, and there is a peculiar fitness that they should execute the general laws of the Commonwealth.—Some of these officers have taken legal advice in relation to their responsibility in enforcing the liquor law, and it will be difficult to find officers willing to incur the hazards of a decision against the constitutionality of that law, without they have a bond of indemnity against loss for executing the law. The position of Boston in regard to the law, has not been taken hastily or unadvisedly, but because the interests of our city demanded the step, for the reasons above set forth.

**THE LIQUOR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.**—The Supreme Court of Maine, now in session at Augusta, has decided that liquor cannot be seized in transitu, unless it be proved that such liquors are intended for sale. The following is the first paragraph of the decision:—

“It is competent for the State, by legislative enactment operating prospectively, to determine that articles injurious to the public health or morals shall not constitute property. If it should so conclude in relation to spirituous or intoxicating drinks, when designed to be used as a beverage, the conclusion would be justified by the history and experience of man, and would furnish no occasion to complain that any provision of the constitution had been violated.”

One of the editors of the Springfield Republican commenced wearing a pair of boots with rotary heels, some weeks since, and he is “much pleased with their operation.” He describes this invention as “a heel, to all appearances solid, but having its last layer detached at the edges and united at the centre by a mechanical fixture, which allows the heel to rotate in either direction.” By this contrivance, the running down of the heels at one side more than another is obviated.

In the best of spirits, the Convention adjourned.—*Commonwealth.*

**Dedication of Mount Hope.**

The lot of land lying partly in Roxbury, Mass., and partly in Weymouth, has been laid out for the purpose of a place, and called “Mount Hope” was set apart for the purposes for which it is designed, by appropriate religious ceremonies on Thursday afternoon, party, some three thousand in number present from Boston. The services were held in a neat grove, and were very interesting. Several Clergymen were present, was the venerable Dr. Shepley, and took part in them.

Here is something for fowl fanciers we have from undoubted authority a tleman of our acquaintance in a large town, has 11 hens, mixed breed, laid 51-2 dozen of eggs in 7 days, also had fourteen hens, mixed breed, half of whom did not begin their laying until the 15th of March) who between 15th and June 18th, laid 86 eggs, 67 dozen. Whose Shanghai, Dorking can boast of greater deeds in this. For hers not uncommon this story pretty good one; but it may be things after all.

All great things must be chronicled papers and immortalized: so we are that the biggest plank yet known, Portsmouth Eng. recently, a “day World's Fair.” It is 248 feet long, broad, and 6 inches thick. Large for a good sized political platform, rather stout for such a purpose.

**SHIP BUILDING.**—The Treasury of the year ending 30th June, 1851, of the number and description of vessels built that year, shows that Maine now at the head of the list, not only in number also in tonnage, as will be seen by the following:

	Ships.	All.	ers.	Total.
Maine,	102	4	148	254
N. York,	25	54	159	239
Mass.	50		83	133
Penn.	4	76	129	209

**CALIFORNIA GOLD.**—The total amount of gold shipped from California during the year 1851, according to the estimate house in San Francisco, \$12,705,195; carried overland, \$21,897,570; coined and manufactured, \$100,000; in hands of miners, bankers, &c., \$00—making the total production year, over SEVENTY AND A HALF millions of dollars. Some estimates make it five millions larger.

**MILITARY TALENT**, even of the order, is far from holding the first among intellectual endowments. It is of the lowest forms of genius, for it conversant with the highest and richest jets of thought.—*Channing.*

**Eighth District Free Soil Convention.** The delegates from the towns of the (old) Eighth District, met in convention at Dedham, on Wednesday; to choose delegates to the Free Soil National Convention. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The assembly was called to order by Daniel Downer, Jr., Esq., Chairman of the district Committee, and James M. Freeman Bellingham, was appointed Secretary.

Messrs. Keyes, of Dedham, Higginson, of Roxbury, and Bird, of Walpole, were appointed a committee to report preliminary officers of the convention.

They reported the following names: President—HOB. CHARLES FRANCIS AMES, of Quincy.

Vice Presidents—Fisher A. Kingsley, Weymouth, Willis Fisher, of Franklin, and Josiah C. Coville, of West Roxbury.

Secretaries—John A. Crehore, of Milton, and Henry W. Richards, of Dedham.

It was voted that members of the District Committees be invited to seats in this convention.

Messrs. Beale of Abington, Keyes of Roxbury, and Bird of Walpole, were appointed a committee to report preliminary officers of the convention.

Francis W. Bird of Walpole, Willis Jackson of Newton, Fisher A. Kingsley of Weymouth, Substitutes—John A. Crehore, of Milton, George Alden of Dedham, and James W. Ward of Abington.

Messrs. Keyes, Higginson, Hollis, Hunt and Bacon were then appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, which subsequently did in a most admirable manner. These resolves, which were unanimously adopted, were, in substance, that we are compelled, from war room, to defer to another paper.

Addresses, hearty, earnest, uncommencing, and full of the fire of 1848, followed from several gentlemen, an abstract whose remarks were reluctantly conceded to omit.

In the best of spirits, the Convention adjourned.—*Commonwealth.*



The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger relates the following of General Cass:

"General Cass having been accosted to-day at the National Hotel by one of his friends, who observed that 'the republic were ungrateful,' the old statesman instantly checked him by assuring him that the republic of the United States had been remarkably grateful to him. 'I crossed the Alleghenies on foot,' said General Cass; 'I rowed my own boat on the Ohio river; and from that humble position I have been exalted by the gratitude of the republic into every state of honor, trust, and emolument, except one, and for that one I have once been nominated, though not elected. If there be a man in this nation who has reason to thank the people for favors bestowed on him, I am that man.' The would-be flatterer was snubbed. Let every American statesman set a similar example of forbearance and self-denial."

### The Liquor Law—Action of the City Government.

The Boston correspondent of the Newburyport Herald has some remarks upon this subject, in which we are reminded, that the Liquor Law of this State, is the first statute, which authorizes the Courts to impose duties upon city marshals and deputy marshals, foreign to the special service they are appointed to perform for the benefit of the municipal corporations whose servants they are. These officers have always been regarded merely as city officers, and the act by which they are liable to be called upon to enforce the laws of the State, is deemed to be objectionable, as it will take the police from their special duties, at the very period when there will be the most need of their services to keep the peace of the city, and protect the persons and property of the citizens.

We further learn from the correspondent above mentioned, that the object of placing the police force under the power of the State Courts, in the liquor bill was two fold. One was to obtain a body of efficient men to execute the obnoxious law, and another object was to make the cities of the Commonwealth liable for the property destroyed by their own agents, even though those agents were thus acting under the authority of the State Courts. After taking legal advice upon the subject, and obtaining an opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the liquor law, from a source entitled to the highest consideration, our city government have, with great unanimity, passed an ordinance abolishing the office of City Marshal and Deputy Marshal, so that Boston will have no municipal officers for the Courts to issue precepts to in liquor cases; and will thus escape all pecuniary responsibility for the liquor destroyed. Our new "Chief of Police," with his deputies and assistants, will preserve the peace of the city, enforce the special laws of the State in relation to Boston, and all by-laws and ordinances of the City Council.

The forty-four constables, and the sheriff of the County and his deputies will have to enforce the liquor law, and thus assume all the responsibility of that enactment of doubtful constitutionality. These officers all give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties. They are State officers, and there is a peculiar fitness that they should execute the general laws of the Commonwealth. Some of these officers have taken legal advice in relation to their responsibility in enforcing the liquor law, and it will be difficult to find officers willing to incur the hazards of a decision against the constitutionality of that law, without they have a bond of indemnity against loss for executing the law. The position of Boston in regard to the law, has not been taken hastily or unadvisedly, but because the interests of our city demanded the step, for the reasons above set forth.

**THE LIQUOR LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.**—The Supreme Court of Maine, now in session at Augusta, has decided that liquor cannot be seized in transit, unless it be proved that such liquors are intended for sale. The following is the first paragraph of the decision:—

"It is competent for the State, by legislative enactment operating prospectively, to determine that articles injurious to the public health or morals shall not constitute property. If it should so conclude in relation to spirituous or intoxicating drinks, then designed to be used as a beverage, the conclusion would be justified by the history and experience of man, and would furnish occasion to complain that any provision of the constitution had been violated."

One of the editors of the Springfield Republican commenced wearing a pair of shoes with rotary heels, some weeks since, and he is "much pleased with their operation." He describes this invention as "a shoe, to all appearances solid, but having its center by a mechanical fixture, which is the heel to rotate in either direction." In this contrivance, the running down of the heels at one side more than another is avoided.

**DEDICATION OF MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.**—The lot of land lying partly in Dorchester and partly in Roxbury, Mass., which has been laid out for the purpose of a burial place, and called "Mount Hope Cemetery," was set apart for the purposes for which it is designed, by appropriate religious ceremonies on Thursday afternoon. A large party, some three thousand in number, were present from Boston. The services were held in a neat grove, and were exceedingly interesting. Several Clergymen, among whom was the venerable Dr. Sharp, were present, and took part in them.

Here is something for fowl fanciers which we have from undoubted authority. A gentleman of our acquaintance in a neighboring town, has 11 hens, mixed breed, who laid 51-2 dozen of eggs in 7 days. He has also had fourteen hens, mixed breed, (one half of whom did not begin their work until the 15th of March) who between January 15th and June 18th, laid 506 eggs, more than 67 dozen. Whose Shanghais, Dorkings, &c., can boast of greater deeds in their line?—For hens not uncommon this story seems a pretty good one; but it may be no great things after all.

All great things must be chronicled in the papers and immortalized: so we also state that the biggest plank yet known, reached Portsmouth Eng. recently, a "day after the World's Fair." It is 248 feet long, 22 inches broad, and 6 inches thick. Large enough for a good sized political platform, though rather stout for such a purpose.

**SHIP BUILDING.**—The Treasury report for the year ending 30th June, 1851, of the number and description of vessels built during that year, shows that Maine now stands at the head of the list, not only in number, but also in tonnage, as will be seen by the following:

Ships.	ers.	others.	Total.	Tonnage.
Maine,	102	4	148	77,388
N. York,	25	54	139	229
Mass.,	50	83	133	41,324
Penn.,	4	76	120	200

**CALIFORNIA GOLD.**—The total amount of gold shipped from California during the year 1851, according to the estimate of a house in San Francisco, \$42,735,195; amount carried overland, \$21,857,570; amount mined and manufactured, \$400,000; amount in hands of miners, bankers, &c., \$6,000,000—making the total production of the year, over SEVENTY AND A HALF MILLIONS of dollars. Some estimates make it four or five millions larger.

**MILITARY TALENT.** even of the highest order, is far from holding the first place among intellectual endowments. It is one of the lowest forms of genius, for it is not conversant with the cleanest and richest objects of thought.—*Channing.*

**Eighth District Free Soil Convention.**—The delegates from the towns composing the (old) Eighth District, met in convention at Dedham, on Wednesday; to choose delegates to the Free Soil National Convention. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

The assembly was called to order by Samuel Downer, Jr., Esq., Chairman of the District Committee, and James M. Freeman, of Bellingham, was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

Messrs. Keyes, of Dedham, Higginson of Roxbury, and Bird, of Walpole, were appointed a committee to report permanent officers of the convention.

They reported the following names:—**President.**—HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of Quincy.

**Vice Presidents.**—Fisher A. Kingsbury of Weymouth, Willis Fisher, of Franklin, Cornelius Cowing, of West Roxbury.

**Secretaries.**—John A. Crehore, of Milton, Henry W. Richards, of Dedham.

It was voted that members of the State and District Committees be invited to take seats in this convention.

Messrs. Beale of Abington, Keyes of Dedham, Hawes of Wrentham, Bacon of Newton, Downer of Dorchester, Cowing of West Roxbury, and Kingsbury of Weymouth, were appointed a committee to nominate delegates to the National convention, who subsequently reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were nominated and chosen, with authority to fill vacancies, viz:—Francis W. Bird of Walpole, William Jackson of Newton, Fisher A. Kingsbury of Weymouth, Substitutes—John A. Crehore, of Milton, George Alden of Dedham, James W. Ward of Abington.

Messrs. Keyes, Higginson, Holbrook, Hunt and Bacon were then appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, which they subsequently did in a most admirable series. These resolves, which were unanimously adopted, were compelled, from want of room, to defer to another paper.

Addresses, hearty, earnest, uncompromising, and full of the fire of 1848, followed from several gentlemen, an abstract of whose remarks we are reluctantly compelled to omit.

In the best of spirits, the Convention then adjourned.—*Commonwealth.*

### Juvenile Department.

#### The Mighty Cure-All.

Several gentlemen were talking one evening at the house of a friend, when one of them exclaimed, "Ah, depend upon it, a soft answer is a mighty cure-all."

At this stage of the conversation, a boy, who sat behind at a table studying his Latin grammar, began to listen, and repeated, as he thought, quite to himself, "A soft answer is a mighty cure-all." "Yes, that's it," cried the gentleman, starting, and turning round to see where the echo came from: "yes, that's it, don't you think so my lad?" The boy blushed a little at finding himself so unexpectedly addressed, but answered, "I don't know as I understand you; sir." "Well, I'll explain; then," said the gentleman, wheeling round in his chair; for it is a principle you ought to understand and act upon; besides it is the principle which is going to conquer the world. The boy looked more puzzled than ever, and thought he should like to know something that was equal to Alexander himself.

"I might as well explain," said he, "by telling you about the first time it conquered me. My father was an officer, and his notion was to settle everything by fighting; if boys ever gave me a saucy word, it was 'Fight 'em, Charley, fight 'em!'"

By and by I was sent to the famous school, and so it happened that my seat was next to a lad named Tom Tucker. When I found he lived in a small house behind the academy, I began to strut a little and talk about what my father was; but as he was a capital scholar, very much thought of by the boys, besides being excellent at bat and ball, we were soon on pretty good terms, and so it went on for some time. After a while some fellows of my stamp, and I with the rest, got into a difficulty with one of the ushers; and some how or other we got the notion that Tom Tucker was at the bottom of it.

"Tom Tucker, who is he?" I cried angrily. "I'll tell you know who I am; and we rattled on, until we fairly talked ourselves into a parcel of wolves. The boys then set me on to go down to Tom Tucker's, and let him know what he had to expect. Swelling with rage, I bolted into his yard, where he was at work with Trip and his little sister. 'I'll teach you to talk about me in this way,' I thundered, marching up to him. He never winced, or seemed the least frightened, but stood still, looking at me as mute as a lamb. 'Tell me,' I cried, throwing down my books, doubling up my fist, and sliding up to him, 'tell me, or I'll—kill you, I was going to say, for murder was in my heart. He stepped to one side, but answered firmly yet mildly, 'Charles, you may strike me as much as you please, I tell you I shan't strike back again; fighting is a poor way to settle difficulties. I'm thinking; when you are Charles Everett, I'll talk with you.'"

"Oh, what an answer was that! how it cowed me down! so firm, and yet so mild. I felt there was no fun in having the fight all on one side. I was ashamed of myself, my temper, and everything about me. I longed to get out of his sight. I saw what a poor, foolish way my way of doing things was. I felt that Tom had completely got the better of me; and that there was power in his principles superior to anything I had ever seen before; and from that hour Tom Tucker had an influence over me, which nobody ever had before or since; it has been for good too. That, you see, is the power, the mighty moral power of a soft answer."

"I have been about the world a great deal since then, and I believe," said the gentleman, "that nearly all, if not all the bickering, the quarrels, the disputes which arise among men, women, or children, in families, neighborhoods, churches, or even nations, can be cured by the mighty moral power of a soft answer; for the Scripture has, yes, it is just so; it stops the leek in the beginning."

Boys, study this principle. Try it. The fighting principle has been tried these many thousand years in the world, and everybody admits that the remedy is worse than the disease; in fact that it increases the disorder. Anger begets anger, fighting makes fighting, war leads to war, and so on. Difficulties are neither healed nor cured by it. Let's turn about and try the peace principle.—*Child's Paper.*

"To Day." Mr. Charles Hale's Saturday Gazette under this title gives us in a convenient compass all the news of the week. It is edited with much ability and good taste. The interesting story from the German of Hoffman, which has been continued through several numbers, was finished in the last number, and complete sets of the papers containing it may be had of Redding & Co.

**THE BOSTON MAIL.** in a lively notice of the New York Press, serves us up as follows:—*The Evening Mirror*, is something after the fashion of the Express, and again is not. It however has considerable of a tea-table reputation, is gallant, cavalierish, caters to that most pleasant and poetic of all

labors, the life and love of the New York ladies, is sprightly, dishes up in a capital vein the frivolities, scandal, frailties, bon mots, music, gaieties, parlor twaddle, and saloon gossip of the great Empire city, and in many other ways touches and tickles the fifth rib and every brain of its numerous readers. Being the handsomest printed paper in New York, of course it has some reputation on that score. But behind all that, and much better and more vital, it is conducted with no little masterliness. Fuller and corps are men of the time, and study with vigilance and success to make a luminous, bright-eyed, rosy-hearted, piquant, juicy and readable sheet.

**CHAMBERS' POCKET MISCELLANY.** Messrs. Gould & Lincoln have published the third volume of their charming little Pocket Miscellany, containing twenty-three articles, all of extreme interest.

As every one of those volumes is complete in itself, we should not hesitate to recommend every railroad traveller to take one of them as the companion of his journey, in preference to far the largest portion of the light literature of the day. For sale by C. Gill & Co.

### Littell's Living Age.

Contents of the Last Number.

Fardorougha, the Miser; Submarine Geography; Wanderer in Syria; Letters of Mrs. Piozzi; Queerly; Osborn's Arctic Journal; Uncle Tom's Cabin; Swift, Stella and Vanessa; David Macbeth Moir; Midnight Mass; Beni-Bu Ali.

### Marriages.

In Milford N. H. by Rev Nelson Hidden, Mr John B Bass of Quincy, to Miss Caroline S Knowlton of Milford N. H.

In Roxbury, 29 ultimo, by Rev Mr Trafson, Mr Vincent Osborne to Miss Mary E. Homan, both of Boston.

In Dorchester, 28 ultimo, at the First Church by Rev Mr Hall, Mr Stephen Clapp to Miss Martha Clapp; by Mr Frederick Reich to Miss Mary Clapp, both daughters of Mr Richard Clapp.

In this town, 26, of June ult, by Rev Mr Clark, Mr William F. Hared to Miss Alice T. Ewell, both of Dorchester.

In Hingham, 26 ultimo, by Rev Mr Stearns, Mr John S. Hooper, to Miss Maria L. Barnes of H.

### Deaths.

In this town June 30, ult, at the residence of her son Capt Elisha Thayer, Widow Phebe Thayer, aged 90 years, formerly of Randolph.

In this town June 27, ult, Mrs Roxanna A Bates, wife of Mr Thomas Bates, aged 85 years.

In Dorchester, N. Y. June 23, ult, Isaac Plumb, a soldier of the Revolution, 92.

In Dorchester, 30 ult, Clement, infant son of James C. Sharp.

In North Bridgewater, 26 ult, Barzillai Carey, 72.

In South Scituate, 28th ult, Mr Elisha Foster, 77.

In Braintree, June 30, at the residence of her father, (Mr. Samuel D. Hayden,) Mrs. Sarah M. wife of Mr. Charles H. Pierce, of Dorchester, aged 22.

### Special Notices.

### Pierce, King, Union and VICTORY!!

The Democrats of Norfolk County will hold a GRAND MASS MEETING, on Monday July 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M. at Quincy to ratify the nomination of FBANK PIERCE, of New Hampshire, and WILLIAM B. KING, of Alabama.

The following distinguished gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:—Hon. Gorham Parks, of New York; Hon E. A. Marshall, of California; Hon Fred. H. Allen, of Boston; Col. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, and several other eloquent speakers.

A national salute will be fired in honor of the day. Music by the Weymouth Brass Band. All those favorable to the united and harmonious action of the Democrats of this State, and desirous of securing the election of PIERCE and KING, are invited to be present.

Per order Committee of Arrangements. ELEAZER BEALS, Chairman. EDWARD HAMILTON, Secretary.

The members of the Granite Club No. 1, have accepted an invitation to be present. All other Democrats are also respectfully invited.

**NOTICE.**—A meeting of the Niagara Engine Company, July 3d, 1852, at their Hall, This Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

Per order SETH CRANE, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**—The members of the Adam's Literary Association, will meet at their usual place, Franklin Hall, a week from Monday Evening 12th inst. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Per order WM. S. GLOVER, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**—All Democrats favorable to the formation of a Granite Club, auxiliary to the Granite Club No. 1 of Boston, whose motto is PIERCE, KING and VICTORY, are requested to meet at the Lyceum Hall, a week from this Saturday evening, 10th inst.

JAMES WHITE.

**GOING! GOING!**—If any one wishes a good bonnet, a coat style of melon collars, a seal of a very small advance from stock, they can be suited by calling at

A J KENISON'S.

**NOTICE.** EDWIN WOOD takes this opportunity to inform all who are indebted to him either by note or account, that he has sold out, and he is about to leave town, therefore all indebted to him must settle before the 10th of May next, if they wish to save an attorney's fee.

**SELLING AT COST.** SPIDER Lace and other thin Bonnets, will be sold at cost for a few days by

A J KENISON.

### New Advertisements.

Advertisements, to insure an insertion on the next day, must be handed in before nine o'clock on Friday forenoon.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—Just received a large quantity of pure Vinegar, and for sale very cheap by

D BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

**SALT.**—200 bushels of coarse and fine salt in bags, suitable for Salting Hay, and for other purposes, will be sold cheap for cash by

D BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

**DAIRY BUTTER.**—1200 pounds of Good Butter in small tubs for family use, and for sale cheap by

D BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

**SALT PORK.**—2000 pounds which we packed ourselves, and will sell it at wholesale or retail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by

D BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

**GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.**—For sale very cheap. Delivered at any part of the town free by

D BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.**—For children teething, which immediately relieve them from pain, softening the gums and allaying the inflammation, giving quiet sleep to them and to others. For sale by

MRS. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

**DISINFECTANTS.**—Chloride of Soda, Chlorine of Lime, Fumigating pastilles, Aromatic Cones, and various other articles for purifying unhealthy air, in any place where it is present, for sale by

MRS. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

### DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST.

Will continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work at the very lowest remunerating price, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs one third more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the auction plates for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving him induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable. Patients coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one half of such expenses.

**TERMS.**—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$50.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$30.00. Parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Teeth set on gold, silver, or wood pivots, from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleansing and polishing, \$1.00. Extracting with ether, chloroform, or other ether, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give most perfect satisfaction. Examinations and advice gratis. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to be nearly one quarter finer than is used by most dentists.

Operating rooms located from Washington Street, to No. 51 TREMONT ROW, (up stairs), opposite the head of Brattle Street, Boston.

July 3, 1852. 6m

### New Store!

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Quincy and vicinity, that he has opened a new store occupied by E. PACKARD & CO. on Hancock Street. Where he will attend to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery. Having finished his trade in Boston, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. All work warranted one year.

B. F. MESERVEY. Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

### GOOD TEA VERY LOW!

A good quality of Souchong Tea, FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR, heretofore sold for \$1.25; also, a full assortment of all grades. On receipt of one dollar by mail (post paid), a package will be forwarded by express. G. W. SLEEPER, New England Tea Hong, 130, Washington St., Boston.—between Spring Lane and Water streets, granite front building.

June 22, 1852. 3w

**GEORGE W. WHITING.** having altered and arranged the store lately occupied by Mr. Lyndner S. Richards, would call the attention of the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Mr. Whiting would inform the Ladies, that since the removal of the Post Office, they will not be annoyed by boys being in or about the store; strict notice being enforced, and everything being arranged to the convenience of all who would favor him with their patronage.

Strict attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and to the dispensing of the best of Family Medicines.

Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand. Also—Confectionery, Soda, &c.

Quincy, June 19, 1852. tf

### TO LET.

**A GOOD HORSE, COVERED CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.**—Inquire of the Subscriber on the Braintree and Weymouth Turnpike, about fifty rods above the Episcopal Church in this town.

WM. F. DYER. Quincy, June 26, 1852. 3w

**200 BUSHELS** Canada White Potatoes at 60 cents per bushel, for sale by

H. A. RANSOM, & CO. Quincy, June 26, 1852. tf

**ORANGE FLOWER LOTION.**—an excellent article for the removal of Tan, Sunburn &c. For sale at the Town House Drug Store by

GEORGE W. WHITING. Quincy, June 26, 1852. tf

**MRS. Extract of Rock Rose,** for the cure of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, general debility, &c. Dr. Williams' compound, Pitch Lotions, Pott's Liniment, &c.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, June 26, 1852. tf

**ROCHELLE POWDERS.**—an excellent article for this season of the year, just prepared from the finest materials, and for sale at the Town House Drug Store, by G. W. WHITING.

**HENRY G. PRATT** has the agency for the sale of the best of the most approved style of lightning rods, for sale at the place which can be seen at his residence on Elm Street. Quincy, June 26, 1852. 4w

**PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN** for Fourth of July, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE. Quincy, June 19, 1852. 3w

### NEW AUCTION

### COMMISSION STORE!

J. & H. H. FAXON, offer their services as Auctioneers and Commission Dealers, and will sell for the community in their new enterprise. They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries, and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to their care. Making liberal cash advances on consignments. Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell in any part of the town, for those that will favor them with their business.

Butter—1500 pounds of Extra Butter in small packages, for sale cheap for cash at

J. & H. H. FAXON. Quincy, June 19, 1852. tf

**Commissioner's Notice.** Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ATHERTON W. TILDEN, late of Weymouth in said County, Shipwright, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six months from the nineteenth day of June current are allowed by said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend that service at the house of Asa B. Wales in said Weymouth on the second Monday of August, October, and December next, from three to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, } Commissioners. A. B. WALE, }  
Resided at Weymouth June 28th 1852. 6w

### Insolvent Notice.

**BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency,** in and for the County of Norfolk. The second meeting of the creditors of

AMOS R. WOODS, of Dorchester in said County, coach driver, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the nineteenth day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the estate of said Insolvent debtor.

GEORGE THOMPSON. Quincy, June 28 1852. 3w

### Insolvent Notice.

**BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency,** in and for the County of Norfolk. The second meeting of the creditors of

ENJAMIN HOLBROOK, of Weymouth, in said County, Boat manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner in Quincy, on the sixth day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the estate of said Insolvent debtor.

ABNER HOLBROOK. Quincy, June 26, 1852. 3w

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**Message's Notice.** Norfolk ss. Roxbury, June 26, 1852.

**WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency,** in and for the County of Norfolk, has issued a warrant against the Estate of FRANKLIN BURR, of Roxbury in said County, Ins. manufacturer, an Insolvent debtor,











## Farmers's Department.

## Culture of Blackberries.

In New England they are making a great deal of the blackberry, which bids fair to take a high rank among the smaller fruits. Hovey's Magazine, in treating of this subject, says:—

"Since the introduction of the improved variety, about six or seven years ago; of which we have heretofore given several accounts, and whose cultivation has been so well detailed in our last volume by Captain Lovett, who has been one of the most successful growers of the fruit; it has been very generally disseminated; and, the past year, many remarkably fine specimens were exhibited before the Horticultural Society.

The liberal premiums offered for this fruit, by the Society, have had the good effect of producing very general competition; and so superior have been some of the specimens; so much larger than when first exhibited, evidently showing what care and attention will do for this as well as other fruits; that the Society have deemed it advisable to offer a high prize for a seedling, with a hope of a still further improvement; for, although what few attempts have been made in this way have not been attended with very favorable results, there is still good reason to believe that it will yield to the ameliorating influences of cultivation, as well as the strawberry, the gooseberry, or the raspberry.

So productive is this variety that, according to the authority we have quoted, a dozen of plants, when well established, yield sufficient fruit for a family of the ordinary number.—Among the berries exhibited in public by Capt. Lovett and others, were some over an inch and a half long."

Gardeners are again reminded that the best way to kill the black and the yellow bugs on vines, is to lay down strips of boards by the sides of the hills. These bugs are fond of crawling under boards at night to protect themselves from cold and wet, and you will find them in the morning in great numbers sticking to the underside of the wood. By taking up two strips, one in each hand, you can clap them together and crush at once all that adhere to both pieces.—*Ploughman.*

## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, July, 10. 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office are:—  
Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

The morning of the 5th was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of crackers, squibs, rockets, and many other patriotic demonstrations. At an early hour many of our town's folk congregated to witness the display of military tactics by the FRANKLIN and ADAMS LIGHT GUARDS, whose spirit of rivalry have inspired them with a discipline that would have done honor to some of our old established companies.

## District No. 3.

By an Act of the legislature at its last session to divide the Commonwealth into Districts for the choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, Quincy was incorporated into District No. 3 in company with the following towns, Bellingham, Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Milton, Needham, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, West Roxbury, Weymouth, Wrentham, in the County of Norfolk, and the towns of Blackstone, Mendon, Milford, Northbridge, Uxton and Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester, and the towns of Brighton, Holliston, Newton, Sherburne and Watertown, in the County of Middlesex.

RHEUMATIC PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Brown, from Germany, who has been stopping in town a few weeks, has taken rooms at the Hancock House. Let all who need his services call upon him at once, as he will remain in town but a few days longer. He also treats for Humors, Dyspepsia, Weakness, Spinal Complaints, &c.

The latest surgical operation we have heard of, was performed by "Dr." Rowe, of this town, on Friday last.

A hen of his, being troubled with some disease, and as he supposed of the crop, opened it and took from it the entire contents, then sewed it up again. The hen is now living and bids fair to recover.

In Exeter, N. H., on the morning of the 5th, an overcharged field piece burst, taking off one man's leg just above the ankle, and another was struck by two fragments—the one breaking his shoulder, and the other penetrating his body, so injuring him that it was thought impossible for him to survive. A third person was thrown over a woodpile, injured internally, and it was feared he would not survive. A fourth was struck and stunned, but not seriously injured.

## The Dusseldorf Pictures.

Mr. Editor:—

Whoever introduces to a community the means of rational enjoyment, becomes to such extent, a public benefactor. The people of our country particularly, need those means of relaxation from their accustomed vocations; for no nation on the globe pursues professional employments with the intensity of our own. In our incessant chase for acquisition, almost every individual is a "Peter Rugg," constantly presented to the mind in hot pursuit of wealth. Consequently, we lose the opportunity of cherishing the best part of our nature, and settle down into mere gold hunters, whether decorated with the paraphernalia of the California digger or not.

It is, therefore, matter of general congratulation when anything worthy of diverting the attention from this undue devotion to secular pursuits, is presented to our people.

The cultivation of taste among us is a subject that ought to be more frequently urged upon those who lead in forming the mind and habits of the masses. We shall be not only a happier, but a wiser and a more benevolent people, in proportion as we seek and admire the beautiful in art and in nature. New springs of pleasure are thus opened to us, our feelings are refined and elevated, and we seem to have discovered new worlds, teeming with rational delight.

Among the most attractive of the means tending to such results, are well-executed paintings; and the proprietors of those designated at the head of this article, deserve the public thanks for having brought them among us. They comprise a great variety, of different degrees of excellence; but all so good as to merit our approbation and gratify the most fastidious taste. They present a new school in the art of painting, which is destined to supply a want which has been long felt, especially in this country. The works of the great masters of by-gone days, have become the standard among all connoisseurs; and as it is impossible to obtain originals, numerous copies are foisted upon us, under false pretences. Some of these are good paintings, some are tolerable, and others execrable,—having no real merit, but borrowing a factitious value from their connexion with the name of some eminent artist who never saw them.

But in the Dusseldorf pictures, we have works of genuine art; and may well become reconciled to the absence of those of the old masters, while so much of excellence, beauty, and natural truthfulness, is substituted in their place.

We have more to say on this subject, but want of leisure forbids us at present to enlarge.

To all lovers of the beautiful, and to those who wish to pass an hour agreeably and profitably, we would say, visit the gallery. It is in the magnificent building of the Boston Athenaeum, in Beacon street,—and we pledge ourselves that you will rejoice in having your attention called to the exhibition, and will take leave of the treasures it contains, with emotions of lively gratification.

## Democratic Ratification Meeting in Norfolk County.

The meeting of the Democracy of Norfolk County, held in Quincy, on Monday last, was fully attended and everything went off with excellent spirit. The arrangements of the committee were admirable, and the guests (among whom were several members of the "Granite Club No. 1" of this city) expressed themselves highly gratified at the demonstration. We are glad to witness the enthusiasm that pervades the ranks of the sterling democracy of old Norfolk. She will pole a rousing vote for Pierce and King next November.—The following is an account of the proceedings at the meeting on Monday:

Col. Beals of Randolph, called the assembly to order, and after a brief address, he presented the following list of officers which was accepted:

President—Edward Avery.  
Vice Presidents—John Green, Dedham; Thomas Marsh, John C. Rhines, Weymouth; Joseph W. Robertson, Josiah Hayden, Quincy; Caleb Stetson, Freeman White, Braintree; Holman Page, Thatcher Sweet, Patrick Sharkey, Roxbury; Zenas French, Randolph, Ebenezer Eaton, Roswell Gleason, Dorchester; A. J. Mosher, Milton; John Endicott, Canton; Samuel Capen, Stoughton; Laban Souther, Chatham; John Bartlett, Brookline; Friend Drake, Sharon; Peter Adams, Walpole; Henry Hobart, Foxboro'; Saul B. Scott, Franklin; John P. Bishop, Medfield; Asa Pickering, Bellingham; Samuel Warner, Jr., Wrentham; Frederick Bigelow, Dover.

Secretaries—Levi Mann, Randolph; Elijah F. Hall, Weymouth; James White, Quincy; Robert Vose, Jr., Dorchester; George Bell, Roxbury; Caleb Ellis, Dedham; Oliver Perkins, Braintree; Abner Childs, Jr., West Roxbury; Ellis Ames, Canton; Gilbert Mosses, Medway; Joel Crooks, Bellingham.

The President took the Chair, and after returning his thanks for the honor done him, congratulated the people upon the cessation of those intestine warfare which have so long divided the different sections of our country.

He warmly criticised the action of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and paid an eloquent tribute to the principles embodied in the platform. He spoke of the general joy all over the country, on the reception of the nominations.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Commissioner Morton. Edw. Hamilton, Esq., then read the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Democratic party of the United States has given to this free country those administrations whose policy has made us "a power on earth"; whose citizens, enjoy-

ing liberty at home, are respected abroad; whose alliance is sought; whose commerce is extended to every land; whose emblem of sovereignty floats unobscured, on land and sea; whose lands are freely given to nourish the oppressed and lowly of the earth. Therefore,

Resolved, That standing on the old National Democratic Platform, we hail with joy the nominations of FRANK PIERCE of New Hampshire, and WILLIAM B. KING of Alabama, to the first offices in the gift of the United States; believing as we do, judging from the history of their past lives, that they will give an impetus and energy to their administration that will make its history glorious in our country's annals; and we, the Democrats of Norfolk County and District No. 8, pledge to these nominations our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That we in common with the Democracy of Massachusetts, adhere to that foundation of our principles, that all power emanates from and is in the hands of the people; and we recognize the right of a national convention to decide whom the Democrats of any district shall elect to represent them in Convention, or in Congress; and that honor and praise belong to those delegates from this state who nobly stood by the Democracy of the second district, and supported the claims of their regularly elected and distinguished delegate to his seat in the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we cherish the fame of our country, as the refuge and asylum of the oppressed of all lands; and that we deeply sympathize with those who are struggling for the liberty of their fatherland; and will tender them all that we can aid and support.

Resolved, That while we hold sacred the powers expressly delegated to the General Government in the common band of Union made by our father, we at the same time hold no less sacred the reserved rights of each individual State, and its unquestionable power to model its institutions in conformity with those rights.

Resolved, That the Democrats of this County and District urge upon the party of the State the necessity of a thorough organization; that we may not only retain the State Government, but place old Massachusetts in the democratic pyramid of States, that will raise Pierce and King to that high position to which they are summoned by the united voice of the Democracy of the Union.

The names of the nominees were received with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Hamilton then read several letters from distinguished democrats who had been invited. Among them the following from the Hon. Sam Houston.

WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1852.

My Dear Sir,—I am much indebted to you for an invitation in behalf of the "Democrats of Norfolk County, Mass." It would afford me much pleasure to join them in the ratification meeting of the nominees of the Democracy of the Union, Pierce and King were it not that I some weeks since accepted an invitation to be present at a celebration on the 5th proximo, at Lambertville, in New Jersey.

Whatever I can honorably do to secure the election of our candidates will be done with free good will, and a sincere desire for Democratic success.

I very sincerely thank you for the kind and complimentary manner in which you have been pleased to address me, and the importance which you are pleased to attach to my services which I may have rendered to our country. Salute the Democracy with regards.

Truly thy friend, SAM HOUSTON.

Edward Hamilton, Esq.

Samuel D. Bradford, Esq., the delegate from the 8th District, sent a letter containing the following paragraph:

"I am duly sensible of the kindness of the Committee of Arrangements in making the request they have; but having accepted the invitation of the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District to attend a Mass Meeting for a similar object at Dedham on the 20th of July, I shall not be able to attend the meeting at Quincy on the 5th of July."

Letters were received from James W. Nye, of New York; Hon. J. C. Breckenridge; Hon. Pliny Merrick, Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester; Hon. B. F. Hallett; Hon. H. W. Cushman, of Barnardston, and others.

Gen. Nye, of New York, in his letter remarked:—

"You take occasion to allude in terms of approbation to the course I pursued in the Baltimore Convention in behalf of the 'idol of the Democracy of Massachusetts.' I did nothing more than duty—nothing more than justice and right demand. I could not respect myself if I did not raise my voice in opposition to the perpetration of so foul a wrong upon the democracy of the Old Bay State."

Col. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, was introduced; he had been surprised by the letter which had just been read from the delegate of the Eighth District in the Baltimore Convention. The gentleman says in his letter that he cannot visit Quincy on the 5th because he has accepted an invitation to visit Dedham on the 20th. Can it be that the gentleman is afraid that there is not time enough in fifteen days to recover from the exertion of making a speech? If not why should he stay away? Why should any body stay away from a meeting to ratify the glorious nominations. [Cheers.] The speakers had come to this meeting as a meeting of democrats—he knew no difference in democrats—no difference in Democrats and Democrats and why should any body else? [Applause.] He did not believe that this delegate meant to refuse his support to Pierce and King, and go over to Scott—as would be the inference from his under words. No, the delegate probably thought the meeting would not be composed of as good democrats as himself. If a man votes for Pierce and King and the platform, what more can be asked? The speaker earnestly hoped that if there was any schism in the democratic party it would be speedily healed. [Cheers.] Mr. Butler said that as the delegate was not present he would give a brief history of the Convention. We have not space to give more than a sketch of Mr. Butler's remarks, and must omit this portion of his speech.

He advocated the necessity of Union in the party, and pointed to the brilliant example of New York. He hoped the dispute as to the Compromise would be buried and become a finality like the measures themselves.

It had been said that the two platforms (democratic and whig) were exactly alike, but the whigs intended to vote our ticket because they liked our men. But the democratic party was a party of progress—the whig party was the party of conservatism—the whig party was always in favor of holding back, while the democratic party desired to go ahead. Mr. Butler desired to direct the attention of the Convention to the last resolve of the Baltimore platform—"We go for the Union as it is, and as it should be." This phrase was full of meaning; his idea of the Union was that no European power should ever put its foot on this Continent. [Applause.] Mr. Butler was frank to say that he went for Cuba. [Cheers.] It would not be the addition of slave territory. Our possession of that Island would annihilate the slave trade. Mr. Butler made a brilliant argument in favor of the extension of our boundaries, and proved that the country could never be too large.

He closed with an earnest appeal to the people not to undervalue the whig candidate, and he urged the necessity of union and hard work. Let all minor differences be forgotten join hands and hearts—and the victory is won.

Dennis W. O'Brien, of Boston, was next introduced; he made a fervent and eloquent speech.

Hon. Gorham Parks of New York, congratulated the meeting upon the glorious prospect before them. All was unity—even in New York, where every man's hand was against his brother. The speaker paid a brilliant tribute to the characters of Gen. Pierce and Colonel King. He apologized for the brevity of his remarks on the ground of ill health.

Mr. George Sennet of Boston, was the next speaker. He delivered a forcible and eloquent speech, and was followed by Hon. F. H. Allen. He eloquently endorsed the nomination, and proved that the cause of liberty in Europe was dependent upon the success of the democratic party in this country. He also showed that the whig platform was a fraud upon the people of this country, because it was opposed to every prominent principle of that party. All their high tariff notions were studiously suppressed. Mr. Allen closed with an eloquent tribute to the high character of our nominees, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Pierce and King.—*Daily Times.*

From the Traveller.  
Fourth of July Celebrations.  
BOSTON CELEBRATION.

The first movement in the City Celebration was the Review, upon the Common, of the Light Infantry Regiment, Col. Holbrook, commanding. The Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Council were escorted to the Common by the Boston Fusiliers, where, in the presence of a large number of spectators, the Mayor reviewed the assembled troops.—The excellent discipline of this regiment is now so generally known, that it is hardly necessary to say that they went through their evolutions in a creditable manner.

The procession was formed at the City Hall, School street, at 10 o'clock, consisting of the Mayor and the officers of the City Government, officers of the Army and Navy, &c., the whole being under the escort of the following companies: Pulaski Guards, Capt. Wright; City Guards, Capt. French; Boston Fusiliers, Capt. Mitchell; Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Ashley; National Guards, Capt. Moore; and the Washington Light Guards, Capt. Upham, accompanied by the Brigade Band. The Civic portion of the procession was accompanied by Kendall's Brass Band.—The services took place at the Park Street Church. The galleries were filled to excess with ladies, long before the procession arrived, and many were obliged to go away, unable to obtain admission. The following were the exercises: 1st, Voluntary by the Brass Band; 2d, Song, "Hail Happy Day"; 3d, Prayer by Rev. Alex. H. Vinton; 4th, Song, "Freedom's Land"; 5th, Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Oliver Stevens, Esq.; 6th, Song of the Pilgrims; 7th, Oration, by Rev. Thos. Starr King. Mr. K. took as his subject "The Organization of Liberty on the Western Continent." He reviewed the gradual rise and progress of this country from the day of the landing of the pilgrim at Plymouth up to the present time; the oppression and cause which first inspired our Pilgrim fathers to embark upon our shores, and that at the present day the European powers were jealous of our increase and our growing institutions. He treated his subject with the ability and eloquence characteristic of his well earned reputation, and was frequently enthusiastically applauded. In speaking of the late distinguished statesman whose remains were now being conveyed to their last resting place; the Chatham of the Republic, the Chancellor of his own making, gives more greatness than that of any other. At the conclusion of the oration there was great cheering.

After which followed the National Song, and the Benediction closed the ceremonies at the church. The music by the choir was performed by children selected from the public schools, under the direction of George W. Pratt, Esq.

After the services, the procession re-formed in the same order and proceeded to Faneuil Hall, where they partook of a fine dinner got up under the direction of Mr. J. B. Smith, at which about 1100 sat down.

The Hall was beautifully decorated with the flags of every nation. On the centre of the eastern gallery was erected an arch on the columns of which were the names of the thirteen original States, on the top of the arch the words "Birthday of the Nation." The panel work of the gallery was decorated with the names of all the Presidents of the United States, and at the west end of the Hall was Healey's Painting of Webster replying to Hayne.

When all had got seated, the blessing was asked by the Rev. Mr. Skinner. After the inner man had been well supplied with the variety which the table afforded, the Mayor made a few remarks, in which he alluded to the controversies which had grown up between the different States, and which he terminated so satisfactorily to all. In the course of his remarks he alluded to Henry Clay, Washington and Webster. When the latter name was spoken, cheers upon cheers were given.

Mr. W. H. Foster, Toast Master, offered the first regular Toast:

1. *The day we celebrate*—Rich in noble recollections and animating hopes, may the people who hail its successive Anniversaries, never fall below the high standard of thought and feelings which its claims present.

2. *Washington*—The great Exemplar Statesman whose ends were always upright, and his means always pure. His fame our country's brightest inheritance; his injunction to beware of sectional jealousies, his never failing band of perpetual concord.

3. *The Oration of the Day*—Beloved and honorable in all the relations of life. His ripe years are redeeming the promise of his youth.

To this Rev. Mr. King replied in a happy strain, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:

*American Literature*—Its highest creations have been the statutes, the characters and the institutions which fortify freedom, and ennoble men. The only poverty of genius or loss of faculty which we have to dread, is the decay of the sentiment of Liberty.

4. *The Declaration of Independence*—The language of patriotism in which the principles of Civil Liberty took an immortal form.

Oliver Stevens, Esq., in reply, gave:

*Intelligence and Patriotism*—The parent and guardian of Civil Liberty.

Mayor Seaver, after a few appropriate remarks, gave:

*Our Sister City of Roxbury*—We are glad to see her so ably represented on this occasion. She has a "Walker" who understands how to "walk into our affections."

This sentiment called out Mayor Walker of Roxbury, who made a few appropriate remarks.

5. *The President of the United States.*

This sentiment was received with three cheers.

6. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts*—Steadfast, intelligent, earnest, and persevering, the names of her illustrious children are the bulwarks of her glory, and their prosperity and happiness her rich reward.

Lieut. Governor Cushman responded to this sentiment, and gave:

*The Mission of American Republicans*—Not merely to extend the bounds of its government in all practical ways, but also to say to European despotism "thus far shall they go but no further."

7. *Daniel Webster*—Peerless in his strength, alone in his greatness. He has left a mark upon the present age, which will be recognized in all coming time. Posterity will do him justice.

At the conclusion of this sentiment, those assembled arose and gave three times three for the distinguished Statesman, and Mr. F. Brinley made a few happy remarks, and concluded with a sentiment.

8. *The Common Council of Boston*—It has always been distinguished by the intelligence and patriotism of its members.

Henry J. Gardner, Esq., of the Common Council, followed with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion and a sentiment.

9. *The Union*—Achieved in blood, founded in compromise, and never imperilled, but by sectionalism. Now, cemented together in all its parts by the renewed pledges of all its friends to abide by the Constitution as it is. May geographical lines forever be obliterated, and our only national discrimination (that we are all citizens by birth, and choice of a common country, that has a right to concentrate all our affection.

The Mayor called upon Gen. T. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, who addressed the audience at some length.

10. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

Capt. Orne, of the U. S. Army, replied in a few remarks, and gave, "Your own State troops, as able to execute your own laws, as they are to defend your own homes."

The mayor called upon Col. John Blansford, of Kentucky, who made a few appropriate remarks.

11. *The Escort of the Day*—Capital evidence that a column of citizen soldiers is one of strong pillars in the fabric of State.

Gen. B. F. Edmonds responded to this sentiment in a few happy remarks.

12. *The Common Schools*—The stable foundations of common good. By these only can the people learn the true nature of their rights and duties, and provide the means of perpetuating their liberty and safety which knowledge and patriotism have secured.

Mr. Nathan Bishop, Superintendent of the Public Schools, replied to this sentiment in a few remarks.

Mr. B. F. Hallett being called upon, addressed the audience at some length, and closed by giving:

*The blessed memory of the 187 Delegates in the Massachusetts Convention of 1788*—By whose votes the Constitution of the United States became the supreme law of the land. In the spirit of which our fathers 64 years ago proclaimed that great charter of freedom, may we and our posterity for all time perpetuate it; as "a system of government not for the present people of the United States only, but for all those States which may hereafter rise into existence under it, and for millions of people yet unborn."

13. *The Memory of Henry Clay.*

This sentiment was drunk standing, and in silence.

Letters were then read from the Hon. Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, and others.

THE FASTEST RAILROAD TIME ON RECORD.—We have to record an instance of "fast time" on a New England railway. We took the Old Colony train from South Braintree on Saturday morning at half past ten and arrived in Boston at fifteen minutes before twelve. South Braintree is eleven miles from Boston, and it will be seen that the train was propelled at the frightful speed of nine miles an hour. We are in favor of speed in travelling, but must condemn it when it risks human life.—*Times.*

## Central Government.

Why have we met here to celebrate this day? What is it that we celebrate? What have we gained by being separated from Great Britain? What was it that made our fathers desire independence? I must quote Chalmers once more. He said that long before the Declaration of Independence, "these men of Massachusetts could not bear to be governed by men living three thousand miles off." Even if you suppose that those men might have been the best in the world, was it not better to be governed by persons at home? It was the desire of local self government that caused the separation from Great Britain. Local self government is the great principle at the foundation of all our institutions now. What is the difference between us and France? I will tell you. Here government is localized; it is brought home to every man's door; the school district is here, and the committee manages the school, and the United States do not do it. Each town manages its own affairs.—We, in our local corporations, and not the United States, make our own roads; the States legislate on domestic concerns. But in France the power is centralized—Paris is France. If a bridge is to be repaired at Marseilles, it is done by an authority emanating from Paris. If the President desires only such men as are of certain politics, then those of that political faith only can obtain the public employments. These central influences prevent the possession of such true liberty as we have organized.

In this country, on the contrary, we localize the powers of the government, and distribute them through a great many channels. It would not be possible to have our liberty under such a system as exists in France. There would be nothing strong enough to resist the power of the general government; the general government would do what it pleased without opposition. Here, on the contrary, we have State powers, county powers, city powers, town powers, and they all manage their own affairs;—and this right to manage our own affairs is the greatest and the dearest of the privileges which we obtained when we secured our independence.

## Abolition Meeting at Abington.

The Abolitionists of Boston, and of several towns in Norfolk County, assembled at a grove in South Abington yesterday. Charles L. Remond, (colored) of Salem presided. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Edmund Quincy, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, Abby Kelly Foster, Rev. Charles Stetson and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The speakers alluded to the defeat of Daniel Webster in the National Convention, and gloried in it.—Wendell Phillips thought that the next National Administration, whether Whig or Democrat, would absorb nearly the whole of Mexico, and probably Cuba, and convert it into slave States.

He then spoke of the result of the Whig Convention, and said that Cheate and Ashmun with the one thousand young Whigs of Boston, had retired from Baltimore covered with the contempt of southerners, which their fawning hypocrisy deserved. He said that Kossuth's speech to the Germans, in which he took Gen. Pierce upon his shoulders after refusing to open his lips for the slave, denounced him as a demagogue. Edmund Quincy said that independence in this country was a mockery; that abolitionists in this country were the only true patriots; that Garrison could not cross Mason and Dixon's line without danger of arrest, a reward now existing in South Carolina for his person, dead or alive; our rights would have been much better protected under the British sceptre.

The fourth of July 1776 was a glorious idea—that of 1852 worse than a Whig platform, which Horace Greely will sustain while declaring that he spits upon it and despised it. Theodore Parker apologized for Sumner's silence on slavery;—thanked Rantoul for what he had done, and eulogised Seward for killing off Webster and Fillmore, and intimated that the time was coming when the Anti-Slavery party must recognise politics. He rather seemed to recognise Seward as the political leader of the Anti-Slavery party of the North, and one whom they might rally under in a future contest for the Presidency. His speech was not well relished by some of the more rabid abolitionists present.—*Traveler.*

On the day of Mr. Clay's death the President issued the annexed circular note to the several heads of Departments:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
TUESDAY, HALF-PAST 12 O'CLOCK, P.M.  
SIR:—The tolling bells announce the death of the Hon. HENRY CLAY. Though this event has been long anticipated, yet the painful bereavement could never be fully realized. I am sure all hearts are at this moment too sad to attend to business; and I therefore respectfully suggest that your Department be closed for the remainder of the day.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

PATENTS. The following patents have been issued:

Samuel Nye Miller, of Roxbury, Mass., for Improved Compound Anchor. Alfred Walker, of New Haven, Conn., for Improvement in Sofa Bedsteads. Chas. Waterbury, of Bridgeport, Conn., for Improvement in Railroad Cars. Thos. Walker, of Birmingham, England, assignor to Benj. B. Thayer, of Quincy, Mass., and Joseph Baxter, of Quincy, Mass., for Improvement in Revolving Box Heels.

FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION. C. Phillips, of Salem, was chosen president of this body at Worcester on Tuesday both democrats and whigs now on same platform, and both had forfeited part of the free soil party. A committee appointed to draw up resolves. Letters read from Chas. Sumner, Horace M. Chase, J. R. Giddings, and Clara, coinciding with the free soil organ John P. Hale was present. Previous regular organization of the meet Keyes, of Dedham, and Hopkins, of Ampton, made speeches, and after the adjournment, speeches were made in by Mr. Palfrey and others. The meeting was held in the tent on Monday.—*Boston Post.*

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The class will graduate at Harvard College a preaching Commencement, is larger which has ever graduated at that institution. The class numbers 87 members. The class which has hitherto been the largest, was 80. The class of 1849 numbered 72. One hundred and five persons, members of this Class of 1852, times, since its entrance into college years ago. All those are now living, circumstance, we believe, quite unprecedented in so large a number. This was the class when Mr. Sparks, the present President of University, was inaugurated, and consequently the first to graduate of the being during the whole course under administration.

ART OF FLOATING.—Any thing who will have the presence of mind the hands behind the back, and turn towards the zenith, may float at ease perfect safety, in tolerable still water, and sleep there no matter how long, knowing how to swim, you would drown, when you find yourself water, you have only to consider your empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose the top part of your head—he is the best part of you, and you are safe; but up one of your bony hands, and down—turning up the handle tips over the Having had this happiness to prevent two from drowning by this simple instruction says an exchange, we publish it for the of all who either love aquatic sports or them.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—PRESTON AND FIFTY OTHERS KILLED. New Orleans, July 5.—Steamboat St. Charles, while returning this morning from burst her boilers, killing fifty persons, including Judge Isaac Preston of the Supreme Court, Mr. Wolf, the Corporation Attorney, and other prominent persons, and many children, who were returning from watering places on Lake Pontchartrain. St. J. it is said, was racing with a Mobile.

There was a full moon on the 1st of July and there will be another on the 31st—circumstance that has not occurred since when there was a full moon on the 1st on the 30th.

HENRY CLAY'S FAMILY.—Mr. CLAY but three sons and no daughters. Only of his family, Thomas, was with him when he died. He is the eldest, and a farmer, residing at Lexington, near Ashland. He is 50 years old. James B. Clay, the second, our late Charge to Portugal, is a farmer engaged in heavy business near St. Louis. He is about 36. John, the youngest son, is 30 years old, and resides at Ashland with mother. Mr. CLAY has had twelve children, but but three of the number survive him. It is said that he has left a competency for his family.

A RATTLESNAKE.—A correspondent of South Boston Gazette states that on Sunday, Mr. S. Howard Willis killed in the near Trout Brook, in Milton, a rattlesnake four feet and one inch long, and having rattles. On opening him a full grown snake and a number of eggs were found.

The Montreal Courier states that Queen Victoria has disapproved the liquor law passed by the New Brunswick legislature on Maine pattern, on the ground that its provisions are a violation of the liberty of the subject.

## Appointments.

The Governor, with the advice of Council has appointed Nathaniel Hinckley of Barnstable, to be Register of Probate for the County of Barnstable, in place of Timothy Reed, removed. John J. Russell of Plymouth, Commissioner of Insolvency for the County of Plymouth.

Dan'l Bassett of Barnstable, to be Sheriff of the County of Barnstable, in place of Chas. Marston, removed.

Louis Lapham of Fall River, Justice of the Peace at Fall River.

John A. Bolles of Winchester, Giles H. W. of Templeton, and Sam'l Hooper of Chatham, Commissioners concerning Boston Harbor and the Back Bay.



**D**IMENSION TIMBER, furnished suitable for building, of PINE & SPRUCE

PRINTING,  
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office







# THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

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## Miscellaneous.

### THE ARTIST'S SACRIFICE.

On a cold evening in January—one of those dark and gloomy evenings which fill one with sadness—there sat watching by the bed of a sick man, in a little room on the fifth floor, a woman of about forty, and two pretty children—a boy of twelve and a little girl of eight. The exquisite neatness of the room almost concealed its wretchedness; everything announced order and economy, but at the same time very great poverty. A painted wooden bedstead, covered with coarse but clean calico sheets, blue calico curtains, four chairs, a straw arm-chair, a high desk of dark wood, with a few books and boxes placed on shelves, composed the entire furniture of the room. And yet the man who lay on the wretched bed, whose pallid cheek and harsh, incessant cough foreshadowed the approach of death, was one of the brightest ornaments of our literature. His historical works had won for him an European celebrity, his writings having been translated into all the modern languages; and yet he had always remained poor, because his devotion to science had prevented him from devoting a sufficient portion of his time to productive labor.

An unfinished piece of costly embroidery thrown on the little stand near the bed, another piece of a less costly kind, but yet too luxurious to be intended for the use of this poor family, showed that his wife and daughter—this gentle child, whose large, dark eyes were full of sadness—endeavored, by the work of their hands, to make up for the unproductiveness of his efforts. The sick man slept, and the mother, taking away the lamp, and the pieces of embroidery, went with her children into the adjoining room, which served both as an ante-chamber and a dining-room; she seated herself at the table, and took up her work with a sad and abstracted air; then observing her little daughter doing the same thing cheerfully, and her son industriously coloring some prints destined for a book of fashion, she embraced them, and raising her tearful eyes towards heaven, she seemed to be thanking the Almighty, and, in the midst of her affliction, to be filled with gratitude to Him who had blessed her with such children.

Soon after, a gentle ring was heard at the door, a M. Raymond, a young doctor, with a frank, pleasing countenance, entered and inquired for the invalid.

"Just the same, doctor," said Madame G—

The young man went into the next room, and gazed for some moments attentively on the sleeper, while the poor wife fixed her eyes on the doctor's countenance, seeming there to read her fate.

"In there no hope, doctor?" she asked, in a choking voice, as she conducted him to the other room. The doctor was silent, and the afflicted mother embraced her children and wept. After a pause, she said, "There is one idea which haunts me continually: I should wish so much to have my husband's likeness. Do you know of any generous and clever artist, doctor? Oh, how much this would add to the many obligations you have already laid me under!"

"Unfortunately, I am not acquainted with a single artist," replied the young doctor.

"I must, then, renounce this desire," said Madame G—, sighing.

The next morning, Henry—the little boy was called—having assisted his mother and sister Marie in their household labors, dressed himself carefully, and, as it was a holiday, asked leave to go out.

"Go, my child," said his mother; "go and breathe a little fresh air; your continual work is injurious to you."

The boy kissed his father's wasted hand, embraced his mother and sister, and went out, at once sad and pleased. When he reached

the street, he hesitated for a moment, then directed his steps towards the drawing-school where he attended every day; he entered, and rung at the door of the department belonging to the professor who directed this academy. A servant opened the door, and conducted him into an elegantly furnished breakfast-room; for the professor was one of the richest and most distinguished painters of the day. He was breakfasting alone with his wife when Henry entered.

"There, my dear," he said to her, as he perceived Henry, "there is one of the cleverest pupils in the academy. This little fellow really promises to do me great credit one day. Well, my little friend, what do you wish to say to me?"

"Sir, my father is very ill—the doctor fears that he may die; poor mamma, who is very fond of papa, wishes to have his portrait. Would you, sir, be kind enough to take it? O no, no, pray, sir, do not refuse me!" said Henry, whose tearful eyes were fixed imploringly on the artist.

"Impossible, Henry—impossible!" replied the painter. "I am paid three thousand francs for every portrait I paint, and I have five or six at present to finish."

"But, my dear," interposed his wife, "it seems to me that this portrait would take you but little time; think of the poor mother whose husband will soon be lost to her forever."

"It grieves me to refuse you, my dear; but you know that my battle-piece, which is destined for Versailles, must be sent to the Louvre in a fortnight, for I cannot miss the exposition this year. But stay, my little friend, and I will give you the address of several of my pupils; tell them I sent you, and you will certainly find some one of them who will, doubtless, do what you wish. Good morning, Henry."

"Good-by, my little friend," added the lady. I hope you may be successful. The boy took his leave with a bursting heart.

Henry wandered through the gardens of the Luxembourg, debating with himself if he should apply to the young artists whose addresses he held in hand. Fearing that his new efforts might be equally unsuccessful, he was trying to nerve himself to encounter fresh refusals, when he was accosted by a boy of his own age, his fellow-student at the drawing-school. Jules proposed that they should walk together; then observing Henry's sadness, he asked him the cause. Henry told him of his mother's desire; then his refusal to take the portrait; and also of his own dislike to apply to those young artists who were strangers to him.

"Come with me," cried Jules, when his friend had ceased speaking. "My sister is also an artist; she has always taken care of me, for our father and mother died when we were both very young. She is so kind and so fond of me, that I am very sure she will not refuse."

The two boys traversed the Avenue de l'Observatoire, the merry, joyous face of the one contrasting with the sadness and anxiety of the other. When they got to the end of the avenue, they entered the Rue de l'Ouest, and went into a quiet-looking house, up to the fourth story of which Jules mounted with rapid steps, dragging poor Henry with him. He tapped gaily at a little door, which a young servant opened; he passed through the ante-chamber, and the two boys found themselves in the presence of Emely d'Orbe, the sister of Jules.

She appeared to be about twenty-five; she was not tall, and her face was rather pleasing than handsome; yet her whole appearance indicated cultivation and amiability. Her dress was simple, but exquisitely neat; her gown of brown stuff fitted well to her graceful figure; her linen cuffs and collars were of a snowy whiteness; her hair was parted in front, and fastened up behind d'Antiquite; but she wore no ribbon, no ornament—nothing but what was necessary. The furniture of the room, which served at the same time as a sitting-room and studio, was equally simple: a little divan, some chairs, and two arm-chairs covered with gray cloth, a round-table, a black marble time piece of the simplest form; two engravings, the "Spasimo di Sicilia" and the "Three Marines," alone ornamented the walls; green blinds were placed over the windows, not for ornament, but to moderate the light, according to the desire of the artist; finally, three easels, on which rested some unfinished portraits, and a large painting resembling Anna Boleyn embracing her daughter before going to execution.

When he entered, little Jules went first to embrace his sister; she tenderly returned his caresses, then said to him in a gentle voice, as she returned to her easel: "Now, my dear child, let me go on with my painting;" not, however without addressing a friendly "good morning" to Henry, who, she thought, had come to play with Jules.

Henry had been looking at the unfinished pictures with a sort of terror, because they appeared to him as obstacles between him and

his request. He dared not speak, fearing to hear again the terrible word "impossible," and he was going away, when Jules took him by the hand and drew him towards Emely. "Sister," he said, "I have brought my friend Henry to see you; he wishes to ask you something; do speak to him."

"Jules," she replied, "let me paint; you know I have very little time. You are playing the spoiled child; you abuse my indulgence."

"Indeed, Emely, I am not jesting; you must really speak to Henry. If you knew how unhappy he is!" Mademoiselle d'Orbe, raising her eyes to the boy, was struck with his pale and anxious face, and said to him, in a kind voice, as she continued her painting, "Forgive my rudeness, my little friend; this picture is to be sent to the exposition, and I have not a moment to lose, because, both for my brother's sake and my own, I wish it to do me credit. But speak, my child; speak without fear, and be assured that I will not refuse you anything that is in the power of a poor artist."

Henry, regaining a little courage, told her what he desired: then Jules having related his friend's visit to their master, Henry added, "But I see very well, Mademoiselle, that you cannot do this portrait either; I am sorry to have disturbed you."

In the meantime, little Jules had been kissing his sister, and caressing her soft hair, entreating her not to refuse his little friend's request. Mademoiselle d'Orbe was painting Anna Boleyn: she stopped her work; a struggle seemed to arise in the depth of her heart, while she looked affectionately on the children. She, however, soon laid aside her palette, and casting one glance of regret on her picture: "I will take your father's portrait," she said to Henry—"that man of sorrow and of genius. Your mother's wish shall be fulfilled."

She had scarcely uttered these words when a lady entered the room. She was young, pretty and richly dressed. Having announced her name, she asked Mademoiselle d'Orbe to take her portrait, on the express condition that it should be finished in time to be placed in the exposition.

"It is impossible for me to have this honor, Madame," replied the artist. "I have a picture to finish, and I have just promised to do a portrait, to which I must give all my spare time."

"You would have been well-paid for my portrait, and my name in the catalogue would have made your's known," added the countess. Mademoiselle d'Orbe only replied by a bow; and the lady had scarcely withdrawn, when, taking her bonnet and shawl, the young artist embraced her brother, took Henry by the hand, and said to him, "Bring me to your mother, my child."

Henry flew rather than walked; Mademoiselle d'Orbe could with difficulty keep up with him. Both ascended to the fifth story in the house, in the Rue Descartes, where this poor family lived. When they reached the door, Henry tapped softly at it. Madame G— opened it.

"Mamma," said the boy, trembling with emotion, "this lady is an artist: she is come to take papa's portrait." The poor woman, who had not hoped for such an unexpected happiness, wept as she pressed to her lips the hands of Mademoiselle d'Orbe, and could not find words to express her gratitude.

The portrait was commenced at once; and the young artist worked with zeal and devotion, for her admiration of the gifted and unfortunate man was intense. She resolved to make the piece valuable as a work of art, for posterity might one day demand the portrait of this gifted man, and her duties as a painter was to represent him in his noblest aspect.

Long sittings fatigued the invalid; so it was resolved to take two each day, and the young artist came regularly twice every day. As by degrees the strength of the sick man declined, the portrait advanced. At length, at the end of twelve days, it was finished; this was about a week before the death of M. G—.

At the same time that she was painting this portrait, Mademoiselle d'Orbe worked with ardor on her large painting, always hoping to have it ready in time. This hope did not fail her, until some days before the first of February. There was but a week longer to work, and this year she must abandon the idea of sending to the exposition.

Some artists who had seen her picture, had encouraged her very much; she could count, in their opinion, on brilliant success. This she desired with all her heart; first, from that noble thirst of glory which God had implanted in the souls of artists; and secondly, from the influence it would have on the prospects of her little Jules, whom she loved with a mother's tenderness, and whom she wished to be able to endow with all the treasures of education. This disappointment, these long hours of toil, rendered so vain at the very mo-

ment when she looked forward to receive her reward; so depressed the young artist, that, she became dangerously ill.

Mademoiselle d'Orbe had very few friends, as she was an orphan, and lived in great retirement; she found herself, therefore, completely left to the care of her young attendant. When Jules met Henry at the drawing-school he told him of his sister's illness; Henry informed his mother, and Madame G— immediately hastened to Mademoiselle d'Orbe, whom she found in the delirium of a fever from which she had been suffering for some days. The servant said that her mistress had refused to send for a doctor, pretending that her illness did not signify. Madame G—, terrified at the state of her young friend, went out and soon returned with Dr. Raymond.

The invalid was delirious; she unceasingly repeated the words—"portraits," "Anna Boleyn," "exposition," "fortune," disappointed hopes; which plainly indicated the cause of her illness, and brought tears into the eyes of Madame G—. "Alas!" she said, "it is on my account she suffers; I am the cause of her not finishing her picture. Doctor, I am very unfortunate."

"All may be repaired," replied the doctor; "if you will promise to nurse the invalid, I will answer for her recovery."

In fact, Madame G— never left the sick bed of Mademoiselle d'Orbe. The doctor visited her twice in the day, and their united care soon restored the health of the interesting artist.

Mademoiselle was scarcely convalescent when she went to the exposition of paintings at the Louvre, of which she had heard nothing—the doctor and Madame G— having, as she thought, avoided touching on a subject which might pain her. She passed along through the galleries crowded with distinguished artists and elegantly-dressed ladies, saying to herself that, perhaps, her picture would have been as good as many which attracted the admiration of the crowd.

She was thus walking sadly on, looking at the spot where she had hoped to see her Anna Boleyn, when she found herself stopped by a group of artists. They were unanimous in their praises. "This is the best portrait in the exhibition," said one. "A celebrated engraver is about to buy from the artist the right to engrave this portrait for the new edition of the author's works," said another. "We are very fortunate in having so faithful a likeness of so distinguished a writer as M. G—."

At this name, Mademoiselle d'Orbe raised her eyes, and recognized her own works! Pale, trembling with emotion, the young artist was obliged to lean on the rail for support; then opening the catalogue, she read her name, as if in a dream, and remained, for some time, to enjoy the pleasure of hearing the praises of her genius.

When the exposition closed, she hastened to Madame G—, and heard that it was Dr. Raymond who had conveyed the happy idea of sending the portrait to the Louvre. "My only merit is the separating myself for a time from a picture which is my greatest consolation," said Madame G—.

From this day, the young artist became the friend of the poor widow, whose prospects soon brightened. Through the influence of some of the friends of her lost husband, she obtained a pension from government—a merited but tardy reward! The two ladies lived near each other, and spent their evenings together. Marie read aloud, while her mother and Mademoiselle d'Orbe worked. Dr. Raymond sometime shared in this pleasant intercourse. He had loved the young artist from the day he had seen her renounce so much to do a generous action; but an orphan like herself, and with no fortune but his profession, he feared to be rejected if he offered her his hand. It was, therefore, Madame G— who charged herself with pleading her suit with the young artist.

Mademoiselle d'Orbe felt a lively gratitude toward the young doctor, for the care and solicitude he had shown during her illness, and for sending her portrait to the exposition. Thanks to him, she had become known; commissions arrived in numbers, a brilliant future opened before her and Jules, Madame G— had, then, a favorable answer to give her young friend, who soon became the husband of the interesting artist whose generous sacrifice had been the foundation of her happiness.

### The Bride's Departure.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas relates the following incident, which occurred on the boat in which he embarked from Louisville:

After I had got on board, a few moments before we started, my attention was drawn towards a group of friends with whom I became very much interested. It was a family party with a daughter and sister who was a bride, and was leaving the friends and home of her childhood, to cast her lot with one she

loved, and seek another home in the far, far West. She appeared to be an only daughter—at least there was no other sister there—and the parting of the mother and child was one of the most affecting scenes I ever witnessed. They sat for an hour side by side in perfect silence—the heart was too full to speak—waiting for the boat to start and appearing anxious to remain together as long as possible. At length the last signal was given; they then arose, and with a look of grief, that I will never forget as long as I breathe, they regarded each other for a moment, and then encircling themselves in each other's arms, stood for a while trembling in their parting anguish, as if in fear lest, to sunder that embrace, would tear every heart-string loose. But at last, summoning strength, they bade each other the sad farewell in a tone and manner beyond the power of words to describe, such as told all the depth of a mother's and a daughter's love, and such as subdued the whole company who saw it into sadness and tears. The father then came and gave his parting blessings, and bade his sad farewell, and then took the mother and moved sadly away. When they had got to the cabin door, she turned to take the last, long, lingering look, that the heart loves to, and will take, when parting with some dearly loved object, though we feel that in doing so, the tide of grief, and woe, and anguish, will pour forth with ten-fold force around the soul. Their eyes met, and if they should ever meet on earth again, that lingering look will be remembered till both hearts are cold and still in death, and they meet again in Heaven.—The brothers, two of them, remained on board to take their parting at the foot of the Falls. The eldest brother—almost a man—tried to part with manly dignity; but the last embrace was too much; he quivered for a while like an aspen leaf, and then bade farewell in tears. The youngest—a small boy—gave loose to his anguish, and sobbed as if his very heart would burst—and after kissing her again and again, left her as though he had left the sweetest and dearest friend on earth, as though he had met with his first sad, great loss—and I doubt not, that amid all the storms of life, that parting hour will be remembered forever.—After they had got on shore they stood on a point, and waved a last adieu till they were lost sight of in the distance. Then, no doubt a full sense of her loss coming home with all its power to the young girl's heart, and feeling that she was alone in the world with the man she loved, (who stood beside her with his arm around her,) she hid her face in his bosom, and gave way to all the agony of her grief. Then I thought, what will woman not do when she loves with all her heart? And what a treasure that man could call his own, when he held that young girl in his arms, and knew that she suffered all that anguish for her love for him; and then I thought what a base heart his must be if he could abuse that love, and betray that trust and confidence.—Yes, base he must be, if he does not love her more than his own soul, and if he does not sacrifice every selfish joy he has on earth to make her happy.

### Hungary.

Oh! cast a glance over that noble, unfortunate land; the martyr of humanity—the best of my nation have bled on the scaffold, or bear the prison's heavy chains—those who for freedom and fatherland so gloriously fought are enlisted by force in the ranks of their country's murderer or eat the bitter bread of exile; the former by loss of patience to await the day of revenge, die by hundreds in trying to desert the murderers' ranks; the latter under the daily pangs of misery—the gloom of mourning spreads over Hungary's mountains and plains—the home of our fathers is trampled down into the servitude of foreign centralized absolutism of a criminal Court, which never was anything but an accident in history—an accumulation of dynastic dowries, and now is but a satrapy of foreign imperial whims—our national existence, that bulwark of christianism in former times, and bulwark of freedom and civilization now, is blotted out by an impious hand, which tore to pieces the law of nature and nature's God. Foreign leeches rule in the sanctuary of our national institutions. Those who, blindfolded by foul delusions, raised their hands against us by fratricidal rage, have earned in reward common oppression and impious deceit. Our religious liberty, for which our fathers shed in torrents their martyr blood, is oppressed—civil and political freedom is replaced by arbitrary despotism—the Constitution by Material Law, and our dear municipal institutions by foreign spies and hungry bureaucrats; honor, conscience, moral dignity, and every national recollection sacred to man's heart, beaten down by the iron rod of all absorbing absolutism—nationalities divested of their natural rights, because there is no life, no press, no free education to exercise them; agriculture, industry and trade, blasted by the scorching flame of a system of colonial monopoly. The people, tortured by a thousand artificial

means of intolerable taxation—the tyrant red with the blood of a murdered nation, and conscious of the shortness of his dominion, avows openly that he desires not to be loved or reconciled to the affections of the people, but to be paid, and anxious to profit of the passing moment, he drinks the life sweat of the people. Merciless land tax, house tax, stamp tax, property tax, consumption tax, personal tax, tobacco tax, and all sorts of taxation which ambition can imagine and crime execute. The people have to pay for breathing the air, to pay for working, to pay for production, to pay for selling the fruits of its hand work, to pay for complaining against the wrong, to pay for claiming its right, to pay for everything, in every place, at every time, and to pay all this, not that its life sweat may ease its bleeding country's wounds, but to acquit the interest of its Tyrant's daily increasing debts, and to enable the bloody usurper to keep five hundred thousand soldiers and an almost equal number of spies, jailors and hangmen on foot, not only to fetter my own nation, but also to beat into the iron yoke of oppression every People throughout Germany and Italy, which dares but to sigh for freedom, justice and right. That is the condition of my poor native land.—Kossuth.

### Hell Gate.

Under the skillful operations of Monsieur Millefert, the dangers of this spot, so long a terror to navigators, are rapidly departing.—The rock which, when the current was rapid, occasioned the Pot, arose out of sixty feet water, so high as at lowest tide to obstruct the passage of the smallest vessels. It has been blown down, so that there are now 20 1-2 feet of water at low tide. Another very dangerous rock has been blown away, so that ships of a large class may pass over it. His operations at the time of our visit were limited to "Shell Drake Rock," upon which vessels were thrown in their efforts to escape another Scylla. At the proper stage of the tide, when at a repose, his soundings were commenced, and there were only seven feet of water above its highest point. Its length was about fourteen yards, and its breadth seven. It was not upon the chart. His float was stationed above it, a pole was fixed upon the rock, a canister containing 125 lbs. of powder, to which a wire was attached, was slid down by the pole to that portion of the rock on which it was expected to rest, and the float was then drawn off a few rods, so as to be out of the way of the explosion. One end of the wire communicated with the powder, the other end was held upon the float.—Throughout its length, it was thoroughly protected from the water by a strong covering of tarred rope. Everything being in readiness, the end of the wire was placed in contact with a small galvanic battery, and instantly the explosion of the powder took place. A splendor of water, of perhaps fifty feet in diameter, was thrown into the air, part of it "erushed into mist," as it fell, the water from the bottom loaded with fragments and deeply discolored with mud, was seen convulsed, and as it were boiling over with the most intense action. The blows were repeated at intervals of about a quarter of an hour, until six canisters had exploded, when, on sounding anew for the seventh explosion, Monsieur Millefert announced that he could find no more rock within twenty feet. He playfully observed to some ladies, whose fair hands had each in succession fired the train, that his success was owing to their skill; that it was very bad for him that they should have accomplished it so quickly and perfectly, but that it was proper that they should have made the passage by the gate easy; for as the rock stood before, vessels went in. This great service was accomplished at a cost of \$119 34-100, and in less than two hours. It was a highly interesting experiment to the few who were admitted upon the float, and who had the benefit of the intelligent and frank explanations of Monsieur Millefert and his associate, who conducted the work.

We learn that operations are about to be commenced on dangerous rocks in the bay, and that the work on them is to commence with 500 pounds of powder in one canister.—It will well be worth a visit to the battery to see the immense jet that will be thrown from it. These important operations to our commerce are going on without the action of the public authorities, on a scale of economy and efficiency that put to shame all public operations of a like character. The spirited men who furnish the funds for this work, and give the valuable time and efforts to its accomplishment, deserve not only to be reimbursed from the public treasury, but to receive the warm thanks of the community. It is a vast service that they are rendering to commerce and to our country.

THE GREAT LESSON.—The most useful lesson in the school of life, is that which teaches us to be content.

Dr. J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Observe This! Every bottle of the genuine Peppin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.  
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### BANK NOTE LIST.

#### MAINE.

Agricultural Bank, Bangor	worthless
Bangor Bank, Bangor	do
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor	do
Bath Bank, Bath	do
Cassine Bank, Cassine	do
City Bank, Portland	do
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, old plate	redeemed
Calais Bank, Calais	445 disc't
Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta	worthless
Exchange Bank, Portland	do
Franklin Bank, Portland	do
Globe Bank, Bangor	do
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland	do
Hallowell and Augusta, Hallowell	do
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec	do
Kennebunk Bank, Kennebunk	do
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	do
Madison Bank, Madison (never went into operation)	do

Mercantile Bank, Bangor	243 disc't
Megunticook Bank, Camden	worthless
Maine Bank, Portland	do
Nauvoo Bank, Kennebunk	do
Portland Bank, Portland	do
Union Bank, Brunswick (closing)	do
Old Town Bank, Old Town	do
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg	do
Pasamogaddy Bank, Eastport	do
People's Bank, Bangor	do
Penobscot Bank, Bangor	do
St. Lawrence Bank, St. Lawrence	do
Saco Bank, Saco	do
St. Croix Bank, Calais	do
Washington County Bank, Calais	do
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset	do
Waterville Bank, Waterville	do
Waldo Bank, Belfast	do
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop	do
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	142 disc't

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord Bank, Concord	worthless
Exeter Bank, Exeter	do
Farmers' Bank, Amherst	do
Grafton Bank, Grafton	do
Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough	do
N. H. Union Bank, Portsmouth	do
Penicook Bank, Penicook (closing)	do
Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth	do
Woolborough Bank, Woolborough	do

#### VERMONT.

Agricultural Bank, Troy	worthless
Bennington Bank, Bennington	do
Commercial Bank, Poultney	do
Essex Bank, Guilford	do
Green Mountain Bank (transf.)	do
Jefferson County Bank, do	do
Phenix Bank, Phoenixburg	do
Windsor Bank, Windsor	do

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst Bank, Amherst	worthless
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#### BOSTON BANKS.

American	do
Mutual Interest	do
Fulton	do
Franklin	do
Commercial	do
Oriental	do
Lafayette	do
Kilby	do
Commonwealth	do
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	do
Charles Bank, Charles	do
City Bank, Lowell (transf.)	do
Charlestown Bank, Charlestown (closing)	redeemed
Colonial Bank, Taunton	worthless
Citizens' Bank, New Bedford (closing)	do
Dorchester Bank, Dorchester	do
East Bridgewater Bank, do	do
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing)	do
Essex Bank, Salem	do
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, S. Adams	do
Farmers' Bank, Belchertown	do
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing)	do
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich	do
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Nantucket	do
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closing)	do
Needham Bank, Needham	do
Norfolk Bank, Norfolk	do
Norfolk Bank, Lynn	do
New Bedford Bank	do
Northampton Bank	50 - disc't
Phenix Bank, Nantucket	do
Phenix Bank, Charlestown	do
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury	do
Seaton Bank, W. Middlesex	do
Winthrop Bank, Roxbury (closing)	do

#### RHODE ISLAND.

R. I. Agricultural Bank, [closed]	do
Burrillville Bank, Burrillville	do
Eagle Bank, Bristol	50 - disc't
Eagle Bank, New Bedford	worthless
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Pawtucket	do
Franklin Bank, Providence	do
Farmers' Exchange Bank Gloucester	do
Hamilton Bank, Scituate	do
Passaic Bank, do	do
Seitane Bank, Scituate	do

#### CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport	worthless
Dorley	do
Eagle Bank	do
Housatonic Railroad Company	do

#### NEW YORK.

New York City	1 - disc't
Old Sater, Paul, gold banks	25 - do
Atlas Bank, Clymer	25 - do
Canal Bank, Albany	25 - do

## Moore's Essence of Life.

### The Great Remedy for Coughs, Whooping C



## Farmers' Department.

## Garden Economy at Midsummer.

From almost every kitchen there is a large amount of slops, soap-suds, and other waste liquids thrown away, disfiguring by a fetid puddle some half concealed spot of the kitchen yard. It is always as pleasing as it is rare, to see the back yard kept in as clean, neat and finished condition as those portions of the premises kept specially for exhibition to the eye. Happily there are a few, who by a well managed economy in this particular, not only avoid all offensive odors about their dwellings, but contribute towards the vigorous and healthy growth of their garden vegetables and fruit trees, by the timely irrigation thus given them. We should like to exhibit to some who have been neglected, the kitchen court of an acquaintance, which will challenge for neatness and cleanliness any of the front yards of his neighbors.

Irrigation simply in itself is highly beneficial to most garden plants; the benefit is increased by the fertilizing matter often contained in waste water. On light or gravelly soils, for example, a free supply of water doubles the growth of the raspberry, and greatly improves the size and flavor of the fruit; and strawberries, as the fruit approaches maturity, are almost incredibly benefited. A cultivator in one of our villages applied water freely to his vegetables during the last summer. "In ten days," he says, "early potatoes grew two thirds in size." He had never obtained good potatoes before. Other crops were greatly benefited.

In applying water to fruit trees it will be of little use to pour it on the narrow spot just at the foot of the trunk, where but few of the young roots can receive it, but it must be dashed on broadcast, as far as the circle of roots extends. An acquaintance has procured a wheelbarrow, furnished with a broad tire, that it may pass, without sinking, over mellow ground, and a barrel with a hinge lid, into which all slops are thrown, and wheeled on the garden as often as necessary. If the color of the barrel becomes too offensive, a quart or two of charcoal dust thrown in at once corrects the evil.—*Cultivator.*

**SAVING MANURE.**—The Michigan Farmer gives the practice of a Scotch farmer, in the saving and management of his manure, which we cannot but regard as eminently economical of its fertilizing qualities, and worthy of general adoption except in the depth of winter, when it may be delayed. To prevent dissipation by evaporation and washing, he draws it away as fast as it is thrown from the stable, piles it up in some convenient place on the farm, first placing a layer of the fresh manure, to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, then a layer of common soil about four inches thick, which presses the course down to about the same thickness, then another layer of manure, which in like manner is followed by another layer of earth, and so on till the pile is completed. In this way the volatile portions are preserved, and he asserts the manure is of double value to what it would have been lying in the yard.—*Scientific American.*

## The Webster Reception in Boston.

The reception of Webster took place in Boston to-day, and men of every political shade of opinion except the Free Soilers, who cordially hate him, took part in it. It was a very imposing demonstration, fully equaling the great reception given to Kosuth in his late visit to this city.

Mr. Webster at first sent a telegraphic message from New York that he would arrive by the half past 3 train yesterday P. M., but subsequently he changed his mind and telegraphed that he would come by the Fall River route, and be at the Revere House this morning. He came accordingly by that route, and was met at the Revere House by Mr. Franklin Haven. Mr. Webster feeling much fatigued went to his bed till 11 o'clock, and then, accompanied by Mr. Haven, and Fletcher Webster, proceeded privately to the house of S. H. Walley, of Roxbury, where he awaited the Reception Committee.

By this arrangement, the friends of Mr. Webster along the New Haven route, were disappointed. Preparations were made to give him a reception at Springfield, Worcester and other stations, and it was expected that he would have remained last night at Springfield, and that there would have been a grand procession this morning, but Mr. Webster felt unequal to the task, and determined to come by the Sound.

The thermometer was 102 in the shade, and all felt the terribly prostrating effect of the weather. The houses and stores of the streets along which the procession was to pass, were decorated from an early hour with flags and banners, and the stores were closed at one o'clock. The public schools were also closed, and the city wore the appearance of a national holiday.

The hour appointed for the starting of the procession was 3 o'clock, but from the intense heat, and from the great numbers, it was half-past 4 o'clock before it began to move.

It was truly a grand spectacle. The military and civilians, not only of the city, but from the surrounding villages of Cambridge,

Brighton, Dorchester, &c., joined in the procession. There were 25 companies present, under command of Major General Edmunds. Many of them suffered severely from the heat, and they were compelled to halt several times. All along the line of the march the streets were lined with human beings, and the windows filled with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs in the warmest manner, and many showered bouquets into Mr. Webster's carriage, so it was nearly filled by the time that it had arrived at the Common.

He was accompanied in the carriage by Mr. Fletcher Webster and Mr. Franklin Haven. He appeared very much care-worn and exhausted, and in fact he never looked so ill before.

The most striking feature in the procession was the immense cavalcade, such a one as was never seen in Boston before. It reached a mile four deep, and after every body thought that it was at an end, the cry was "still they come."

When the multitude were all collected there could not have been less than 30,000 persons on the Common.

On reaching the platform, Mr. Webster was greeted with the most deafening cheers. The "old man eloquent" looked sad and dejected, and a deep shade of melancholy sat on his countenance.

Among those on the platform were the Mayor of Boston, the Mayor of Roxbury, Hon. Mr. Stevenson, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Newport, Messrs. Weld, Haven, Otis, Winslow, Bartlett, Bigelow, Curtis, &c.

Mr. Webster was welcomed by J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., a merchant of Boston, in an eloquent address, which was often interrupted by applause and exclamations of satisfaction. He considered it a high honor to welcome back Daniel Webster to a community who welcomed him because they know what he is, and know that he may be said to him, which to any other man were flattery. Turning to Mr. Webster, he said,

"The people have sent no delegates to welcome you, they have come here with hearts in their hands. Each man is here, prompted by no curiosity, for they know you, but by the convictions of their own hearts alone. Let this assemblage assure you that Republicans are not ungrateful. This multitude is here to greet you as a wise teacher. We are here to thank you for what you have done for the right of search; we thank you for the prolific seeds of true republicanism, which you have sown; we thank you for what you have done for the great family of states; whether here or near the Southern border, the expression of your heart has been, 'This is my country, how shall I best serve it.' We thank you for inscribing our country on the inner alters of our hearts; we thank you for having no less than three times saved this country from foreign war; we thank you for your fidelity to political principles; and we thank you, sir, that while you represent this community, you have voted with others than your party, when the convictions of duty required you. We thank you for your long years of public service, and now let us welcome you to the heart of a community that knows you. We give you a hundred thousand welcomes." (Shouts of applause.)

During the delivery of this speech, Mr. Webster looked in fitful starts in the most earnest manner, and at one passage burst into tears.

At the conclusion of this address, Mr. Webster arose amidst a scene of the most tremendous cheers, waving of hats, and extraordinary excitement, which lasted for some minutes. When the applause had subsided, he said:

**MR. STEVENSON AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS:**—This honor which you confer on me to-day much exceeds all my expectations as I feel that it exceeds my merits. I owe it all to your kindness, friendship and constant regard. I rejoice in it; I am proud of it. Nothing on earth can be more gratifying to me than to come into the bosom of a community I have endeavored to serve for so many years, and find that I am not disowned. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, this advanced period of the afternoon will allow me to address to you but a few remarks; but out of the abundance of my heart, my mouth will speak to you. I am known to you for half of my life, and you have given me a high political position. The Legislature of Massachusetts have sent me to Congress, and with all humility I am ready to give an account of my stewardship. It is now thirty years since I came to Boston in my early manhood; I had some, but not much experience in political affairs. I left the world of politics, as I thought, forever, to take up the honorable profession of the law, and to earn a livelihood for myself and family. From my brethren at the bar, and from my fellow citizens at large, I received every kindness, and it was enough for me that I could earn my bread, and enjoy the intellectual society of the citizens of Boston. I remained for some years here following this private course; but no man knows his own destination—at least I do not know mine.—(Laughter.)

As I was going over Mansfield and Blackstone, in October, 1832, some gentlemen called upon me who were a Committee, and among them was Thomas H. Perkins. They said:—"We have come to tell you your destiny—lay aside your books; you must represent the city of Boston. We will take no answer," and Col. Perkins made a graceful bow and went off. (Laughter.) I submitted to what appeared to be the will of the people of Boston. I do not regret it, and if my conduct in public life has been satisfactory to you, whether it has been attended with poverty or wealth, with sickness or health, I feel that I am amply rewarded. (Applause.)

Now I must say to you, that from my earliest days the political history of Massachusetts has been my beau ideal. I have always perused and studied it. I wish to ask you what Boston was when I became a member

of Congress? The history of Massachusetts begins with the history of our country. It begins with the Revolution itself. For what did Massachusetts contend, for what did her sons pour out their blood like water, and run the risk of being doomed to the gallows as traitors? It was for no local or sectional object. She did not brave the power of England for the little strip of land between New Hampshire and Connecticut. It was not for this glorious bay either. No! no! no! Massachusetts struck for the liberty of this continent. (Great cheering.) Her everlasting glory—everlasting unless she terminates it herself—her everlasting glory is that she made the first effort made by man to separate America from European rule. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, friends and fellow citizens, let me tell you that Massachusetts had all America in her heart when she struck the blow for freedom. It was nothing less than Warren's blood, and all the world is filled with his fame. But the admiration of all generations is not sufficient to recompense him for his devotion to his country. Now that is the renown of Massachusetts, her devotion for the universal cause. Her renown is placed on a broad and eternal basis, unless she submits to the broad foundations herself. That day, I hope, will never happen. (Shouts of "never.") If it should happen, the judgment of that day will be postponed till my head is covered with the sods of the valley. (Mr. Webster here became very much affected, and wiped away the falling tears with his handkerchief.) (Much applause.) It was no narrow or selfish policy that influenced Massachusetts in the day in which she struggled. Her policy was large and comprehensive. She never drew a breath that was not national, none that did not embrace all the colonies. If the British Sovereign had offered her in that day a national legislature, had offered her 20 seats in the House of Commons, and 200 noblemen for the House of Lords, she would have rejected it all. If America became free, she wished to be free with America, and if America did not become free, she wished to submit to the will of God and suffer with America. (Much applause.) If any man would have us believe that Massachusetts had, or now has, a different interest from the Republican cause of the country, he is an enemy to you and an enemy to the United States. This is the spirit that inspired me in reading her early history. I never saw Samuel Adams and John Hancock, but I saw John Adams, Eldridge Gerry, and Robert Treat Paine.

After the Revolution, the necessity of a federal Government became evident. It appeared to some of the wisest men of that day, to John Adams, among the rest, that there was a danger of a central Government acting upon the people of the several States, and controlling their action, but there was a necessity for it, and they responded to that necessity. I think, I see old John Adams in his half Quaker, and standing with his gold-headed cane, five feet long, and when he shouted "Aye" to the question, whether they would adopt the Constitution of the United States—Aye was re-echoed from every part of the assembly. Massachusetts has passed under the Constitution, and subjected all her commerce to its protection, which was then three times greater than all the commerce of the country, and she has ever since received a rich reward by the central Government holding up as her flag all over the world the stripes and stars, instead of holding up the bow and arrows of the Indians. (Applause.) In those days, there were Cabot, Sedgwick, and Sewall and Goodhue, and Estlin and Gen. Varnum of Middlesex, and Samuel Dexter, all eminent and distinguished in their day and generation. At that time there was often a difference of opinion between these men upon certain questions. There were rival candidates. Sometimes one succeeded and sometimes another, till 1823, when it was my good or evil fortune to be elected a member of Congress from your city. But allow me to say up to that time there was not a man from Berkshire to Cape Cod, who had the slightest tincture of disunion sentiments—(applause)—and when I went into Congress from Boston there was not a man who entertained any disunion sentiments. There were then no "ifs," and "buts" and "maybes" (laughter) and no "separate state" he could not have held his position for one hour. That was Massachusetts which I embraced and honored.

The character of a nation is made out of facts. It is not so much the portraiture of the pencil as the narrative of the pen. History tells us what she was when I honored her as among the first, if not the first of all the patriotic Union States. (Applause.) I will not say she was *prime inter pares*, but she was *secunda inter pares*. If she did not go before others, she was not behind any in attachment to that great principle which made America what she is. I accordingly entered into her services, and gave her what I could. From that time my manner of political life is known to you all. I am not here to apologize for it. No, nor on the other hand, do I demand approbation. I leave it to posterity and the country, and the world, to say whether it will stand the test of time and truth. (Great applause, waving of handkerchiefs, and tremendous excitement.) And now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you that at my time of life I am not likely to adopt any sudden change. (Renewed applause.) No man can foresee the future. I prefer to foresee nothing, the future is not ours—the present is all we can claim. I now thank you for the great kindness and regard you have always shown me. I thank you more especially for the civic procession of this day. Many of you are known to me, and some of the young are unknown. I ought to express my particular thanks to the military, who made so fine a display.

You all know, gentlemen, that it is not my fortune to be a successful military man.—(Great laughter.) I am nothing, (renewed laughter)—nothing but a hard working, pains taking, drudging civilian, giving my life and health and strength to the maintenance of the Constitution, and the upholding to the best of my ability, under the providence of God, the Liberties of my country.

Mr. Webster having thus concluded, the most enthusiastic applause followed for several minutes, and the vast multitude then retired at a quarter past eight o'clock.

Mr. Webster drove to the Revere House, after shaking hands on the platform with a number of friends.

At the close of the proceedings 100 guns

were fired as a national salute in his honor, and fireworks were exploded in various parts of the city.

The result of this day proves that if any man ever was popular in his own city, Daniel Webster is popular in Boston.

There is no longer any doubt that he will be run as an independent candidate for the Presidency.

## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, July, 17. 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

**MR. V. B. PALMER**, the American Newspaper Agent, is the authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office is—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

**THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.**—This convention met at Washington, in the building of the Smithsonian Institute, on the 24th June last. Judge Watts, of Penn., was called to preside over a temporary organization. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder was elected President of the Convention. Mr. Wilder, amid much applause, took the chair and addressed the convention in an appropriate speech.

151 Delegates, representing 23 States and Territories, attended. Many interesting questions were discussed, and a National Society formed, of which the following gentlemen of New England were elected officers:

**PRESIDENT:**  
**MARSHALL P. WILDER**, of Mass.

**VICE PRESIDENTS:**  
Ezekiel Holmes, Maine.  
G. W. Nesmith, N. Hampshire.  
Henry Stevens, Vermont.  
B. V. French, Massachusetts.  
Josiah Chapin, Rhode Island.  
S. D. Hubbard, Connecticut.

**SCHOOL CENSUS.**—The number of children in Quincy, on the 1st day of May last, from five to fifteen years of age, was found to be as follows:

Centre School District,	293
West " "	274
South " "	239
Quincy Point " "	175
East " "	26
North " "	72
Total,	1109

The fire on Friday was the burning of a barn belonging to Mr. Thomas J. Nightingale, and formerly owned by Mrs. Lake. We learn that there were three men smoking under the barn sometime before, and probably that was the origin of the fire. The engine companies deserve much praise, considering the heat and the headway the fire had got when they arrived.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.**—The school connected with Dr. Lunt's Society propose to go down to Nahant in a steamer, stopping at George's and other islands, on the twenty-seventh instant.

As will be seen by a reference to an advertisement in another column, the Superintendent of the Old Colony Railroad has made a new arrangement in the time of running trains, which is said to be the most convenient for the public of any for some time previous.

We are informed by a resident of Petick's Island, in Hull, that there are over one hundred and fifty cattle and horses on that island, without water or grass enough to keep half the number; the calves have become so weak as to scarcely be able to walk, and the older cattle were fast losing flesh. They are said to have been put there by some man in Quincy.

**ERRATUM.**—In the article on the "Dusseldorf Pictures" in last week's paper, for "connoisseurs amateurs" read *connoisseurs and amateurs*.

**DR. LUNT** will deliver the Address to the Alumni of the Cambridge Divinity School, on the 20th instant.

**MR. CLAY.**—It is estimated that 40,000 persons were present at the funeral solemnities of Mr. Clay at Lexington, on Saturday.

The Cambridge Chronicle relates the following: "A few days since, while an unfeeling boy, who resides in Old Cambridge, was engaged in the cruel sport of robbing birds' nests, he was attacked by a robin, whose nest he had robbed of its young, who flew at him, and came near pecking out one of his eyes. The bird inflicted a wound just above the eyelash, which festered, and caused him considerable trouble, so that a physician was sent for."

Godey's Lady's Book for August has been received, beautifully embellished. For sale by Gill & Co.

The price of Harper's Magazine is only 20 cts., at Gill & Co's.

## To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot.

Will you do me the favor to publish the following extract from the N. Y. Evening Mirror. It contains the views of many whigs in this town. The hint, at the close of this extract, that a nomination of Mr. Webster may yet be made, is likely to be regarded:

## New England's Welcome to Daniel Webster.

The oft repeated lie of the political Abolitionists, that Daniel Webster is not popular in Massachusetts, was answered yesterday by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the waving of banners, and the spontaneous huzzas of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens. Thirty thousand men marching in procession under a burning July sun, with the mercury at 102 in the shade, while every house-top and hill-top was crowded with countless multitudes of men, women and children, showed clearly enough that the heart of New England burns with pride and gratitude for her great and glorious son, who has shed immortal honor upon her name and history. Such an ovation was worthy of the man who received, and the men who bestowed it.

What were Caesar's or Napoleon's triumphs to this? No captives followed in the train of the hero—no trophies of military victory swelled the pageant—no blood-stained laurels adorned his god-like brow. His were the triumphs of Intellect and Patriotism—the triumphs of Eloquence, of Liberty, and of Peace.

Massachusetts redeemed herself yesterday from the old curse of "stoning the Prophets." She can now put on her beautiful garments, and rejoice in the glory of her name and fame. "There she is, and there is her history." The world knows it by heart.

We have only to add that it is our deep and deliberate conviction that, had the Convention of political wire-pullers been held at Baltimore, the PEOPLE would have nominated Daniel Webster for the Presidency, by acclamation, and that he would have been borne into the White House on a whirlwind of popular enthusiasm. And even now, as one of four candidates, he might be carried into the House, by a vote, at least, next to the highest.

For the Quincy Patriot.

**MR. EDITOR:**—The following passage from one of the volumes of the letters of Mrs. John Adams fixes the date of the opening of the bridges between Quincy and Hingham: Quincy, 19 Nov., 1812.

**To Caroline A. Smith:**  
At 12 o'clock to-day, by a previous engagement, I was to call at Mr. G.—'s for cousin B. Smith to accompany me to the bridge at Quincy-point, being the first day of passing it. The day was pleasant, the scenery delightful. Passed both bridges and entered Hingham.—Returned before 3 o'clock. Dined, and at 5 went to Mr. G.—'s with your grandfather, the third visit he has made with us in the week;—and, let me whisper to you, he played at whist with Mr. J. G.—, who was as ready and accurate as though he had both eyes to see with.

\*President Adams.

**QUERY.**—Was Quincy Point called Quincy Port when Mrs. Adams wrote, forty years ago?

For the Quincy Patriot.

The Mass Meeting of the Democrats of this county held in this town on the 5th inst., seems to have aroused the occasional members throughout the District. The activity and zeal displayed by the Committee of arrangements in securing so large an attendance with so short notice, and the admirable arrangements made for celebrating the day and occasion, has inspired the "slow coaches," of the party with something of their spirit; for we understand that there is to be a meeting at Dedham, on the 20th inst., at which they propose to ratify the nominations made by the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

This meeting is called, as we understand it, by the "kid glove and silk stocking" portion of the party who refused (their lungs being weak) to unite with the "bone and sinew" portion of the party on the 5th.

We trust they will not fail to "save the Union," and bind up the wounds of our bleeding country; and pass resolves that no law shall be discussed except on one side, and that all men who abide by and cling to the old fashioned democracy of the early days of the Republic and spurn the new "gag democracy" of certain men of the present day are not democrats; and forgetting that the first principle of Democracy is, that all men are born free and equal, resolve that the government of the United States is a machine for catching men and binding the limbs that God gave them free, with the chains of human power. We say we trust they will do this, as the men who have called this meeting have never failed in this particular, and it would cause some remark and attract some attention from those who know them, if they relented in the least. Flesh, blood, and all they want the soul is God's else the very soul of the flying slave should be returned, and the first man who raised his voice against it would be declared "no democrat," but an agitator endangering the Union.

Let these men show that clause of the Constitution in which a particle of power is delegated to the general government to legislate for the States in this matter of slavery; and until they have shown that, we will discuss the right the general government have to invade our State, our county, our towns, aye the closets of our sanctuaries, for a trembling man, woman or child,—till they have shown this, we cling to the Constitution and the Union as Washington, Jefferson, Hancock and Adams left them.

FRANKLIN.

## For the Quincy Patriot.

Quincy, July 16, 1852.

**MR. EDITOR:**—Unlike others of your profession, you neglected to remind your patrons of the neatness of your last week's issue, by an editorial of some length, complimenting the type founders, mechanical execution, and the good it has, and is expected to do, &c.

A good thing rests on its own merits, and in this age of intelligence readers can generally appreciate the good qualities of a paper, without being told wherein it consists. I was very glad to see your paper of last week look so neat, which in part I attributed to new type, which is evidently the case. The articles presented upon its pages so clearly and distinct, seemed to give them double the force they would if they were dim and indistinct. My tax is small, but I shall ever under ordinary circumstances hold myself ready to pay the price of subscription for your paper while I remain in town. We must not expect as large amount of reading, from this paper as we do others at the same price published in Boston, who have every facility for general information, and their great number of subscribers enables them to give us a good and interesting paper. While this, aims for the benefit of our town and county affairs, and is a medium through which our merchants and others can advertise their business. Some of our public spirited men dislike your paper because it is neutral, others say it is political, some one thing and some another, what pleases one displeases another. Such disposed people will find fault.

I was quite indignant at the import of one of your communications two or three weeks ago, but on looking a little further, found another, which more than offset against it. We are not constituted to think alike; different things strike different minds in a variety of forms. With due regard to the opinion of others, I will be liberal and go for the whole "Union," or at least for the inhabitants of the town and County to subscribe for the Quincy Patriot.

The eve of an eventful crisis in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is near at hand, (21st inst.,) when the New Liquor Law comes into effect; but it will injure nor benefit us unless it be rigidly enforced. The present law is severe, if practically put in force. If we do not make use of the instruments through which we are to accomplish any given object, it is useless to create others. Our laws are made by our Representatives, and therefore it becomes us as a Republic to be governed accordingly.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Patriot.

Edwin Thompson.

Now that the friends of Temperance in Norfolk County are preparing to execute the new Liquor Law, they ought not to forget the man, whose services did so much to effect its passage. Mr. Thompson spent seven months of his time in arousing and organizing the friends of the bill in this county. He called meetings in every town except two, and expended more than a hundred dollars. At the same time, he was an active member of the State Committee.

To be sure, this is no new thing with him. He has labored for eleven years; and for three-fourths of his time, he has received no recompense, except the reward that always attends good deeds. And still there is more work to be done, in sustaining the law, and in contending against intemperance. Some one must do it; some one must incur the expense; but no one ought to bear the burden alone.

Mr. T.'s friends in Walpole, Foxboro', West and South Dedham, have done something toward reimbursing his expenditures; and have advised him to call upon other friends of total abstinence in Norfolk to do their share. No one asks charity for Edwin Thompson; but we ask for partial justice. We ask that he may be paid in part for work well done. Such labors as his, if performed by the agent or secretary of any charitable society, would be cheap at a salary of one thousand dollars. Estimating his services at their real value to the prosperity and happiness of his fellow-citizens, they are beyond all price. A small commission on the mere pecuniary gain of those who would have been poor and homeless but for Mr. Thompson's labors, would give him the means of prosecuting his labors on a noble scale.

We know that many friends of Temperance will be glad to discharge a part of the debt which they owe to Edwin Thompson. And many, who are at a loss to find some practical way of aiding the good cause, will rejoice in giving their mite to one, who will regard every dollar as a sacred trust for the benefit of humanity.

JUSTICE.

**MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.**—The annual meeting of this society was held Monday at the United States Hotel. The following officers were chosen:

President, Robert G. Shaw; Vice President, R. L. Davis; Treasurer, Wm. Perkins; Secretary, Adams Bayley; Recording Secretary, Jas. W. Seaver; Vice Treasurer, John Bryant; Standing Committee, A. L. Bayley, Seth Drew, Elijah Vose, Zib. Hooker, H. K. Hancock, E. T. Hastings, Lovett Peters, D.

S. Townsend, J. J. Soren, Benj. Lincoln Pierce.

The rules of the society were such that all the blood descendants of a tory officer will be allowed members, provided they are the fee of admission which is fixed by the society.

Gen. Franklin Pierce was appointed of a Committee to report relative to the death of Henry Clay. He subsequently reported a series, which by a few eloquent remarks. They were unanimously passed, and a vote to be sent to the relatives of the dead. The annual dinner closed the proceedings.

**THE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.**—The intelligence of the fire which has fallen on the city of Quincy, is calculated to awaken in feelings of the deepest sympathy, and a deep sense of the misfortune suffered by the unfortunate sufferers. The dreadful scene of destruction, the all human control, and rendered the scene of destruction, the terrible spair. Latest accounts state the conflagration some two thousand habitations have been burnt up, and the number of four or five hundred, and in most instances, of worldly possessions. Unfortunately, for the most part, fallen on the face of the community which was the cause of it. The aggregate loss of property is estimated at some two and a half of dollars; but who can calculate the suffering and misery which the will entail.

**Destructive Conflagration.**—About fifty buildings burnt.—The Home, Warriors' Church, and School House in ruins.

One of the most extensive fires occurred in Boston for many years, on Saturday afternoon near Fort Hill, destroyed in its progress about \$300,000 of property. The fire started in an apiece stable in an alley leading from street (formerly known as Gibb's Lane, Broad street). The aggregate loss is estimated at \$300,000, and we think it can be short of \$250,000. The losses most felt are those of poor individuals who all they possessed. One old gentleman, a lodger at the Sailor's Home, lost his containing \$1,400, all the earnings saved—another lost \$4,100.

The entire force of the Boston Fire department were present, as also were Companies from out of town. They from other places were cheered by the tators as they arrived on the ground.—*Times.*

**THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.**—This work, which was published some 10 years since, is now about to re-appear, revised, improved, and at a greatly reduced price. Messrs. Robert E. Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia have commenced the re-issue of the first number is now before us. It contains three portraits of George Washington one of Martha Washington. The cost of this work was \$24—and now it is offered at the low price of \$10; in 40 mts at 25 cents each. Several new portraits appear which were not included in the edition. The biographies have been re-written, and the work will have freshness of an entire new publication. hope the publishers will have a large subscribers, so they may be compensated their labors, and also that the American people generally may be in possession of so elegant a national work.

## Special Notices.

**NOTICE.**—The friends of temperance are requested to meet at the Store of J. Nelson Hall, over Mr. Gill's Book Store, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of enforcing the Massachusetts Law; which is about to come into operation. A full attendance is expected from the cause of Temperance in this town. us rests the vast responsibility of executing law, which will close the dram-shops and bars, and have so long been a great evil to this town. We hope that all the friends of Temperance will take this law upon them as their own responsibility. We hope there will be a large attendance. Per order of the QUINCY STONE DIV. S. O.

**TEMPERANCE LECTURE.**—The Nelson Clark will deliver a Temperance Lecture with special reference to the Law, which will be in operation on the 21st inst., at the Evans Church on Hancock Street on Sunday next, 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

**NOTICE.**—There will be a meeting of Adams' Literary Association on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock P. M., at their Hall on Front Street, for the choice of officers. As who feel an interest in such societies are respectfully invited to join their association. Per order WM. S. GLOVER, Secretary.

**A CARD.**—The officers and members of the South Quincy Guards return their sincere thanks to the citizens of South Quincy for their liberal and generous contributions to the morning of the 5th. Also to Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, for his presence in the evening. Also, to John Kendall, for his kind treatment and liberal donation to the officers and members of the Adams' Guards, for their torch light escort in the evening. Per order.

**GOING! GOING!**—If any one would good honest, a neat style of muslin collars, a assortment of black muslin to select from, gloves at a very small advance from cost, they can be had by calling at J. J. KENNISON.







## Poetry.

## The Glove.

Before his lion-garden gate,  
The wild-bird-catchers to await,  
King Francis said:  
Around him were his nobles placed,  
The balcony above was graced  
By ladies of the court, in gorgeous state:  
And as with his finger a sign he made,  
The iron grating was open laid,  
And with stately step and mien  
A lion to enter was seen.  
With fearful look  
His mane he shook,  
And yawning wide  
Stared round him on every side;  
And stretched his giant limbs of strength,  
And laid himself down at his fearful length.

And the king a second signal made,—  
And instant was opened wide  
A second gate, on the other side,  
From which, with fiery bound,  
A tiger sprang.  
Wildly the wild one yelled,  
When the lion he laid;  
And, bristling at the look,  
With his tail his sides he strook,  
And rolled his rabid tongue.  
And, with glittering eye,  
Crept round the lion slow and shy  
Then, horribly howling,  
And grimly growling,  
Down by his side himself he laid.

And then the king another signal made:  
The opened grates were closed,  
Two leopards forth from their dreadful den,—  
They rush on the tiger, with signs of rage,  
Eager the deadly fight to wage,  
Who, fierce, with paws uplifted stood,  
And the lion sprang up with an awful roar,  
Then were still the fearful four:  
And the monsters on the ground  
Crouched in a circle round,  
Greedy to taste of blood.

Now, from the balcony above,  
A snowy hand let fall a glove:  
Midway between the beasts of prey,  
Lion and tiger—there it lay,  
The wondrous lady's glove!

And the lady knigged, in bantering mood,  
Spoke to Knight Delagor, who by her stood—  
"If the flame which but now to me you swore  
Burns as strong as it did before,  
Go pick up my glove, Sir Knight!"  
And he, with action quick as sight,  
In the horrible place did stand;  
And with dauntless mien,  
From the beasts between  
Took up the glove, with fearless hand;  
And as the ladies and nobles the bold deed saw,  
Their breath they held, through fear and awe,  
The glove he brings back, composed and light,  
His praise was announced by voice and look,  
And Knigged rose to receive the Knight  
With a smile that promised the deed to requite;  
But straight in her face he flung the glove,—  
"I neither desire your thanks nor love!"  
And from that hour the lady forsook.

## Variety.

Punch gives a few "domestic definitions":  
—HOME—The place where children have  
their own way, and married men resort, when  
they have nowhere else to keep themselves.  
WIFE—The woman who is expected to pur-  
chase without the means, and sew on buttons  
before they come off. DINNER—The meal  
which is expected to be in exact readiness  
whenever the master of the house happens to  
be at home to eat it, whether at twelve or at  
three. WASHINGTON—The time when a  
woman can throw a broom at a thievish dog,  
or say "I won't without being thought cross."  
TWOSEAS—The disputed territory.

WAR.—The only power on earth that can  
overcome the appetite for war is a Christian  
conscience. The cause of war is logically  
overthrown every year, but still war lives on,  
being upheld by the passions, not the reasons  
of men.

OHIO WINES.—The production and sales  
of Cawabwa wine in the vicinity of Cincin-  
nati is getting to be an extensive business.  
The Cincinnati Gazette is informed that the  
value in material, land and labor, at present  
involved in the culture within a few miles  
of that city, is full half a million of dollars.

It is a remarkable peculiarity with debts,  
that their expanding power continues to in-  
crease as you contract them.

Gen. Cass says there are two things that  
you cannot teach an Indian—to fear death, or  
earn a living. While Calo could not improve  
their stoicism, all the tax-gatherers in the  
world, he says, could not add a particle to their  
industry.

A lunatic once informed a physician who  
was classifying cases of insanity, that he had  
lost his senses by watching a politician, whose  
course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

To guard effectually your own interests,  
you must in the first place attend to the  
interests of others.

The body, which is physical, is obliged to  
obey the dictates of the spirit.

A man may be so mean as to prevent him  
from venturing upon perfectly safe enter-  
prises.

There are 45 schooners employed in the  
Cod fishery from Beverly, the present season,  
the aggregate tonnage of which is 3136 tons.  
They are manned by 379 men.

"Give us one trial," say the quack adver-  
tisers to invalids. "Walk into my parlor on-  
ly once," said the spider to the fly."

WHAT FUN!—A would-be sentimental  
young Miss of this city, in describing one of  
her numerous beaux, gave vent to the follow-  
ing "breaker":—He has jet-black hair, radiant  
pink eyes, an alpine nose, and a beautiful  
hair lip.—N. Y. paper.

Sentimental—Sending flannel shirts to Tim-  
buctoo, or essays on sin to people who cannot  
read.

**DRIED APPLES.** For sale by the subscri-  
bers, 1000 lbs. extra Dried Apples, at 62 cts.  
per lb. Also, 200 lbs. do do 5 cts. each  
lb. for cash. J. & H. H. FAXON. 15f

**FOR THE EYES.** Thompson's Wil-  
liams' Eye-Salve, Dr. Squire's Vegetable Tooth-  
ache Drops, Dr. Squire's Eye-Waters,  
Arnold's Rose Compound, for inflamed Eye-lids.  
For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

**CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.** Tomp-  
kins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform's Anes-  
thetic drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops;  
Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Bur-  
dick's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Bur-  
dick's Toothache drops; Indian compound drops;  
Nepenthe, Mrs. Kidder's great Indian  
Brown's Extract of Galls and Alum; Preparations  
of Crocus; and various other articles for the same  
disease. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN.

**GUNS.** Two superior double barrel Guns for  
sale very cheap, apply at  
13 L. W. MUNROE'S.

**RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP.** For chaps  
and hands, King Worms, Rash, Salt-Rheum,  
Pimples, &c. Radway's Ready Relief, for Rheu-  
matism, Nervous affections, Sprains, Spasms,  
Bruises, Burns, Scalds, &c. It relieves the pains  
and speedily effects a cure. MRS. E. HAYDEN.  
Nov. 29, 1851. 48

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FAN-  
CY GOODS.** Letter, Note, Bill, Draw-  
ing, and Tissue Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens,  
Writing Ink, Wafers, and Wax, and all kinds of  
chool, Stationery, and Fancy Stationery.  
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind,  
size, style of binding, and quality.  
JUVENILE, TOY, and MISCELLANEOUS  
Books.  
HYMN BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy  
and vicinity.  
BEAUTIFUL QUARTO BIBLES, English  
Pocket Bibles, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles  
and Testaments.

SLATES of the best quality. Covered do.  
SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds.  
PORTE MONIES, POCKET BOOKS, Pen  
and Pencil Knives, Scissors, Cloth, Hair, and  
Tooth Brushes, Back-gummed boards, &c. &c.  
Our numerous customers are informed that our  
assortment of the above, and all other kinds of  
goods usually found in such a store, is more full  
and complete than ever, and fully equal to supply  
the demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be an  
endeavor to dispose of the same at prices that all  
will call most reasonable and satisfactory.  
C. GILL & Co.,  
At the Quincy Bookstore.  
Oct. 1. 40f

**NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE  
UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.**  
At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick  
Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a  
good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass  
Ware. Together with a supply of  
**Boot Makers' Findings.**  
—ALSO—  
BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD,  
MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.  
All of which will be kept constantly on hand,  
and will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash.  
The public are invited to call and examine our  
goods, and become acquainted with our mode of  
trade.  
N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be  
let on favorable terms.  
Goods delivered to any part of the town free  
of charge.  
Quincy, Jan. 11, 1851. 1f

**THE** Subscriber would in-  
form his customers and the  
public, and to whom he has moved his  
place of business to the North  
part of the village of Quincy.  
Two large elm trees in front of  
the house and shop, where he  
purposes to manufacture fine  
and coarse Harnesses, Collars,  
and to trim Wagons and other  
Carriages. In a fashionable  
manner, and on reasonable  
terms. Repairing well done. Please call.  
mar 27 1851f  
T. KELLOGG.

**MATRESSES.** C. led Hair, Palm Leaf,  
and Husk Mattresses, of the very best qual-  
ity, just received and for sale as low as can be  
found in Boston, and everywhere else.  
All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to  
call before purchasing.  
I. W. MUNROE.

**THE EVENING MIRROR.**  
PUBLISHED DAILY,  
BY H. FULLER.  
34 ANN ST. ONE DOOR FROM NASSAU.

The EVENING MIRROR is published every  
EVENING, (Sundays excepted). Six dollars per  
annum to yearly Subscribers.

**THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MIRROR.**  
A large newspaper for the country, containing  
twenty-four columns of choice reading matter,  
embracing all the News of the Week, is published  
every Saturday morning, at ONE  
DOLLAR A YEAR. Payments must in all cases  
be made in advance.

**COUGH CANDIES.**—Pectoral Drops, Cod  
Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Balm, and  
Barnett's Wild Cherry Candy Drops, Philadel-  
phia Quaker Candy, Jones' Vegetable Cough Candy,  
Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and vari-  
ous other good kinds.  
For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.  
Quincy, January 31, 1852. 5f

**PATENTS SCYTHES, SNATHS AND  
FORKS.**—Just received a lot of the above  
named articles which will be sold cheap for cash.  
Quincy May 29, 1852. J. & H. H. FAXON. 1f

**The Musical World, and Journal  
OF THE FINE ARTS;**  
The cheapest and best Miscellaneous Music-  
Literature, and Art, in the World;—giving  
annually to its subscribers, over Five Hundred  
pages of the most interesting and valuable  
and embracing nearly one hundred pages of fine music.  
It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month  
at \$1.50 per annum.  
The Musical Department will be enriched by the  
contributions of the most popular Composers and  
Masters of Music now before the public; who  
have been secured to furnish its pages with the  
best original compositions, and with Treatises on  
the principles and practice of the Art, in this  
and other countries.  
The objects continually kept in view throughout  
this Department, are to awaken and cultivate mu-  
sical talent, and to encourage and sustain the Mu-  
sical Writers of America, exposing the whole  
course of music, Secular and Sacred, Vocal and  
Instrumental, Popular and Scientific, and view-  
ing it as a high art, influencing the Moral, Social,  
Political, and religious Education of the people.  
All communications must be addressed (post  
paid) to  
OLIVER DYER,  
Publisher of the Musical World, 257 Broadway,  
New York. 13-f

**PAINTED CARPETING.** New and elegant  
patterns for sale, at I. W. MUNROE'S.

**POTATOES.** 100 bushels Extra Shenango  
Potatoes for seed, for sale by  
J. & H. H. FAXON. 15f

**STRAW CARPETING.** 4, 5, and 6-4 wide  
and for sale very low, at I. W. MUNROE'S.

**CASHMERE SHAWLS.**—Just received from  
Auction a lot of Cashmere Shawls, of super  
quality, which will be sold at a bargain at  
May 1, at I. W. MUNROE'S.

**WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE**—Spool Sewing Co.  
ton, warranted 200 yds in length. 100 doz  
just received and for sale by I. W. MUNROE.  
Quincy May 15, 1852. 1f

**PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon,  
Vanilla, &c. for Cookery.**  
Tried distilled Essence-Water, Peach Water, &c.  
Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, &c.  
Thyme. For sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN.  
Nov. 15. 6

**LAW AND RESOLVES.**—Notice in  
hereby given that the General Laws and  
Resolves, passed by the Legislature of Massachu-  
setts, during the Session of 1852 have been re-  
ceived for distributing among the inhabitants of  
the town of Quincy. They may be found at the  
Store of Messrs. D. Baxter & Co., George H.  
Locke's, Peter W. Newcomb's, and at the Town  
Clerk's Office at C. G. Gill & Co's Book store, until  
the whole supply has been distributed.

**NOTICE.** The subscriber has a few tons of  
that good Red Ash Egg Coal yet, those in  
want will do well to give him a call before they  
purchase elsewhere; also, Eastern and Nova Scot-  
ia Wood, and a lot of Oak and Ash Plank, from  
1 to 3 inches thick, which he will sell at low prices.  
JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 17, 1852. 2f

**GEORGE SAVIL & Co's CLOTHING  
ESTABLISHMENT.**  
Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the  
Stone Temple.  
The undersigned would most respectfully inform  
their friends and patrons that they are fully pre-  
pared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers  
of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTH-  
ING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.  
We have now on hand, and are daily receiving,  
Garments of every description, suited to the pres-  
ent or approaching season, of our own manufacture  
and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to  
give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

**The Custom Work**  
at our establishment is warranted second to none,  
either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workman-  
ship.  
We have constantly on hand a choice selection  
of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doan's, and Vest-  
ings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price,  
and customers may be assured, that every depart-  
ment of the business is under the charge of persons  
perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.  
GEO. SAVIL & Co.

**JOHN GILLESPIE,** would take this opportunity  
of informing his friends and the public, that  
he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on  
Washington street, where he would be happy to see  
them, and in conversation with them, to give  
satisfaction to all who may favor him with  
their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fit-  
ting garment are solicited to give him a call.  
Sept. 29 38f

**MRS. E. HAYDEN** returns thanks to her  
friends and the public, for their long-continued  
patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of super-  
ior Family Medicines, selected  
with care.  
Also—various articles for  
invalids, Pearl and prepared  
Barley, Farina, Groats, cracked  
Wheat, Sago, Tapioca, Oat-  
meal, Corn Starch, Brown, &c.  
Jellies, Raspberry and Lem-  
on Syrup, Guava Paste, &c.  
Shoulder Braces and Sup-  
porters of various kinds, Gum  
Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass  
Pipes and Shells, patent nursing  
Shields, Teats, and Band-  
ages, spread Plaster, Glass  
and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mittens,  
Flesh Brushes, &c. &c.  
Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and  
attention.  
She is also receiving the new and popular medi-  
cine of last year's growth, from various gardens,  
States. Washington-st, rear of Stone Temple.  
Quincy, Nov. 1. 45f

**TO THE LADIES.** Mrs. E. HAYDEN has  
just received a fine assortment of Flower  
Seeds, of last year's growth, from various gardens,  
comprising more than a hundred varieties, some  
new and elegant.  
Also—a new work containing instructions for their  
successful cultivation.

**MOLASSES.** Just received, a lot of extra  
New Orleans molasses, for sale by the barrel  
or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers, cheap  
for cash, by J. & H. H. FAXON. 1f  
Quincy, Feb. 14, 1852. 1f 7

**GARDEN SEEDS.** Mrs. E. Hayden has just  
received a small lot of Garden Seeds raised  
in Holland, from the finest varieties, in 1851.  
These raised from seed of the year before, from the  
same garden, did well, and are much better  
than native seeds. The lovers of good vegetables  
are requested to try them.  
American Garden Seeds of various kinds, Breck's,  
Slakes', &c. &c. mar 27 f

**SHAWLS.** Small figure all Wool Shawls de-  
sirable colors, for sale, by  
I. W. MUNROE. 13

**NEW PAPER HANGINGS.** Just received  
a prime assortment for sale cheap, at  
13 I. W. MUNROE'S.

**2000 YARDS OF SPRING DeLaines**  
at prices from ten to twenty-five cents per  
yard, at  
GEO. SAVIL & Co's.

**Business Cards.**  
**NATHANIEL WHITE,**  
—HAS FOR SALE—  
**LUMBER,**  
Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand  
—ALSO—  
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,  
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.  
July 10, 1852.

**ALL KINDS OF  
Job Printing,**  
SUCH AS  
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,  
BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,  
AND EVERY VARIETY OF  
**BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY  
PRINTING,**  
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office.  
With Cheapness and Dispatch. 1f

**Wm. S. MORTON,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
—AND—  
Commiss'ner of Insolvency.  
QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

**RANTOUL & WHITE,**  
**Attorneys & Counsellors  
AT LAW,**  
Massachusetts Block,  
COURT SQUARE, BOSTON.  
R. RANTOUL, JR.  
GEO. WHITE.

**WHITTON & ADAMS.**  
—HAVE FOR SALE—  
Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.  
—AND—  
Hard and Soft Wood,  
ON GRANITE WHARF, QUINCY POINT.  
Quincy, May 16, 1852. 1f

**JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.**  
—DEALER IN—  
**LUMBER!!**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—ALSO—  
Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

**Dimension Frames** furnished at short Notice.  
Call and examine, before purchasing else-  
where, as they will find a full assort-  
ment at the lowest prices.  
Quincy, June 12, 1852. 1y

**BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,**  
GEO. EATY BLAKE, GEO. CAROT WARD, JAS.  
MURRAY HOWE.

**Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,  
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,**  
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to  
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,  
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,  
and Merchants' Bank, Boston.  
Messrs. J. G. Kimball & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &  
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minton, & Co.,  
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52f

**S. WADE,**  
DEALER IN  
Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,  
Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.

Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most  
reasonable terms.  
Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34-f

**KINGSBURY & EMERSON,  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,**  
WEYMOUTH, MASS.  
F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.  
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every  
Tuesday. July 5. 27f

**GEO. SAVIL & Co.,**  
MAKERS-TURNERS AND DEALERS IN  
Ready-Made Clothing of every  
DESCRIPTION,  
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.  
A complete assortment always on hand.—  
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom  
Work. 38

**FASHIONABLE HATS!!**  
**WINGATE,**  
NO. 13 FRANKLIN AVENUE,  
Leading from Court St. (opposite Court Square),  
—CORNER—  
BOSTON.

**HAS** a fine assortment of Hats, of the best  
quality and latest fashions, which he can  
sell cheaper than those who pay higher rents and  
make more show.  
He devotes particular attention to manufacturing  
Hats to order, gives personal attention in eleg-  
ance of style and finish, to any sold elsewhere.

**NO. 13 FRANKLIN AVENUE, BOSTON.**  
May 22, 1852.—2mos.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to in-  
form the Public that he has taken the estab-  
lishment formerly occupied by Charles C. Brackett,  
where he will keep constantly on hand a good as-  
sortment of West India Goods and Groceries.  
Give us a call and examine our stock, and we  
will warrant our satisfaction as can be got at  
any other place in town.  
JAMES W. RIDEOUT.  
Quincy, June 5, 1852. 1f

**Business Cards.**  
**NATHANIEL WHITE,**  
—HAS FOR SALE—  
**LUMBER,**  
Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand  
—ALSO—  
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,  
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.  
July 10, 1852.

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Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

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Call and examine, before purchasing else-  
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Quincy, June 12, 1852. 1y

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**Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,  
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BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to  
T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.,  
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,  
and Merchants' Bank, Boston.  
Messrs. J. G. Kimball & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &  
Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minton, & Co.,  
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52f

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Quincy, August 23, 1851. 34-f

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F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.  
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every  
Tuesday. July 5. 27f

**GEO. SAVIL & Co.,**  
MAKERS-TURNERS AND DEALERS IN  
Ready-Made Clothing of every  
DESCRIPTION,  
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.  
A complete assortment always on hand.—  
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom  
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**HAS** a fine assortment of Hats, of the best  
quality and latest fashions, which he can  
sell cheaper than those who pay higher rents and  
make more show.  
He devotes particular attention to manufacturing  
Hats to order, gives personal attention in eleg-  
ance of style and finish, to any sold elsewhere.

**NO. 13 FRANKLIN AVENUE, BOSTON.**  
May 22, 1852.—2mos.

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to in-  
form the Public that he has taken the estab-  
lishment formerly occupied by Charles C. Brackett,  
where he will keep constantly on hand a good as-  
sortment of West India Goods and Groceries.  
Give us a call and examine our stock, and we  
will warrant our satisfaction as can be got at  
any other place in town.  
JAMES W. RIDEOUT.  
Quincy, June 5, 1852. 1f

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year  
1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, in the  
Clerk's Office of the District Court for  
the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Another Scientific Wonder!  
GREAT CURE FOR  
**DYSPEPSIA!**

**Dr. J. S. Houghton's  
PEPSIN,**  
THE TRUE  
Digestive Fluid, or

**Gastric Juice,**  
Prepared from KENNETT, or the fourth Stomach  
of the Ox, after directions of BARON LIEBIG,  
the great Physiologist, by J. S. HOUGH-  
TON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGES-  
TION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER  
COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBIL-  
ITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by nat-  
ure's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in  
water, will digest or dissolve, *Five Pounds of*  
*Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stom-*

ACH. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Dis-  
gesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Sol-  
vent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving,  
and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and  
Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive  
Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICI-  
AL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the nat-  
ural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers,  
and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT  
SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of the pre-  
paration, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION  
and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they  
would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing  
wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of DEBIL-  
ITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE,  
and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed  
to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific  
Evidence upon which it is based, is in the high-  
est degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

Scientific Evidence!  
BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on  
Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive  
Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be  
readily prepared from the stomachs of animals  
of the Stomach of the Ox, in which various arti-  
cles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened,  
changed and digested, just in the same manner  
as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. PEREIRA, in his famous treatise on  
"Food and Diet," published by Fowler &  
Wells, New York, page 23, states the same  
great fact, and describes the method of prepara-  
tion. There are few higher authorities than Dr.  
Pereira.

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the  
"Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a  
diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric  
Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of  
Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished  
professor of medicine in London, who was se-  
verely afflicted with this complaint, finding every-  
thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric  
Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living ani-  
mals, which proved entirely successful."

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works  
on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a curious so-  
lution in physiology, that the stomachs of ani-  
mals, unacclimated in water, impart to the fluid  
the property of dissolving various articles of food,  
and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of  
them in no wise different from the natural diges-  
tive process."

Dr. LUNGLION, of the Jefferson College  
Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Phys-  
iology, devotes more than fifty pages to an ex-  
amination of this subject. His experiments with  
Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice obtained  
from the living human stomach, and from ani-  
mals, are well known. "In all cases," he says,  
"digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial  
as in the natural digestions."

Dr. JOHN W.







## Farmers' Department.

## Reverence for Trees.

Prof. Park, in his sermon on the life and character of the late Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover Theological Seminary, relates a beautiful incident, illustrative of the gentle, genial spirit of that eminent divine. "He bought a half acre of land adjoining his house," says Prof. P., "principally for the sake of an old oak which grew upon it. He had long desired to own such a tree—for the oak wreath is rich with classic associations, and angels of the Lord sat under the oak of old—and many a sermon did he hope to write under its shade." We hope the time is coming, when something of the reverence that is entertained for sacred places, and for works of art, will be cherished towards the trees. Much has been done in many of our towns and villages, within a few years, to remedy the sad error of our fathers, who seem to have supposed that forest trees, like savages, were to be thoroughly extirpated from the soil; but there are yet some barbarians among us, who see nothing in a tree but so many cords of wood. We could point to a certain town in this vicinity—a town, too, whose great blemish is a "plentiful lack" of ornamental and shade trees—where several large and handsome elms, walnuts, oaks, &c., standing in public highways, have been chopped up for firewood, within a short time. It is time this vandal spirit were frowned down, by a purer taste. The Jews of old were forbidden to cut down the fruit trees even of an enemy, (see Deut. xx, 19, 20), "for the tree of the field is man's life." There are reasons abundant why the same prohibitory care should be extended among us to ornamental trees, and be sacredly observed by the community generally.

## Old Pastures—Witch Grass.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you, or some of your correspondents, please inform the readers of the Farmer the best method of reclaiming old pasture land, that is too stony for plowing? And whether there is any way to kill out "witch-grass," other than digging out by the roots? By so doing you will greatly oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

Mercer, Me. June 12, 1852.

REMARKS.—In the monthly for May, page 223, you will find in an article on "Sacrificing the Soil," some remarks upon reclaiming old pastures. But would it not be better, after all, to let pastures which are too stony to plow run up to wood, and then give more attention to enriching lands which are more capable of being plowed? One acre, well plowed, enriched and seeded to the various pasture grasses, would afford an abundance of feed for a cow for four or five months.—Where farms are small and land high, we shall be compelled to pay more attention to pastures. Some of the best farmers in this region say that one acre ought to feed a cow through the year; that is, if a man has twenty acres, he ought to feed well twenty cows from it. We know those who do more than this, but the number is extremely small compared with those who required half a dozen acres for each cow.

There is a paragraph going through the papers, stating that if witch grass is covered with earth three or four times during the summer, while hoeing, that it will kill it. But we doubt. We have tried the most cordial cultivation by hoeing and raking out every root we could gather, but found the next year that small pieces enough of the roots were left to bring up an abundant crop. Try late plowing in the autumn; and just before the ground freezes harrow thoroughly.—N. E. Farmer.

QUICK WORK.—Hussey's Reaping Machine, in an experiment on Wednesday last, in Maryland, among a company of farmers, cut twenty-five acres of wheat in a day, requiring twelve binders to keep pace with it, the wheat operated on was about five feet high, and very thick and heavy.

The number of graduates of Harvard College has been 6,342, of whom 4,672 have been since 1751, or during the last hundred years. Of the whole number, 4,185 had died, and 2,157 were presumed to be living at the close of the year 1851.

The produce of gold for 1852 is estimated at 242 tons, which, although 12 times the quantity produced at the commencement of the century, as respects bulk, sinks into perfect insignificance; for, if cast in bars, a closet eight feet high, eight feet wide, and eight feet deep, would hold it all. 21,713 times the space would be required to hold all the iron smelted in Great Britain annually.

Ten thousand three hundred dollars, as her copy right premium on three months sales of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Traveller understands, was paid by her publishers to Mrs. H. B. Stowe, on the 7th inst. She will yet receive a nobler remuneration than this or any pecuniary reward. Still we hope the statement is true, because it implies a wide circulation of a book that ought to be in every house in the Union, and read by every man, woman and child, throughout the land.

A MERCIFUL MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST.—During some of the very hot days which was experienced in this city and vicinity recently, a carman had an awning spread

over his horse to protect it from the sun.—One end of the awning was supported upon the top of the front stakes of his cart, and the other end upon the hames of the harness. There was sufficient room between the animal's back and the awning for the circulation of air, and the shade of it effectually protected the beast from the heat of the sun. Such an act shows the considerate and humane man, and contrasts very strongly with the conduct of some individuals we have seen in our most public streets towards their dumb beasts.—Scientific American.

## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, July, 24. 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

BY V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His office are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

## The American Institute of Instruction.

This long-established association publishes its bill of fare for the present year, in our columns to-day, and presents attractions so inviting that it can hardly fail to secure a large attendance of the friends of progress on its three or four days, session. It has held its meetings hitherto in some of the New England States; but having received an earnest invitation from the Municipal Government and School Committee of Troy, N. Y., it will vary from its customary course, and meet this year in that beautiful and thriving city.

The Institute has been the originator of nearly all the improvements in educational processes that have been introduced among us for the last twenty years, and is entitled to the thanks not only of our Commonwealth, but of every State in the Union, whose schools have been benefited by its enlightened labors.

These labors have been appreciated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, which has made an annual grant, for many years, of three hundred dollars, to assist in the publication of its transactions, and in the gratuitous distribution of its most valuable and interesting lectures. Of these it has scattered abroad throughout the country many thousand copies, to its own honor and the advantage of the schools.

We give it our best wishes for long-continued success, and invoke for it the favor of all who desire to see our country advancing in the career of improvement and true national glory.

The "usual accommodations" referred to in the advertisement, are free quarters among the inhabitants for all the ladies who attend the meeting of the Institute. In some cases, where it is deemed necessary, the same welcome is extended to persons of our own sex.

## Democratic Ratification Meeting.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Democracy at Dedham, on Tuesday, to ratify the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention.

Bradford L. Wales, Esq., of Randolph, President, assisted by 21 Vice Presidents.—Among the Vice Presidents were Caleb Stetson, Esq., of Braintree, and Henry Wood, Esq., of Quincy.

Samuel D. Bradford, Esq., of West Roxbury, the Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, gave a brief history of that Convention. Gov. Lawrence of Rhode Island, Sam. H. Ayer, Esq., of New Hampshire, C. L. Woodbury, J. H. Prince, and Dennis W. O'Brien, Esquires, of Boston addressed the meeting.

John Wright, the celebrated caterer, provided all good things of an edible nature, in his mammoth tent. The East Stoughton and Braintree Brass Bands were in attendance, contributing to the pleasure of the occasion.

## Temperance Lecture.

Rev. Nelson Clark preached a Temperance sermon at his church in this village, on Sunday afternoon last, with especial reference to the law which went into operation on the 21st instant. He dwelt on the evils of intemperance, as well as on the duty of sustaining all laws that are duly enacted by the government under which we live. He referred to the Fugitive Slave Law as an illustration and declared although he would never be instrumental in returning a slave escaped from his master, nor deny him the common rights of humanity, he would not countenance resistance to the law itself to acquiesce in it while it exists is a duty to resist openly and forcibly is a wrong, which ought not to be tolerated—this is the correct principle, and unless it were acted upon society in its conventional form could not exist.

The lecture was well attended, and the subject was ingeniously managed, it is one in which the public is deeply interested, and we are glad to find that the pulpit has so early spoken upon it.

One million, four thousand, nine hundred, and ninety one passengers, have been carried over the Eastern Railroad during the past year, without the slightest injury to any one of them. Such good behavior in a railroad deserves to be italicized.

At a meeting called by the friends of the New Liquor Law on last Monday evening, to take into consideration the best mode of action in regard to it, remarks were made by several that were present. On motion a committee of seven were chosen to draw up a plan for the most expedient manner of enforcing the New Law in this town, and report at the next meeting. The meeting was then adjourned to next Monday evening, (26, inst.,) at the Sons of Temperance Hall.

GOOD TEAS VERY CHEAP.—We could call attention to the advertisement, in to-days paper, of G. W. Sleeper, 130 Washington street, Boston. A better opportunity to purchase tea for family use is seldom offered; and, from the high reputation which this gentleman enjoys for fair dealing, we have no hesitation in recommending him to our readers.—Boston paper.

A meeting for the formation of a Granite Club was held at the Lyceum room on Saturday, July 10. After announcing the object of the meeting, Wm. S. Morton, Esq., was chosen chairman, and a committee was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the club, and to suggest officers for the same, and report at the next meeting.

The following gentlemen were chosen: J. Robertson, Dr. Duggan, Thos. Curtis, Wyman Abercrombie, Dudley Fulson, Geo. Baxter, J. White.

Voted, to adjourn one fortnight from tonight.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A boy, about 10 years old, venturing into the little creek, which makes up from the canal in the rear of Mr. Joseph Brackett's house, got beyond his depth, and would have drowned, had it not been for the timely assistance of a man, who, after the boy had sunk, contrived to raise him by a rail. He was taken into a house, and Dr. Godard was immediately called, who applied the usual means of restoring life in such cases. In a little while the boy recovered.

## For the Quincy Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—

A writer in the Boston Courier admits that the Fillmore and Webster men had the control of the Baltimore Convention, they had the organization—appointment of Committees, &c., so that if there was anything unfair in the action of that body, it is not chargeable to the friends of Scott, no candid person who has paid any attention to the subject could have come to any other conclusion. It has been charged that the Convention was controlled by wire pullers. If the Webster Whigs did not pull the wires, it was not because they did not know how to handle them, some of them have had the experience of a score of years, and it would be an unjust imputation to say that they did not make use of all the means they could control to effect their purpose. Why were one thousand outside delegates sent on from Boston, headed by Webster music, that could or would play only Webster tunes, if it were not to cause an outside pressure upon the Convention in favor of their candidate, the charge of wire pulling comes with an ill grace from that quarter.

How ridiculous too appear the *Harry Williams* meetings, which even Winslow's "political sermon" could not make respectable. The impetuous, excitable Harry raved and he vainly thought he was going to shake the continent from New Orleans to Quoddy, but there was not much of an earthquake after all. Mr. Winslow argued, what nobody denied, that there was no provision about conventions in the Constitution, and that every man had a right to vote as he pleased. He forgot to say that some obligations were implied as strongly as if they were written upon parchment, we think among them this is one that when men assemble together to select a candidate for a high office with the understanding that such selection is to be the representative of the parties who have united for that special purpose, those who unite in such an assembly are morally bound by its decision.

It can no longer be denied that Gen. Scott was the strongest candidate in the convention, and this is admitted by the writer alluded to, and the sin of the convention seems to be, that they nominated the strongest candidate. In contrast with the Democratic Convention, how much more honorable and fair is that of the Whigs. No two thirds rule obstructed its action, of the three eminent men presented to its consideration it selected one, they did not, like their opponents, throw their best men away and make a sort of political raffle for a Candidate.

The suggestion that another Convention should be called to nominate Mr. Webster, is a proposition so absurd that few can be found to sustain it. No greater injury could be done Mr. Webster, and we feel sure he has too much wisdom to advise it. Should it be done we doubt whether he could obtain the plurality vote of his own State. The late demonstration was not a political one, and thousands who honor his talent would not give him a vote, the democrats would go in solid column against him,—when did they

ever desert their own candidate, and the Free Soilers hate him more than they do any Slave holder in the Southern country, with such elements to contend with, he would be beaten on his own territory, and deeper chagrin would be added to the disappointment of his friends, such an event however will not occur, no such foolish experiment will be tried.

The issue is between Scott and Pierce, those who do not support the former will in effect vote for the latter if they vote at all. We cannot have much respect for that man's principles, who can stifle his conscience to gratify his passion, we hope there are few such. We should have been gratified by the nomination of Mr. Webster for whom we have the warmest attachment, but we love the principles of the Whig party, and will not sacrifice them for any man however eminent, where such sacrifice, especially will do him no good, but would be the impulse of bad feeling only.

It is time the doubting Whigs made up their minds for whom they will vote, in the coming contest. If they can find it in their hearts, to vote for Pierce instead of Scott, let them do it in a manly way, and not continue in the Whig ranks in a pouting mood, like a crying child who has lost his gingerbread. We want men in this contest, good solid, strong minded men who will act upon great principles, and who will suffer no feelings of favoritism to interpose with a higher duty,—our opponents are fanning this Webster division and would be gratified to see it burst out into a flame that could not be easily quenched. Shall they be gratified? A temporizing policy is always unprofitable. Let the decision be made, if Webster Whigs mean to leave us we want to know it, if to remain we want their whole heart in the cause we have long so nobly upheld together.

In a few months we shall be called together in convention to nominate State officers, are the decisions of such conventions to be binding, or are those who unite in them to go away and oppose their action, if the latter is to be the case, why hold conventions at all? Why have any political organization? Why not leave everything to the disposal of our opponents, for this is the tendency of the measures recommended by such men as Mr. Williams the Hotspur of Boston, and that untrained and not very far-seeing politician, the Rev. Mr. Winslow.—the precedent they would establish would destroy the Whigs as a party. Let disaffected Whigs ponder upon this and remember that the corner stone upon which that party rests is Principles and not Men.

## A NORFOLK WHIG.

For The Patriot

MR. EDITOR:—I would suggest to those of your readers who propose to attend the session of the American Institute of Instruction, that the annual meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Education," will be held at Newark, N. J., on the 10th of August; and that the facilities of travel from Troy to Newark, down the North river, are remarkable and inviting. The passage is charming and full of interest—especially to those who have never yet enjoyed it. Bishop Potter is President of the Association, and many papers on educational subjects will be read by some of the most talented men in the country. We, therefore, cordially recommend a general attendance of the friends of improvement on the doings of this important society. The session will hold for four days, and the "latch-string be left out" to all comers from abroad.

T.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—As the burning of Mr. Nightingale's barn, adverted to in your last week's paper, was "probably" caused by the "smoking of three men under the building," it seems to me full time that something was said in disapprobation of this growing nuisance. The following article was "calculated for the meridian of Boston," but it is so applicable, in many respects, to our own town, that I ask the favor of you to copy it into your paper of the 24th.

Yours, T.

Quincy, July 19.

From the Daily Advertiser.

## THE LATE FIRE ON FORT HILL AND ITS CAUSE.

The fire on Fort-Hill was one of the most serious and destructive which have occurred for a long time. It has probably seldom happened that a fire has driven so many human beings into the street in this city. We have reason to be grateful to Providence that no lives were lost, and that the mildness of the weather mitigated the sufferings of those who for a time must have been without shelter.—It is painful to reflect on the amount of suffering which would have been produced by a similar conflagration in mid-winter.

But what was the cause of this destructive fire; to what do we owe this waste of property and this amount of human suffering?—The public papers inform us that it arose in a stable, not used as such, but employed for the storage of hay and grain. In the present state of the atmosphere every combustible substance is predisposed to ignite at the slightest contact with fire. No one has suggested incendiarism, ready as men are, in such cases, to suspect it or to allege it, and the whole subject is dismissed as an accident.

A pretty serious accident certainly, which destroys one of our noble school-houses, the mariners' church, the sailors' home, from twenty to thirty warehouses and dwelling houses, the latter inhabited by at least a hundred families, many of which have lost their little all, with an aggregate pecuniary loss variously estimated at from three to five hundred thousand dollars!

An accident, however, it probably was, but very likely to have arisen from a source of danger perfectly well understood, and carefully guarded against by a public statute, but which, from the entire neglect of the authorities of late to enforce that statute, has become now a great nuisance—and an element of danger to the city not easily to be over-estimated.

The section of the statute referred to is in the following terms:

"Every person who shall carry any fire through the streets, lanes, or any wharves of the city, except in some covered vessel, or who shall kindle a fire in any of the places aforesaid, without the permission therefor in writing of one or more of the engineers aforesaid, or shall smoke or have in his or her possession, any lighted pipe or cigar, in any street, lane, or passage way or on any wharf in said city, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of two dollars, to be recovered of the person so offending, or of his parent, guardian, master or mistress."

Till within two or three years, this wise law was strictly enforced, not only to the credit of the city of Boston throughout the country, and the comfort of the large majority of its inhabitants, but eminently to the removal of one great source of danger from fire, which appears to have been the chief object of the enactment. From some deplorable neglect or error of judgment, it has within two or three years been allowed to become obsolete, and the evil has been rapidly allowed to grow into one of a very urgent character. There is no exaggeration in saying that, taking the city through, there are in motion on any pleasant day when the streets are full, and still more on any pleasant day evening, thousands of lighted pipes and cigars, often scattering sparks of fire from the mouth of the smoker, and still more frequently, when the fragment is thrown away; and this in a state of the weather when all inflammable substances are on the verge of spontaneous combustion. What adds greatly to the danger is, that, from the nature of the case, the smoker is often under the influence of another stimulus, which renders him inebriated and reckless of consequences.

How the fire was kindled on Fort Hill will probably never be known. There is certainly no other mode at all so likely as that of which we have been speaking; because there is no other way in which fire is so often carelessly and recklessly used. Very young boys may constantly be seen smoking in the streets, as well as those who are old enough to set a better example.

## PUBLIC SAFETY.

## The Fisheries and Earl Derby.

The last arrival from England brings returns of the Elections to Parliament in most of the boroughs—the counties being yet to be heard from. The great preponderance of liberals so far elected give to Earl Derby and the Tories the hopes of a short career in the Government. With so decided an opposition in the House it will hardly be possible for them to carry out any very extensive changes in the present colonial system.

The documents, which Mr. Webster continues to publish on the dispute as to the fisheries, are conclusive of the first great point, that for thirty-four years both nations have acquiesced in that construction of the Treaty which Earl Derby now wishes to set aside, and proposes to supersede with force and arms. The freedom of the ocean and the high seas has been a subject of attention to our maritime population ever since our existence as a government. After having fought at least one general war for the freedom of the high seas and received from England, France, Russia, Spain, Naples, Portugal and Holland indemnities for their violations of that freedom in respect to our commerce, we should indeed be a miserable and degraded people should we now suffer England or any other power to fence in any portion of the ocean from us and drive off our Commerce and our fishermen from that which is Gods gift to all nations.

After a settled Construction by England and ourselves as to what constitutes the high seas, we are in as full possession of those ports where our fishermen have been accustomed to fish, as we are of our own seat of Government at Washington or Navy Yards and Forts on our shores.

Any attempt to drive our fishermen from such places by the use of the force in any way applied is an act of war—an outrage on our Flag—on our Sovereignty as a Nation and an act of turpitude in time of peace, of as gross and dishonest a character, as if an armed British force were to, surprise and seize the City of Boston. For the sake of the peace of nations, we hope that no such hair brained act will be committed by Great Britain, we would spare her the mortifications that must result from so gross an outrage on our civil rights—so piratical an attempt to plunder our New England fishermen of their

property and freedom. Our hardy Mariners to the number of twenty or thirty thousand have already been gone some three months from home, on their annual expedition to the Banks of Newfoundland, and the Bays of Chaleur and Labrador. Their defence from this threatened attack is an act of duty by our Government, and we hope the administration will protect the rights of our citizens,—to send at once an armed force of Steamers and Frigates to those waters, to protect the pilfering of New England property, now grossly menaced by a foreign nation—and to protect the lives and liberties of thirty-thousand of our hardy sons who have gone down unarmed at the instance of our government to fish in those parts of the ocean—relying on the faith of treaties and the strong arm of our power for the security of their persons from foreign prisons or English cutlasses and mothers and fathers from the horrors of those British prisons whose pestilence and cruelty have in former years spread suffering and sorrow through too many of our New England families, for us now to look on such a prospect for our fellow citizens without a feeling of indignation and grief too deep to be expressed.

P. S. That some little idea may be formed of the property in question by this act of Earl Derby, we publish the following returns as to the Mackerel trade last year.

Whole No. of vessels bringing fares to Boston, 898. Number of men and boys in crews 9990.

Quantity of Mackerel caught in American waters, 188,336  
Quantity caught at Bay Chaleur and places now claimed by Great Britain—exclusive, 140,906

Whole number of barrels, 329,242

In the rest of New England States these quantities would probably be doubled.

One half of the whole Mackerel fishery as well as the half of our codfisheries are thus struck at by Earl Derby, and the delay of a week or more by the government in sending an armed force down to protect the mackerel men who are just starting, will have the effect of breaking up the voyages, and destroying the year business of all these men and the capital invested.

The semi-annual meeting of the Adams Literary Association was held on Tuesday evening last, July 21st, 1852, and the following officers chosen:

President, JONATHAN JAMESON, in lieu of JAMES WHITE, resigned.  
Vice President, HENRY CURTIS, in lieu of JOHN KENDALL, resigned.  
Recording Secretary, Wm. S. Glover.  
Treasurer, Henry Edwards.  
Directors, John Kendall, James White, George P. Hardwick, Charles C. Brackett, Henry Wildman.

Trustees, Wm. Parker, Ben. C. White, Franklin Curtis, George Follett, Edwin Adams.

The following gentlemen were also admitted as honorary members of this association: Doct. James A. Stetson, and Nathaniel White, Esq.

## PER ORDER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The case between Rev. John Pierpont and the church connected with the Hollis street religious society in Boston, has recently been settled by a compromise, the basis of which was, that Mr. Pierpont should have the income of the church property which had accumulated since the commencement of the suit, and should pay his own counsel, and waive all further right or claim upon the property. The amount he received was about \$2,500, or one half the original donation. This settlement avoids the passing of judgment by the Supreme Court upon various questions interesting to churches.

ONE OF THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—A grocer in good standing, who always has an eye to the main chance, on Wednesday last, the day before the new liquor law was to go into effect, says to his man, "John, how much New England rum have we on hand?" John reported that two-thirds of a barrel was all there was remaining. "Well, John," says the grocer, "fill up the barrel with water, and say to the customers we are selling out cheap. Our price for new rum, you know, has been 37 1-2 cents per gallon, or 10 cents per quart; tell them if they will buy to-day they shall have the 'critter' at 25 cents per gallon, and tell them, John, that this is their last chance, and that I desire to accommodate my customers." The bait took, the grocer sold out, and many worthy old ladies about that locality are now in possession of the "liberal mixture!"

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.—The July number has been received. Among its articles are an elaborate description of Capt. Ericsson's New Caloric Engine—one of the most important inventions of this inventive age, and one which seems destined to work as great a revolution in commerce and all the arts of life, as that produced by the steam engine, while the change will be vastly more rapid. This article will command the attention of scientific men, everywhere. Other articles of great interest, and a large collection of legal and statistical information may be found in this number.

## For the Quincy Patriot.

## The New Liquor Law.

It is manifest that every act of the law which the opponents of the new law will be put in play to obstruct it. The authorities of the city have taken the lead in resistance to have resorted to the measure of the office of Marshall for the purpose of rid of an efficient officer. Many have proved himself a faithful man carried Simms the fugitive out of the Boston against the opposition of a and infuriated multitude. He is power above him. He would have the Liquor Law. But he was res There is no disguising the fact that ing men of Boston are opposed to and are resolved to thwart and defeat what extent that feeling exists and is difficult to decide. We have heard tion by the Selectmen preparatory for ful execution among us. We hope to be no dodging of responsibility. If shall close all the places in town ex where spirituous liquors can be ob will prove the greatest blessing that been conferred on our people. The caused it to be enacted will be reg public benefactors. If men are weal firm, incapable of resisting temptat the part of good citizens to temptations. "Lead us not into tem is the spirit of the Lord's prayer. T several establishments in this tow spirituous liquors are kept, and where men frequent. They ought to be They exist in violation of the law of th It may seem hard and tyrannical to a law to the pursuits and occupations viduals. But the interests of individ give place to those of society. It is still to see a son seized by our side down to ruin. It is hard for a wife her husband becoming indifferent and ful and cruel. It is hard that a family of should be exposed to the unfeeling as sionate treatment of the father.

Reverse the scenes in such families store the son to his natural place in the ly; let the wife enjoy again the kind her husband; let the children esteem a spect their father; would not the me could reverse the scenes and effect such ges be deserving the benedictions of all minded men and women? Would the be benefactors.

Will any one point out the benefi facts arising from the use of intoxicat quors at all commensurate with the effects? Is the liberty to drink a glass of that exhilarates the spirits for a moment mislaced against the years of poverty misery which the drinking of it may ent on him who drinks and all intimately coe with him? Is it not selfishness the fuses to give up a momentary gratificati the benefit of society?

I hope our citizens will all unite to us the laws of the state as well as those of Union. It is our duty to assist in reing a fugitive from labor because it is law, it surely is our duty to assist in ex ing a law which looks to the emancipati our fellow citizens from a state of being better than that of slaves. MURDER

FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE.—The July number is almost en filled with charming sketches and incident natural history, which have more than the terest of romance.—Published by Wm. G & Co., Boston.

GODEY.—The August number of Godey's Book contains four full page engravings together with a large amount of re matter. The art of calico printing is continued, illustrated with engravings. For Sale by Gill & Co.

## Littell's Living Age.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.  
Guizot's Cornille and his Times; Schick's English Gardener; The Widow Sixteen; Theatricals of the English World; Phrases; Philosophy of the Shores; Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême; Six Months in the Danish Isles; Hanna's La Chalmers; Tea Countries of China; Paouha; The Miser; Going to the Dogs; Great Oyer of Poisoning; A Chinaman Ball; The Fortune of Slavery; Prospects of British Statesmanship.

## American Institute of Instruction.

ANNUAL MEETING.  
The twenty-third Annual Meeting of American Institute of Instruction, will held at Troy, N. Y., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August.

The Exercises will commence on Friday the 6th, at 10 o'clock, with opening remarks from G. F. Thayer, President of the Institute.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.  
Friday.  
At 11 o'clock, A. M., Introductory Lecture by Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, Mass.  
At 3 o'clock, P. M., Wm. H. Wells, Newburyport, Mass., on "Self-Reliance."  
At 5 o'clock, P. M., Geo. B. Emerson, Boston, Mass., on "The True Function of Text Books."  
At 8 o'clock, P. M., Roger S. Howland, Bangor, Me., on "Some of the Ways Means of Improving Common Schools."  
Saturday.  
At 9 o'clock, A. M., Joshua Bates, Jr., Boston, Mass., on "Arnold as a Model Teacher."















car. All other sounds can be conveyed in the same manner, no matter how long the stick is; for instance, if one end is put upon a piano forte in a sitting-room facing a garden, and the stick is thirty or forty feet long, extending to the farther end of the lawn or walk; now if the instrument is ever so slightly played, "the tune" will be instantly distinguished by any person applying the teeth to the opposite end of the stick.

## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, July, 31. 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

FOR V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Seaboard Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

**THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.**—No attempts to execute the Liquor Law have been made in Boston or its neighborhood, so far as our information extends. There is some doubt respecting the force of the licenses granted by the city authorities, under the old law, which may deter men from going forward as they otherwise would. In Maine the law officers have proceeded rashly and destroyed immense property, for the loss of which they have rendered themselves liable. This fact is calculated to make our officers more cautious and prudent. Public opinion, also, in Boston, is opposed to the law. We trust the execution of this law will not be attended with such alternate action of weakness and rashness on the part of its supporters as was evinced in its enactment—to the scandal and disgrace of the State.

In our last paper there was a notice of the narrow escape of a boy from drowning. We gave the credit of saving him to a man, being misinformed.

The credit is due to three small boys, two sons of Mr. Joseph Brackett, and one of Mr. Locke's. Mr. Brackett's boys were in the water at the same time. When the boy went down, the older one, with great presence of mind, told the youngest to get a pole near by, while he watched. He then took the pole and raised him up and called to the Locke boy, who was walking by on the tow path at the time, to come to his assistance, which he immediately did, and rescued him from his perilous situation. Such acts of bravery and presence of mind, from boys so young, is deserving of credit, and will long be remembered.

We learn that several of our townsfolk from California have recently arrived in town in good spirits and health.

Among them George Veazie, 2d, William Barnard, Jacob Howland—Hayden, and a number of others, but we could not learn their names.

## To the Editor of the Quincy Patriot:

A communication in your last number, signed "A Norfolk Whig," was written in a candid spirit, but nevertheless contained many points from which I dissent in toto. I am one of those who believe in the doctrines of the old Whig Party. I am not at all disposed to cast aside my principles as a garment, and rush forward in a scramble for office. The contest is now reduced solely to the question—whether of the two parties shall have the offices of the government? In Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore, we would have had candidates identified with conservative Whig principles—men who have fought political battles standing on sound Whig doctrines. With these men, the Whigs would have known where they were, in defeat or success. I see nothing fixed or stable or enlightened in the sentiments of Gen. Scott. Gen. Scott fought well in the war of 1812; a war which we Whigs are not much inclined to praise.

Gen. Scott fought his way from Vera Cruz to Mexico with great military skill and renown. But the war against Mexico was "a war," said Henry Clay, "against the hearths and altars and the liberties" of Mexico.

Your correspondent calls upon us to choose between Scott and Pierce. He talks like one who knows nothing of a conscientious attachment to principles. I for one must cling to my principles. I shall not march off from them. I am opposed to dictation. Under Mr. Webster, even in defeat, we should have the proud consciousness of having struggled for the old Whig cause, and the noblest and greatest man on the face of the earth. The fife and drum, the feathers and epaulettes, are no attractions for me.

I had rather see the ship of state that carries us, with all our fortunes, directed by a man of prudence, firmness and dignity, and of long experience in state affairs, than by a weak, vain, and hasty man like Gen. Scott, although encircled with a halo of military glory.

A Whig, or 76.

The wife and daughters of the late Professor Webster have returned to this country, from Fayal.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## Old Colony Railroad.

This road has been long the standing subject of complaint among its customers, editors, and the inhabitants of the towns through which it passes; and justly, as it has the comfort and prosperity of those several classes, to a great extent, in its power. According to the spirit of accommodation and liberality introduced into its management, will its passengers be gratified or annoyed; and according to the popularity it secures among the people, will the estates on its confines rise or fall in value.

Unfortunately, the course of its Directors hitherto, has been such as to deter settlers from taking up a residence in the towns on its borders; and, consequently, instead of property's having risen in value, in consequence of the location of the road—among us it hardly holds its own. This is to be regretted not by the inhabitants of the place alone, but by every stockholder in the road; for in proportion as the road creates friends, will the stock acquire a good name, and eventually become profitable. There is no mistake more fatal to the interest of the owners of the stock, than a perseverance on the part of the government in frequent and irritating experiments. This, however, the Directors do not, because they will not see. They make numerous rules, regulations, and changes, which seem to have no object but to exasperate their customers! This among persons in other vocations, would be deemed in the highest degree preposterous and absurd; by what process of reasoning or on what principles of mental philosophy the Directors of the Old Colony Railroad argue, it is impossible to divine. Experience is constantly teaching its fallacy and its ruinous effects on the stock.

From this course so long indulged in, the road sometimes suffers for the faults of others. For instance; the Fall-river road connects with the Old Colony,—and, although it is, on the whole, managed in an admirable and profitable manner, it is faulty in some of its arrangements. It fails to take sufficient time for its passengers; and, consequently, the trains are usually from ten to twenty minutes late on their arrival in Quincy. This should not be; if the time be sufficient, there should be no tardiness; if otherwise, the time should be lengthened. Well, here—the Old Colony railroad has to bear the blame that belongs to the Fall-river; and illustrates a well-known principle in morals—that men are often judged by the characters they have established, rather than by the merit or demerit of their individual acts.

We would advise the Old Colony to reform its habits and deserve a better reputation, that it may not be liable to bear the sins of others.

A DAILY PASSENGER.

MR. EDITOR:—

I send you another article on the subject of smoking in the streets, the firing of crackers, &c., because it discusses an evil of immense magnitude, to which it is important to draw the attention of the people, and, if possible, to hold it there, until some active measures are adopted to check the abomination.

I wish to speak of similar annoyances that are continually inflicted on the people of our village; but will defer it till next week.

Yours, T.

From the Daily Advertiser.

**SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES.**—A writer in the Traveller, follows up the reasoning of our correspondent, a few days ago, urging the importance of enforcing the laws prohibiting smoking in the streets, and in public places, in the way of comment on a paragraph upon the same subject from the Providence Journal. There is much force in his recommendation. He says:—

The Providence editor thinks it a great barbarity that ladies cannot enjoy a public promenade, without breathing an atmosphere infected with tobacco smoke; with tobacco smoke which has first passed through another person's lungs. It is so certainly; but we are not prepared to admit that this matter rests merely upon the courtesy due the female sex. There are probably as many men as women who do not like to inhale tobacco smoke, at first or second hand. Have they no right to be protected? Must the free air of Heaven be poisoned for all but ladies? The smoker has no doubt a right to his cigar; but only where he can exercise that right without compelling his neighbor to breathe its smoke over again. So use your own as not to do injury to another, is the rule of morality as well as law.

I am sensible, Mr. Editor, that in these enlightened days, it is almost hopeless to plead the cause of good manners or decorum, against the tendency to general rowdiness which is so rapidly gaining upon us. If it were a matter merely of decorum, I should cherish but faint hopes of having this nuisance abated.—Smoking in the streets is, however, forbidden by law, on the ground of the dangerous nature of the practice; and it may be supposed that our city fathers will not much longer slumber over the fact, that not less, probably, than ten thousand loaded cigars and pipes are daily carried in the streets and public passages of the city of Boston, contrary to law, and with the extreme risk of fire. A proposal has been made to increase the fire department; it

strikes us there would be a good deal more wisdom in putting existing laws in force, and extinguishing these circulating instruments of conflagration.

## A CITIZEN.

Another writer is also out in the Transcript in some cogent remarks upon the same subject, and also upon another violation of the laws equally dangerous, though perhaps less offensive, unless it be practised in the night time, viz: the firing of crackers. The writer says:—

Aside from the danger from fire, and that I have heretofore warned our city officers of, through your valuable paper, the smell of burning tobacco is to many, females in particular, an intolerable nuisance, and, like every other nuisance, should be abated. Why should I be obliged to inhale the fumes of an old pipe at early morn, as I go to my place of business, the smoker of which is sure to keep to the windward of me, any more than a foul drain or cesspool, from the taints of which we take so much pains and pride in purifying our beautiful city?

Sir, it is an outrage upon our hitherto cleanly habits, brought hither (and allowed to grow) by the influx of a foreign population, to whom municipal regulations, except upon compulsion, are a dead letter.

Another, and I think, equally dangerous practice, and one by which the property of our citizens is exposed to more certain destruction by fire, is the pernicious and growing habit of firing crackers.

Now a fire cracker, as you well know, holds fire a great length of time, but he who throws it, after his ears are tickled with its report, gives no further heed to it, little dreaming it may be silently but surely commencing a destructive conflagration. The awful conflagration on Beacon, Charles, and Chestnut streets many years since, was known to have been caused by fire crackers.

Many a fire which is imputed to incendiaries, if traced to its origin, would, I doubt not, be found to have proceeded from the thoughtless habit of firing crackers.

Your Obedt Serv't,

AN OLD FIREMAN.

The Courier says: "It will be gratifying to the friends of Josiah Quincy, Jr., to learn that the application of his creditors to the Commissioners of Insolvency to suspend proceedings has been granted, and that Mr. Quincy having surrendered all his property to the trustee, has received a full discharge."

## Report of the Temperance Committee.

At the meeting of the friends of temperance held last Monday evening, the following report was submitted and accepted, and ordered to be published in this paper. Agreeable to the suggestions of the report, a committee of forty was appointed for the purposes therein specified.—Ed.

The Committee chosen to devise a plan for the right observance and enforcement of the New Liquor Law would respectfully report: That, they have duly taken the subject into consideration and in view of the fact that the temperance cause has reached a crisis which has no parallel in its past history; Your Committee, would take the liberty, before speaking directly to the question of a plan for its enforcement, to suggest a few thoughts, in relation to the law, and of our duties as devoted friends to the great temperance cause in connection therewith.

Every temperance man should realize that a weighty responsibility rests upon him, and he should manifest the same lively interest in having the law properly observed and enforced, that he did in praying the Legislature to enact it. All, who have been interested in the temperance question in years past are fully aware of the difficulties attendant upon the execution of the then existing laws; even the rum-sellers would often taunt us for not being more successful in their enforcement, and in some instances would even boast of their clerks selling liquor enough during their absence at court, to defray the expenses and fines the law had imposed upon them. We saw the difficulties but could not remedy them. They were in the law itself, which lacked the power for its own fulfillment. It recognized the thing as right, and it required us to prove that the person was wrong. But now our position is changed. This new law gives us the right to search for and to seize the thing, and to hold the same as prima facie evidence that it is kept and sold; and it requires the person upon whose premises the thing has been found to prove he is not guilty of any violation of the law. This is as it should be, and what we all prayed for when we petitioned for the law. We know that the community is not safe from the ravages of intemperance, so long as rum exists and is exposed for sale as a beverage. The law furnishes the weapon to remove the evil. Your committee, therefore, believe it to be a duty incumbent upon every man who loves good order, and desires to behold a sober, industrious community, to aid aid by word look and action in its proper and just observance. No law, whatever may be its character can avail in the accomplishment of its design unless it be fairly tried and properly executed. Its mere existence upon the statute book, only shows the expression of the law-makers; its observance or non-observance shows the expression of the people, and if it be properly

complied with, it will exhibit either good or bad effects, as the case may be, upon that people.

It is the unanimous opinion of your Committee, that this law needs only to be properly understood, and judiciously executed to receive the united support of the great majority of the citizens of Quincy. It enforces upon no man's legal rights, neither does it destroy, or deprive him of any principle of liberty. Its only design is to advance the best interest of society, by more effectually removing a gigantic evil, which the history of the past has ever shown to be the source of much poverty and wretchedness, crime and misery. Its provisions, says the New Bedford Mercury, may be divided into three parts, viz: Manufacture, Sale, and Penalties.

1st. Manufacture. No person is allowed to manufacture any intoxicating liquors, except duly licensed so to do by the County Commissioners, or Mayor and Alderman of the city of Boston, the sale by such manufacture must be in quantities not less than thirty gallons, to be exported out of the state, or for mechanical and chemical purposes, or to the duty authorized agents of towns and cities. Such persons are licensed on the first Monday of May, or as soon after as practicable, and the license runs one year. Bonds with the sureties, in the sum of \$5000, to obey the provisions of the law. The County Commissioners have power to revoke said licenses, upon breach of the law, and to put the bonds in suit.

2d. Sale. The sale of intoxicating liquors other than is provided above is confined to agents duly appointed by towns and cities. Such agents must give bonds with two sureties in the sum of \$500. No person by himself, his clerk, his servant or agent is allowed to sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, part of which is spirituous or intoxicating. Clerks, servants and agents are held to be equally guilty, if they violate the law, with their principals and all the parties may be included in one complaint, warrant, or indictment, and may be tried at the same time.

3d. Penalties. The penalty for manufacturing and selling liquors, or for being a common seller thereof is a fine of \$100, and costs, or in default of payment, 60 days imprisonment in the common jail or house of correction. The party convicted must also give bonds in the sum of \$2000, that he will not again violate the law. The fine on a second conviction is \$300, and costs, or four months in the jail or house of correction, with like bonds as on the first conviction, if it be more than one year from the same. On a third conviction the penalty is \$200, fine and four months imprisonment. Bonds are to be sued promptly, and actions of *seque facias* are not to be continued. Three several sales make a common seller. Delivery is prima facie evidence of sale. A delivery in or from a dwelling house, with payment, or the promise of it, expression implied, is held to constitute a sale.

The first offence for selling by the retailer is punished by a fine of \$10, and costs with bonds in \$1000, not to violate the law within one year. On the second conviction the fine is \$20, and costs, with like bonds, if more than a year has elapsed from the first conviction. On the third conviction the fine is \$30, and costs, and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months. No person can swear out until he has been imprisoned two months. Money received goes to the town or city where the convict resides. Forfeitures and penalties may be recovered before the Police Courts, or any Justice of the Peace. Parties appealing must give bonds in not less than \$100, with two sureties, to prosecute the appeal. Cases arising under the act in all courts, take precedence of all other business, except criminal cases in which parties are under arrest awaiting trial. No *nolle prosequi* can be entered without permission of the court.

When three persons make complaint on oath that liquors are kept in any building or vessel, except dwelling houses, intended for sale, a search warrant issues and the liquors are seized. The liquor and implements of traffic may be used in evidence. To search a dwelling house, some person must swear that he believes that liquors have been sold there within one month; unless the person owning or keeping the house shall prove that the liquors are of foreign importation and in the original packages, (and Custom House marks are not conclusive evidence) the same are to be destroyed. If the owner is unknown, the liquor is not to be destroyed until it has been advertised two weeks. If the owner appeals, he must give bonds in \$200, with two sureties, to prosecute the same and abide judgment.

Such is a summary view of the law! And now the question arises, what plan of action is best adapted for its proper and just observance. The law provides as we have seen the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors for all necessary and useful purposes; and it makes it the duty of the County Commissioners and Selectmen to license or appoint the proper agents for the fulfilment of those purposes. The law also says in Section 8th, "It shall be the duty of the Selectmen, or any one of them, of any town to commence an action in behalf of said town, against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with reasonable proof of the fact."

Now your Committee would not deem it proper to recommend any plan that would conflict with the implied and expressed duties of the Selectmen of the town, and as they are not aware of any action that has or may be taken by them; and furthermore since it is not always prudent that the precise manner of proceeding should be openly stated so as to come to the knowledge of those who are disposed to violate the law, they would therefore recommend that a large committee of forty persons be chosen, to be called, the Temperance Vigilance Committee, with instructions to confer with the Selectmen, and to take such measures for

the due observance and enforcement of the law as they may deem expedient. This Committee also to be invested with power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their board and to call a public meeting at any time they may think proper.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE NEWCOMB,  
EBENEZER FORD,  
WM. R. BROWN,  
GEO. W. RODGERS,  
WILLIAM NASH,  
GEORGE BAXTER,  
THOMPSON SPEAR.

## Charles Sumner in the Senate.

Washington, July 28.

Mr. Sumner said, in asking the Senate to take up this resolution for consideration, I say nothing of its merits nor the argument by which it may be maintained, nor do I anticipate any objection to it on those grounds. All this will properly belong to the discussion when the resolution is before the Senate.—The single question now is not on the resolution, but whether I shall be heard on it. As a Senator under the responsibilities of my position, I have deemed it my duty to offer this resolution. I may seem to have postponed this duty to an inconvenient period of the session; but had I attempted it at an earlier day, I might have exposed myself to a charge of a different character. It might have been said, that a new comer and inexperienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastily, rashly, recklessly, I pushed this question before the country. This is not the case. Now, I have taken time, and in the exercise of my most careful discretion, and now I ask for the attention of the Senate. I shrink from any appeal founded in a trivial personal consideration, but should I be blamed for any delay latterly I may add that, though in my seat daily, my bodily health for some time past, down to this very week, has not been equal to the service I have undertaken. I am not sure that it is now, but I desire to try, and now again say, the question is, simply whether I shall be heard. In allowing me this privilege, I might say you do not commit yourselves in any way to the principle of the resolution, but you merely follow the ordinary usage of the Senate and yield to a brother Senator the opportunity which he craves in the practical discharge of his duty, and to express convictions dear to his heart and dear to a large number of his constituents, for my own sake I now desire to be heard. Make such disposition of my resolution afterwards as to you shall seem best—visit upon me any degree of criticism, censure or displeasure, but do not deprive me of a hearing. Strike, but hear.

Mr. Mason objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time, not from any want of courtesy to the Senator, nor from any want of disposition to meet this question at a proper time, but it must be manifest at this late period of the session no proper disposition of it could be had beyond the remarks which the Senator might make, and because any discussion of it at this time would be a firebrand in the Senate.

Mr. Brooke said his State occupied a peculiar position on this subject. The people of Mississippi had in the most formal and emphatic manner declared a repeal or essential modification of the fugitive slave law would afford sufficient grounds for the dissolution of the Union. This was no idle threat, but a solemn declaration which will be carried.

Mr. Gwin asked whether the Senator would hear another on a proposition to dissolve the Union.

Mr. Shields said he would not listen to any flagrant avowed treason.

Mr. Gwin considered there was no difference between this proposition and one to dissolve the Union; this was to repeal a law, and many States had declared that its repeal would be sufficient cause for dissolution, and they would withdraw from the Union.

Mr. Douglas said he came to the Senate this morning, expecting to be heard on the bill for the protection of emigrant routes to California and Oregon—a question which he thought the people of the United States considered of far more importance than speeches on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He wanted to hear no Presidential speeches in the Senate—they could be made elsewhere. He would vote now to allow the Senator to speak if there was any time for reply—a fair field and a clear sky was all he asked on this or any other question; the Senator could not make this speech without calling forth others in reply, and there was not time enough of the session left for such a discussion; he supposed the Senator did not desire to speak for a mere oratorical display, but that his proposition had the dignity of purpose. The speech was intended to have an effect, and would have one, and therefore ought not to be allowed to go out without a reply to it.

Mr. Borland said he had opposed the compromise acts but from the day of their passage. He had as in duty bound acquiesced in them for peace and quietness sake. He was opposed to agitating this subject now.

Mr. Hunter said that the whole day would be taken up in the preliminary debate. He hoped the Senate would decide whether the resolution should be considered or not. The question was then taken, and the Senate refused to consider the resolution.

Yeas—Clark, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Foote, Hamlin, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Upham, Wade—10.

Nays—Borland, Brook, Cass, Charlton, Clemens, Delaune, Dodge (Iowa), Douglas, Downs, Fitch, Fish, Grier, Gwin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriweather, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Tournay, Weller—32.

## A Bear Fight.

The Portland Argus of yesterday contains the following account of a bear fight, which transpired in Andover, North Surplus, Oxford county, Maine, on Thursday last:—

As Erastus Bean, a young man of twenty years, was haying in his field, accompanied by a boy of twelve, named Dunn, he looked up and saw near him a large black bear, of the white-face breed, (the most savage of the black variety.) Having taken his gun with him to shoot partridges, he caught it up and fired at the brute, but with little effect, as the bear immediately began to close upon him. Bean fell back slowly, loading his gun the meantime, when, just as he had got his charge in, his heel caught against a twig and he fell backwards, and bruin leapt upon him! His situation now was a frightful one, but his coolness did not forsake him and he immediately fired again, with no visible effect. The bear at once went to work, seizing his left arm, biting through it and lacerating it severely. While thus amusing himself, he was tearing with his fore-paws the clothes and scratching the flesh on the young man's breast. Having dropped his arm, he opened his huge mouth to make a pounce at his face. Then it was that the young man made the dash that saved his life. As the bear opened his jaws, Bean thrust his lacerated arm down the brute's throat as far as desperation would allow him. There he had him. The bear could neither retreat or advance, though the position of the besieged was anything but agreeable on so warm a day as Thursday last.

Bean now called upon the lad to come and take from his pocket a jack-knife, and open it. The boy was a fitting companion for this brave young man. He marched up to the work boldly. But before he could get to the pocket, he had to crowd the bear's head over a little to get at it—the bear meantime not being at all easy with such a huge mouthful in his throat. Having got the knife, Bean with his untrammelled hand, cut the bear's throat from ear to ear, killing him stone dead while he lay on his body!

He then threw the beast off, notified his friends, had his wounds dressed, and is now comfortable. It was judged the bear weighed nearly four hundred pounds! One of his paws, which our informant saw, weighed two pounds eleven ounces.

## Apportionment of Representation.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the Apportionment Bill, which passed the Senate some time since, was passed as it came from the latter body. The action of Congress in the premises was rendered necessary on account of the accidental destruction of a portion of Population returns of California by fire, as in their absence it was impossible for the Secretary of the Interior to make the apportionment according to the provisions of the law of 23d May, 1850. Under the act of Congress just passed the whole number of Representatives will be two hundred and thirty-four, distributed as follows, viz:

Maine	6	Mississippi	5
New Hampshire	3	Louisiana	4
Vermont	3	Virginia	13
Massachusetts	11	North Carolina	8
Rhode Island	2	Tennessee	10
Connecticut	4	Kentucky	10
New York	33	Missouri	7
New Jersey	5	Arkansas	2
Pennsylvania	25	Indiana	11
Delaware	1	Illinois	9
Maryland	6	Michigan	4
Ohio	21	Wisconsin	3
South Carolina	6	Iowa	2
Georgia	8	Texas	2
Florida	1	California	2
Alabama	7		
		Total	234

Commencement at Harvard University took place on Wednesday last. Eighty eight young gentlemen graduated; thirty-eight were young Doctors; one took the degree of Bachelor of Science; forty-six of Bachelor of Laws; eleven graduated from the Divinity School. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

**Doctor of Laws**—Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University; Hon. Thomas Bell Monroe, of Ky.; Hon. Benjamin Robbins Curtis, Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Mass.; Isaac Lee, Esq., of Penn.; Francis Guizot, Alexis de Tocqueville, of France.

**Doctor of Divinity**—Rev. John Mason Peck, of Ill.; Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., of Hartford; Rev. Frederick Henry Hedge, of Providence, R. I.; Rev. Andrew Preston Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Rev. Samuel Kirkland Lathrop, of Boston.

**Doctor in Medicine**—Dr. Jeremy Stimpson, of Dedham.

**Master of Arts**—Rev. William Rounselle Alger, of Roxbury; Rev. William Morse, of Tyngsborough; Augustus Kinsley Gardner, M. D., of New York; Edward Gilchrist, M. D., of the U. S. Navy; Ivers James Austin, Esq., of Boston; Freeman Hunt, Esq., Editor of the Merchants' Magazine, New York; Henry Greenough, of Cambridge.

**ACCIDENT AT ROXBURY.**—On evening at 7 o'clock, a man named while assisting to unload a block from a cart, was severely injured by falling upon him, crushing one thigh, and severely bruising his person. conveyed to the Hospital, Mr. Clin in Kneeland street, near the Old City pot. He is a married man, and a Albany, N. Y.

The Montreal papers report that a cent hurricane in the Gulf of St. L. the schooner *Miance*, armed by the Government for the protection of the perished near St. Paul's Island, with board; that fifteen schooners were lost in the vicinity of the Magdalen Islands; twenty-two pilots have been drowned.

Two daughters of Gen. Scott, and in-law and aid, Col. Scott, are in passing the summer.

We learn from the Barre Patriot that Boutwell was hung in effigy, at Barre night of the 22d inst. At the foot of a low tree were found an empty rum representation of a thirsty toper, and er appendages of a drunkard. Such ings are very disreputable, not only concerned in them, but to the place they occur.—Worcester Spy.

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST REGIMENT AT NEWTONVILLE. Wednesday we again visited the encampment Newtonville. The camp ground is half a mile from the depot, and is a level, open field, with an abundant of the evolutions of the regiment.

The Colonel's marquee, and the various companies are pitched in the easterly part of the camp grounds, and present a fine military appearance. The was surrounded yesterday by booths, on such occasions, auctioneer's stand soap men. Owing to the successful energetic exertions of the town authorities there were no excesses of any kind of borders, and no intoxicating liquors of kind for sale on the field.

The following field and staff officers in command:

Colonel—Charles L. Holbrook, Major—J. A. Abbott, Adjutant—T. E. Chickering, Quartermaster—J. R. Hall, Paymaster—C. T. Curtis, Sergeant Major—Wm. B. Oliver, Quartermaster Sergeant—J. J. Har.

The following companies composed First Regiment:—Light Dragoons, Capt. J. C. Gipsen, Boston Light Infantry, Capt. O. D. A. N. England Guards, Capt. J. L. Hens, Pulaski Guards, Capt. A. C. Wright, Boston Light Guard, Capt. Geo. Clark, City Guard, Capt. J. H. French, Independent Fusiliers, Capt. W. M. Washington Light Guard, Capt. S. M. Winthrop Light Guard, Capt. W. H. National Guard, Capt. J. L. Moore, Mechanic Rifles, Capt. Sam'l G. Adam.

The companies were not so full as they yet they made a fine appearance. Bartlett full Brigade Band accompanied the regiment and as ever, discoursed beautiful music, regiment formed in line at 9 1/2 o'clock, went through the dress parade at 11 o'clock. The regiment was formally inspected by jutant Gen'l Stone, after which the companies were dismissed for dinner. At 4 o'clock the regiment again formed in line for exercise. The evolutions of the companies were highly satisfactory, all of the companies marching with great precision and showing a brilliant military appearance, evincing superior discipline and drill.—Boston Herald.

**THE EXTRADITION CASE.**—A large meeting of Irishmen and friends of Irishmen held in Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening, to take measures to aid their New York brethren in effecting the release of Kane, the fugitive from Ireland, and a Committee was pointed for that purpose.

Kossuth's sister, Madame Zsulawski, her husband, and children, arrived in New York from Europe, some five or six days since. Kossuth, before he sailed, made arrangements for having the necessary aid extended to family. Besides having purchased and stored a farm of land for them in one of the Western States, he left with the Mayor a sum of dollars, for the purpose of enabling them to travel to it.

## American Institute of Instruction.

**ANNUAL MEETING.** The twenty-third Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, will be held at Troy, N. Y., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August.

The Exercises will commence on Friday the 6th, at 10 o'clock, with opening remarks from G. F. Thayer, President of the Institute.

## PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

Friday.

At 11 o'clock a. m., Introductory Lecture by Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, Mass. At 3 o'clock, p. m., Wm. H. Wells, Newburyport, Mass., on "Self-reliance."

At 5 o'clock p. m., Geo. B. Emerson, Boston, Mass., on "The True Function of Text Books."

At 8 o'clock, p. m., Roger S. Howard, of Bangor, Me., on "Some of the Ways and Means of Improving Common Schools."

Saturday.

At 9 o'clock, a. m., Joshua R. Bates, Jr., of Boston, Mass., on "Arnold as a Model Teacher."







Poetry.

The Surgeon's Knife.

BY ELIZA COOK.

There are hearts—stout hearts—that own no fear  
At the whirling sword or the darting spear—  
That are eagerly ready to bleed in the dust,  
'Neath the sabre's cut or the bayonet's thrust;  
They heed not the blows that fate may deal  
From the murderer's dirk or the soldier's steel;  
But the lips that languish at the dagger's strife  
Tremble silent and white at the surgeon's knife.

Though bright be the burnish and slender the blade,  
Bring it nigh, and the bravest are strangely afraid;  
And the rope on the beam, or the axe on the block,  
Have less terror to daunt, and less power to shock.  
Science may wield it, and danger may ask  
The hand to be quick in its gory task;  
The hour of torture and death may be rife,  
But death is less feared than the surgeon's knife.

It shines in the grasp—'tis no weapon of play,  
A shudder betrays it, it speeds its way;  
While the quivering muscle and severing joint  
Are gashed by the keen edge and probed by the point.  
It has reeked in the dark and swelling flood,  
Till purple and warm with the heart's quick blood;  
Dripping it comes from the coils of life,  
While glazing eyes turn from the surgeon's knife.

Bravest in courage, and boldest of strength,  
At the cannon's mouth or the soldier's length,  
Ye who have struggled onward to sword,  
With your wide wounds drenching the battle  
ward—  
Oh, loathe not more till your soul be found  
Unmanned by a breathless terror and a hope of life,  
And a dread of the grave and a hope of life,  
That rest on the work of the surgeon's knife!

Variety.

"Xoodle," inquired a hungry-looking "individual" of our *editor*, the other day, as he journeyed into the office, behind an exceedingly long pipe, "Xoodle," what does that "ole covey" out in the street keep yelping "fresh macker-el" for? Xoodle contemplated the subject a moment, and replied, "doubtless for some self-life motive."

Wisdom is as much better than riches as goodness is better than beauty.

**HIGH-HEELED MODESTY.**—"Doctor, Ma sent me to tell you that son. Euphonia has got a sore on the wrist of her foot."

"Sonny, where is your father?"

"Father's dead, sir."

"Have you any mother?"

"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to Joe Duxkin, and doesn't be my mother any longer; cause she says she's got 'nough to tend to his little 'uns."

"Smart boy, here's a dime for you."

"That's ye, sir—that's the way I gets my livin'."

"How?"

"Why, by tellin' big wags to greenies like you, a dime a pop."

Smithers says he always travels with "sulkey"—that is, he always goes with his wife.

If some of the speeches of great statesmen do not reach posterity, it will not be for want of length.

**JONATHAN AND JAPAN.**—It is said that the American Expedition to Japan will tend to the civilization of that country's inhabitants. But will not conveying polish to Japan be something like carrying coals to Newcastle? And should any resistance be offered to Jonathan, he is not likely to take the shine out of the Japanese?—*Punch*.

Once when Admiral Pakenham, one of the renowned English naval officers, landed at Portsmouth, a friend asked him how he left the crew of his ship? "Oh," said he, "I left them all happy to a man, the merriest fellows in the world." "How so?" asked his friend. "Why," replied the Admiral, "I flogged seventeen of them, and they are happy it is over, and all the rest are happy because they have escaped."

Mr. Grinnell's yacht *Triumphant*, of New York, has beaten three boats of the Model Yacht Club at Liverpool, coming in sixteen minutes ahead of the best.—*Post*.

It has been pretty said, that without Hope and Sleep, man would be inconceivably wretched. The circumstances favoring sleep, besides a quiet conscience, a mind unexcited.

An Irishman, being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized and could not vote.

Reserve is no more essentially connected with understanding, than a church organ with devotion, or wine with good nature.

The Dorchester Turnpike has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on demand.

Our Dan'l says it is rather "goodish, after all, to receive a shock from a gut-vanic bot-tery."

A Georgia negro was riding a mule along, and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. "I'll bet you a quarter," said Jack, "I'll make you go over this bridge," and with that struck the mule over the ears, which made him head his head very suddenly.

"You take de bet, den," said the negro, and he contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge. "I won dat quarter, any how," said he. "But how will you get your money?" said a man who had been close by, unperceived. "To-morrow," said Jack, "massa gib me a dollar to get corn for de mule, and I takes de quarter out."

Why should you suppose fish did a great deal of weighing? Because they always carry scales.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1881, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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# THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

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CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

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## Miscellaneous.

BRUCE AND WALLACE. THE HEROES OF SCOTLAND.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

About thirteen years after King Edward's coronation, Alexander the Third, the King of Scotland, died of a fall from his horse. He had been married to Margaret, King Edward's sister. All their children being dead, the Scottish crown became the right of a young Princess only eight years old, the daughter of Eric, King of Norway, who had married a daughter of the deceased husband. King Edward proposed that the Maiden of Norway, as this Princess was called, should be engaged to be married to his eldest son; but, unfortunately, as she was coming over to England she fell sick, and landing on one of the Orkney Islands, died there. A great commotion immediately began in Scotland, where as many as thirteen noble claimants to the vacant throne started up and made a general confusion.

King Edward being much renowned for his sagacity and justice, it seems to have been agreed to refer the dispute to him. He accepted the trust, and went, with an army, to the border land where England and Scotland joined. There he called upon the Scottish gentlemen to meet him at the Castle of Norham, on the English side of the river Tweed; and to that Castle they came. But, before he would take any step in the business, he required those Scottish gentlemen, one and all, to do homage to him as their superior Lord; and when they hesitated, he said, "By holy Edward, whose crown I wear, I will have my rights, or I will die in maintaining them!" The Scottish gentlemen, who had not expected this, were disconcerted, and asked for three weeks to think about it.

At the end of three weeks, another meeting took place, on a green plain on the Scottish side of the river. Of all the competitors for the Scottish throne, there were only two who had any real claim, in right of their kindred to the Royal family. These were John Balliol and Robert Bruce; and the right was, I have no doubt, on the side of John Balliol. At this particular meeting John Balliol was not present, but Robert was; and on Robert Bruce being formally asked whether he acknowledged the King of England for his superior lord, he answered, plainly and distinctly, Yes, he did. Next day John Balliol appeared, and he did the same. This point settled, some arrangements were made for inquiring into their titles.

The inquiry occupied a pretty long time—more than a year. While it was going on, King Edward took the opportunity of making a journey through Scotland, and calling upon the Scottish people of all degrees to acknowledge themselves his vassals, or be imprisoned until they did. In the meanwhile, Commissioners were appointed to conduct the inquiry, a Parliament was held at full length, and there was a vast amount of talking. At last, in the great hall of the Castle of Berwick, the King gave judgment in favor of John Balliol—who, consenting to receive his crown by the King of England's favor and permission, was crowned at Scone, in an old stone chair which had been used for ages in the Abbey there at the coronation of Scottish Kings. Then King Edward caused the great seal of Scotland, used since the late King's death, to be broken in four pieces, and be placed in the English Treasury, and considered that he now had Scotland (according to the common saying) under his thumb.

Scotland had a strong will of its own yet, however, King Edward, determined that the Scottish King should not forget he was his

vassal, summoned him repeatedly to come, and defend himself when appeals from the decisions of Scottish courts of justice were being heard. At length John Balliol, who had no great heart of his own, had so much heart put into him by the brave spirit of the Scottish people, who took this as a national insult, that he refused to come any more. Thereupon the King further required him to help him in his war abroad, (which was then in progress), and to give up, as security for his good behavior in future, the three strong Scottish castles of Jedburgh, Roxburgh, and Berwick. Nothing of this being done; on the contrary, the Scottish people concealing their King among their mountains in the Highlands and showing a determination to resist, Edward marched to Berwick with an army of thirty thousand foot, and four thousand horse; took the castle, and slew its whole garrison, and the inhabitants of the town as well—men, women, and children. Lord Warrene, Earl of Surry, then went on to the Castle of Dunbar, before which a battle was fought, and the whole Scottish army defeated with great slaughter. The victory being complete, the Earl of Surry was left as guardian of Scotland; the principal officers in that kingdom were given to Englishmen; the more powerful Scottish Nobles were obliged to come and live in England; the Scottish crown and sceptre were brought away; and even the old stone chair was carried off and placed in Westminster Abbey, where you may see it now. Balliol had the Tower of London lent him for a residence, with permission to range about within a circle of twenty miles. Three years afterwards he was allowed to go to Normandy, where he had estates, and where he passed the remaining six years of his life; far more happily, I dare say, than he had lived for a long while in angry Scotland.

Now, there was, in the West of Scotland, a gentleman of small fortune, named William Wallace, the second son of a Scottish knight. He was a man of great size and great strength; he was very brave and daring; when he spoke to a body of his countrymen, he could rouse them in a wonderful manner by the power of his burning words; he loved Scotland dearly, and hated England with his utmost might. The domineering conduct of the English who now held the places of trust in Scotland, made them intolerable to the proud Scottish people as they had been, under similar circumstances, to the Welsh; and no man in Scotland regarded them with so much smothered rage as William Wallace. One day an Englishman in office, little knowing what he was, affronted him. Wallace instantly struck him dead, and taking refuge among the rocks and hills and there joined with his countrymen. Sir William Douglas, who was also in arms against King Edward, became the most resolute and unflinching champion of freedom struggling for their independence that ever lived upon the earth.

The English Guardian of the Kingdom fled before him, and thus encouraged, the Scottish people revolted everywhere, and fell upon the English without mercy. The Earl of Surry, by the King's commands, raised all the power of the border counties, and two English armies poured into Scotland. Only one Chief, in the face of those armies, stood by Wallace, who, with a force of forty thousand men awaited the invaders at a place called Bannockburn, on the river forth, opposite to Stirling. Across the river there was only one poor bridge—so narrow, that but two men could cross it abreast. With his eyes upon this bridge, Wallace posted the greater part of his men on some rising grounds, and waited calmly. When the English army came up on the opposite bank of the river, messengers were sent to offer terms. Wallace sent them back with a defiance, in the name of the freedom of Scotland. Some of the officers of the Earl of Surry, in command of the English, with their eyes also on the bridge, advised him to be discreet and not hasty. He, however, urged to immediate battle by some other officers, and particularly by Cressingham, King Edward's treasurer, and a rash man, gave the word of command to advance. One thousand English crossed the bridge, two abreast; the Scottish troops were as motionless as stone images. Two thousand English crossed; three thousand, four thousand, five. Not a feather, all this time, had been seen to stir among the Scottish bonnets. Now, they all fluttered. "Forward, one party, to the foot of the bridge," cried Wallace, "and let no more English cross! The rest, down with me on the five thousand who have come over, and cut them all to pieces!" It was done, in the sight of the whole remainder of the English army, who could give no help. Cressingham himself was killed, and the Scotch made whips for their horses of his skin.

King Edward was abroad at this time, and during the successes on the Scottish side which followed, and which enabled the bold Wallace to win the whole country back again

and even to ravish the English borders. But, after a few winter months, the King returned and took the field with more than his usual energy. One night, when a kick from his horse, as they both lay on the ground together, broke two of his ribs, and a cry arose that he was killed, he leaped into his saddle, regardless of the pain he suffered, and rode through the camp. Day then appearing, he gave the word (still, of course, in that bruised an aching state,) Forward! and led his army on to near Falkirk, where the Scottish forces were seen drawn up on some stony ground, behind a morass. Here, he defeated Wallace, and killed fifteen thousand of his men. With the shattered remainder, Wallace (rew back to Sterling; but, being pursued, set fire to the town, that it might give no help to the English, and escaped. The inhabitants of Perth afterwards set fire to their houses for the same reason, and the King, unable to find provisions, was forced to withdraw his army.

Another Robert Bruce, the grandson of him who had disputed the Scottish crown with Balliol, was now in arms against the King (that elder Bruce being dead), and also John Comyn, Balliol's nephew. These two young men might agree with Bruce in opposing Edward, but could agree in nothing else, as they were rivals for the throne of Scotland. Probably it was because they knew this, and knew what troubles must arise even if they could hope to get the better of the great English King, that the principal Scottish people applied to the Pope for his intercession. The Pope, on the principle of losing nothing for want of trying to get it, very coolly claimed that Scotland belonged to him; but this was too much, and the Parliament in a friendly manner told him so.

In the spring time of the year, one thousand three hundred and three, the King sent Sir John Segrave, whom he made Governor of Scotland, with twenty thousand men, to reduce the rebels. Sir John was not so careful as he should have been; he encamped at Rosslyn near Edinburgh, with his army divided into three parts. The Scottish forces saw their advantage; fell on each part separately, destroyed each, and killed all the prisoners. Then came the King himself once more, as soon as a great army could be raised; he passed through the whole north of Scotland, laying waste whatever came in his way; then he took up his winter quarters at Dunfermline. The Scottish cause now looked so hopeless, that Comyn and the other nobles made submission, and received their pardons. Wallace alone stood out. He was invited to surrender, though on no distinct pledge that his life should be spared; but he still defied the ireful King, and lived among the steep crags of the Highland glens, where the eagles made their nests, and where the mountain torrents roared, and the white snow was deep, and the bitter winds blew round his unsheltered head, as he lay, through many a pitch-dark night, wrapped up in his plaid. Nothing could break his spirit; nothing could lower his courage; nothing could induce him to forget or to forgive his country's wrongs. Even when the Castle of Stirling, which had long held out, was besieged by the King with every kind of military engine then in use; even when the lead upon cathedral roofs was taken down to help to make them; even when the King, though now an old man, commanded in the siege as if he were a youth, being so resolute to conquer: even when the brave garrison (then found with amazement to be not two hundred people, including several ladies), were starved and beaten out, and were made to submit on their knees, and with every form of disgrace that could aggravate their suffering; even then, when there was not a ray of hope in Scotland, William Wallace was as proud and firm as if he had beheld the powerful and relentless Edward lying dead at his feet.

Who betrayed him in the end, is not quite certain. That he was betrayed—probably by an attendant—is too true. He was taken to the Castle of Dunbarton, under Sir John Monteith, and thence to London, where the great fame of his bravery and resolution, attracted immense concourses of people to behold him. He was tried in Westminster Hall, with a crown of laurel on his head—it is supposed because he was reported to have said that he would wear a crown there, and was found guilty as a robber, a murderer, and a traitor. What they called a robber (he said to those who tried him) he was because he had taken spoil from the King's men. What they called a murderer, he was, because he had slain an insolent Englishman. What they called a traitor, he was not, for he had never sworn allegiance to the King, and had ever sworn to do it. He was dragged at the tails of horses, to West Smithfield, and there hanged on a high gallows, torn open before he was dead, beheaded and quartered. His head was set upon a pole on London Bridge, his right arm was sent to Newcastle, his left arm to Berwick, his legs

to Perth and Aberdeen. But if King Edward had had his body cut into inches, and had sent every separate inch into a separate town, he could not have dispersed it half so far and wide as his fame. Wallace will be remembered in songs and stories, while there are songs and stories in the English tongue, and Scotland will hold him dear while her lakes and mountains last.

## Wants and Dangers of Youth.

In youth then—that is to say, somewhere between the period of childhood and manhood—there is commonly, a striking development of sensibility and imagination. The passions, then, if not more powerful than at any other period, are at any rate more vivid, because their objects are new: and they are then most uncontrollable, because neither reason nor experience have attained to the maturity necessary to moderate and restrain them. The young have not lived long enough, to see how direful are the effects of unbridled inclination, how baseless are the fabrics of ambition, how liable to disappointment are all the hopes of this world. And therefore the sensibility of youth is apt to possess a character of strong excitement and almost of intoxication. I never look upon one at such a period, whose quick and ardent feelings mantle in the cheek at every turn, and flash in the eye and thrill through the veins, and falter in the hurried speech, in every conversation; yes, and have deeper tokens, in the gathering paleness of the countenance, in speechless silence, and the tightening chords of almost suffocating emotion; I never look upon such an one, all fresh and alive, and yet unused to the might and mystery of the power that is working within; a being full of imagination too, living a life but half of realities, and full half of airy dreams; a being, whom a thousand things, afterwards to be regarded with a graver eye, now move to laughter or to tears; I never look upon such a one—how is it possible to do so?—without feeling that one thing is needful; and that is, the serenity of religion, the sobriety and steadiness of deep-fledged principle, the strong and lofty aim of sacred virtue.

But the sensibility of youth, is not always joyous nor enthusiastic. Long ere it loses its freshness or its fascination, it oftentimes meets with checks and difficulties; it has its early troubles and sorrows. Some disappointment in its unsuspecting friendships, some school-day jealousy or affliction, some jar upon the susceptible nerves of the unruly passions, from the treatment of kindred or friends or associates; or, at a later period, some painful chain of dependence or poverty or galling restraint; or else, the no less painful sense of mediocrity, the feeling in the young heart that the prizes of ambition are all out of its reach, that praise and admiration and love all fall to the lot of others; some, or other of these causes, I say, brings a cold blight over the warm and expanding affections of youth, and turns the bright elysium of life, for a season, into darkness and desolation. All this is not to be described as if it were a mere picture; just enough, perhaps, but to be considered no otherwise than as a matter of youthful feeling, soon to pass away and to leave no results. This state of mind has results. And the most common and dangerous is fatal recklessness. The undisciplined and too often selfish heart says, "I do not care; I do not care what others say or think of me; I do not care how they treat me. Those who are loved and praised and fortunate, are no better than I am; the world is unjust; the world knows me not; and I care not if it never knows me. I will wrap myself in my own garment; let them call it the garment of pride or reserve, it matters not; I have feelings, and my own breast shall be their depository." Perhaps this recklessness goes farther, and the misguided youth says, "I will plunge into pleasure; I will find my companions, though they be bad ones; I will make my friends care for me in one way, if they will not in another;" or he says, perhaps, "nobody cares for me, and therefore it is no matter what I do."

My young friends, have you ever known any of these various trials of youth? And, if you have, do you think that you can safely pass through them, with no better guidance than your own hasty and headstrong passions? Oh! believe it not. Passion is never a safe impulse; but passion sours, irritated and undisciplined, is least of all to be trusted. If in this life only you have hope, if no influence from afar take hold of your minds, if no aims stretching out to boundless and everlasting improvement strengthen and sustain you, if no holy conscience, no heavenly principle sets up its authority among your wayward impulses, you are indeed of all beings most to be pitied. Unhappy for you in all this ardour, this kindling fervor of emotion, this throng of conflicting passions, this bright or brooding imagination, giving a false coloring and magnitude to every object; unhappy for you, and all the more unhappy, if you

do not welcome the sure guidance, the strong control of principle, of piety, of prayer.—Dewey.

## Dutch English.

The following amusing account of the examination of a Dutelman in Pennsylvania, we clip from the Pennsylvania:

"Jacob Feltzer, a middle-aged gentleman of Teutonic derivation—his apparel well incriminated with dry mud, and his hat looking like a collapsed steamboat cylinder, with the top blown off—was brought up on complaint of a dry goods man for stealing a piece of corduroy valued at \$11.

Mayor. Do you *futsky* English, Feltzer?

Prisoner. Yaw, I talk him foot rate.

M. Do you know what "steal" means?

P. Yaw, him is iron what is made hard.

M. That is one kind of steel, but not what I mean. Do you understand this—how came you to steal that corduroy?

P. Because mine preaches was nicks good; I have nothing fit to go to church.

M. Does it take thirty yards of stuff to make you a pair of breeches?

P. Yaw, de schneider must have some for cabbage, and tater whint's left might do for men frau—ven I get married. Dat will make her a pretty cote.

M. I see you are a man of foresight; but don't you know that this way of getting breeches and petticoats is against the law?

P. I nicks cares a *tan* about ter law.

M. I wasn't borned upon ter Yankee law. Is a Dutelman.

M. Have you got any friends that will bail you?

P. Plenty of friends, and more dan I suppose you will want; dey come and schwear anything. Dey schwear where I was, and git me clear.

M. We don't want them to swear, we want them to give security for your appearance at court. You confess you stole the corduroy, and there is no occasion for anybody to swear to it.

P. Ah, ah! You find not I tell any lie.—Dutelman never do anything vat he "shamed" to tell. Yaw, I did so steal der stuff, but I know where I stole him, and was going off to steal der money for to pay.

Increase of Population in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Herald says that the population of that place, drawn from every quarter of the globe and made up of every race, continues to increase with astonishing rapidity. The number of passengers landed at San Francisco during the month of May was as follows:

From Panama, by steamers and sailing vessels,	4,501
From China, by steamers and sailing vessels,	2,445
From San Juan del Sud, by steamer,	1,743
From Chili, by steamer,	791
From Mexico, by steamer, and a date at San Francisco,	603
From France, by steamer, and a date at San Francisco,	261
From Oregon, by steamer, and a date at San Francisco,	107
From New York and Boston, direct by steamer,	89
From Sydney, by steamer, and a date at San Francisco,	55
From Sandwich Islands, by steamer, and a date at San Francisco,	21
From Society Islands, by steamer, and a date at San Francisco,	10

Total of all passengers, 10,641

The Herald adds, that the departures during the month were unusually few, probably, not exceeding fifteen hundred; and it estimates that the population of the State will be increased during the present year at least one hundred thousand.

The painful fact is also noticed, in connection with the immigration of the month of May, that the mortality on passenger vessels was beyond precedent, nearly one hundred and fifty deaths having occurred on shipboard.

The influx of Chinese into San Francisco continued as great as ever, and was not expected to slacken until their countrymen heard of the difficulties that had taken place between the two races. Within ten days preceding the 26th of June, five vessels arrived from China bringing upwards of sixteen hundred passengers. The most of them were making their way to the southern mines, where Americans were beginning to employ them.

The Post Office Department.

The Post Master General has laid before the Senate, the information called for by that body in relation to the number of letters, cost of transportation and the amounts of postage collected in each State for the fiscal year, ending June 30 1851. It appears by the statement that the whole number of paid and unpaid letters, which passed through the Post-office of the United States during the year aforesaid (exclusive of California, foreign and dead letters) was 71,185,285; of which there were paid letters 19,207,471; unpaid letters, 50,707,726; paid by stamps, 1,270,088; free do, 3,646,016; drop do 715,428. Letters conveyed by European steamers, 3,909,186; do do, Havana, 56,903; do do California, 1323,657. Dead letters, 2,416,250. The total amount, adding the four last items omitted in the first aggregate, is 82,252,735, as the number of letters which passed through

the Post Office of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. The total printed matter, newspapers, pamphlets, chargeable with postage, was 82,635,572; free printed matter, 3,460,050; exchange news-papers and franked documents, 5,000,000; total, 91,155,622.—N. F. Tribune.

A Toast.—At the celebration of the 4th of Port Jervis, the following sentiment was given by Joseph Gibson:—

Intemperance.—The great Railroad from Respectability to Ruin. Mankind the only Freight—the Devil its Superintendent—the Board of Excise its Directors—Rum-sellers its Engineers and Conductors—Tippling Shops its Cars—Distilleries its Locomotives—Prisons and Insane Asylums its Depots and Station-houses—its track built on broken hearts and ruined fortunes—with the help of a just God, and the Maine Law, we'll annihilate the Charter—discharge the Engineers and Conductors—reverse the steam, and save the Freight.

THE "WEAKER SEX."—In our country, within the past two or three years, the greatest literary, domestic, and musical triumphs have been achieved by women. Alice Carey, Grace Greenwood, Miss Penimore Cooper, Miss McIntosh, and Miss Chesbro, have gained in literature imperishable honors, at home and in Great Britain. Mrs. Mowatt, Miss Cushman, and Miss Davenport, in the walks of the female dramatic, are far before any male actors that we possess. And witness the triumph of Jenny Lind, Katie Hayes, and Anna Bishop, in music. Was there ever a more persevering radical (not, excepting Cobbett) than is Mrs. Swishelaw, of Pittsburgh? or a more persevering litigant than Mrs. Gaines? Women the weaker sex?—Egad, the men must bethink them of the despised tortoise, who won the race while the swift-footed hare took her forty winks.

A Judicial Family.

A writer in the Boston Transcript states that the name of *Cushing* has been highly honored in the judicial annals of our Commonwealth. He makes it out that ten individuals of that name, (including Gen. Caleb Cushing, recently appointed Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Hon. Abel Cushing, now one of the Police Justices of the city of Boston,) have held judicial offices in Massachusetts; an eleventh was a judge in Maine, and a twelfth was formerly Clerk of the Courts in the County of Suffolk. Four of them were either residents or natives of Scituate, and all of them were descended from one common ancestor, Matthew Cushing, who settled in Hingham about 1638, and whose wife was Nasareth Pitcher.

A wag at our elbow asks—What would a Bench be without Cushions?

HONESTY IN BUYING AND SELLING.—Some are not honest in buying or selling. The rule is, to buy at all times as cheap as they can, and sell as dear as they can. This is a wicked rule. We often trade with those who do not know the worth of the thing bought or sold. It is cheating them, to make the best bargain we can. Sometimes we trade with those who are in great want, and we fix our own prices, and make them much too high if we sell, or too low if we buy. There is a fair price for everything. Let that be paid or taken for everything. He who is just and true, and loves his neighbor as himself, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling; and when too many words are used, there is almost always a lie somewhere.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her. He died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

The facetious Mr. Bearcroft told his friend Mr. Vanstaiter, "Your name is such a long one, I shall drop the stitair, and call you Van for the future." "With all my heart," said he; "by the same rule, I shall drop craft, and call you Bear."

NOTICE. The subscriber has a few tons of that good Red Ash Egg Coal yet, those in want will do well to give him a call before they purchase elsewhere; also, Eastern and Nova Scotia Wood, and a lot of Oak and Ash Plank, from 1 to 8 inches thick, which he will sell at low prices. JOHN L. SOUTHER.

Quincy, Jan. 17, 1852.

GEORGE SAVIL & Co.'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the Stone Temple. The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity. We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work. Tailored and made to order, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Duckings, and Vestings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price, and customers may be assured, that every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction. GEO. SAVIL & Co.

JOHN GILLESPIE, would take this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on Washington street, where he would be happy to see them, and no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him, with their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fitting garment are solicited to give him a call. Sept. 29

MRS. E. HAYDEN returns thanks to her friends and the public, for their long-continued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of superior Family Medicines, selected with care.

Also various articles for Invalids, Pearl and prepared Barley, Farina, Ground-cracked Wheat, Sage, Tapioca, Oat-flour, Corn Starch, Broom, &c. Jellies, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Guava Paste, &c. Shoulder Braces and Supporters, various kinds, Gum Elastic Braces, Pumps, Glass Pipes and Shells, patent nursing Shingles, Tubes, and Boilers, spread Plasters, Glass and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mittens, a Flesh Revolver, &c. &c. Fresh European Linens always on hand. Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and attention.

She is also receiving the new and popular medicine of the day, as they appear in this and other States. Washington-st., near of Stone Temple. Quincy, Nov. 1.

SHAWLS. Small figure-hill Wool Shawls—desirable colors, for sale, by I. W. MUNROE.

NEW PATER HANGINGS.—Just received a prime assortment for sale cheap, at I. W. MUNROE'S.

2000 YARDS of SPRING DeLaines new style, just received and selling at prices from ten to twenty cents per yard, at GEO. SAVIL & Co's.

SHAVE FLATING FLUID.—This Liquid is a preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials, at 25 cents each, and is warranted, by its single application, to deprive any kind of plated articles, when the silver is worn off, and make them look equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Washington-street.

HANS.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers, 1400 the Extra Single cut Ham. J. & H. H. FAXON.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY.

For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by C. GILL & Co.

All the various kinds of School Books and School Stationery now used in all the PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR Schools in town.

Also, all that will be needed by scholars in the HIGH SCHOOL now established. All which will be furnished at the lowest prices, which they can be sold. Quincy May 15, 1852.

POTATOES. 100 bushels Extra Shengas Potatoes for seed, for sale, at J. & H. FAXON.

STRAW CARPETING. 4, 5, and 6 wide Flax and plaid of good quality, just received and for sale very low, at I. W. MUNROE'S.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—Just received, from America a lot of Cashmere Shawls, of superior quality, which will be sold at a bargain at J. W. MUNROE'S.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE.—Spool Sewing Cotton, warranted 200 yds in length, 100 lbs not received and for sale by I. W. MUNROE. Quincy May 15, 1852.

PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon Vanilla, &c. for Cookery. Treble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c. Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Stevia, Savory, and Thyme. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

CIDER VINEGAR.—Just received a large quantity of pure Vinegar, and for sale very cheap by D. BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, July 3, 1852.

SALT—200 bushels of coarse and fine salt in bags, suitable for Salting Hay and for other purposes, will be sold cheaper for cash, by D. BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, July 3, 1852.

DAIRY BUTTER.—1200 pounds of Good Butter in small tins for family use, and for sale cheap by D. BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, July 3, 1852.

SALT PORK.—2000 pounds which are packed in barrels, and will sell at a bargain or retail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by D. BAXTER & Co.

Quincy, July 3, 1852.

DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.—Babbitt's Pains Expeller and Cysterian Cream; Circassian Lymph; Corymbi Ambre Cream; (6 years old) King's Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other articles for the toilette. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, June 5, 1852.

PATENTS SCYTHES, SNATHS AND FORKS.—Just received a lot of the above named articles which will be sold at a low price for cash. For sale by J. & H. FAXON.

Quincy May 15, 1852.



## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, August, 7, 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

BY V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—  
Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

## Another Legree.

Whoever has read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will long remember "Legree," the torturer and murderer of Uncle Tom, with feelings of indignation and abhorrence. It is said the picture is too darkly drawn. But truth is stranger than fiction. We believe the character of Legree is a true type, and counterpart of many a man.

For instance, a few days ago we saw a man beat a horse most unmercifully, with a hard wood club four feet long and two inches in diameter. He struck him with all his might over his ribs and head, nearly felling him to the ground, repeatedly. The cause of this cruelty was this: The wheels were set and on rising ground. By simply backing the horse a few steps and taking a new start the horse could have easily drawn the load up the hill. The stupid fellow did not think of that, but, vented the foul passions of his heart upon the horse.

If this fellow lived on a Cotton plantation, in Arkansas, away from the restraints of neighbors, and of society and Law, we doubt not he would play the part of Legree to perfection.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The sale and circulation of this work are still increasing. The last accounts from California and England show that it has seized the reading community in those regions. The publishers are now issuing the nineteenth edition. A work has made its appearance written with the intent to counteract the influence of Uncle Tom's Cabin. A difficult task—as difficult as would be a reply to Pilgrim's Progress.

We have received a communication on "School Examination." The author did not know himself, consequently we cannot publish it.

The Gothamite, is the name of a new Weekly Magazine just started in New York. It is a neat publication, containing much interesting and valuable reading matter.

Terms of subscription one dollar per annum, four copies to one address, three dollars.

We wish our correspondents would imitate the Great Pericles in one particular. When about to address the demos he pondered well what he should leave out of his speech. We do not like to mutilate, nor do we wish to deny admission to a well written communication. One column is as much as a correspondent ought to ask of us.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of the Mexican Mustang Liniment in another column. It is recommended very highly for Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, &c., and all complaints where an outward application is necessary. Try it, only 25 cents per bottle.

It seems the call for a Union Convention at Philadelphia to nominate Mr. Webster as "a weak convention" of the enemy, got up to bring the Webster Party into contempt and ridicule. It is unknown who were the authors of it, whether friends of Scott or Pierce.

The Pittsburgh Convention meets next week. Hon. John P. Hale will probably be the nominee of the Free Democracy for the Presidency. He has done good service in their cause, and has stood the brunt of their enemies in the House and Senate at Washington.

We hope "Retine" was not disappointed by the non-appearance of his Lines in the last number of the Patriot. Perhaps to-morrow morning will suit your lady-love just as well. Recollect, Miss \* he wishes to meet you to-morrow morning between seven and eight o'clock, in front of the Burial ground.

We understand the members of Tiger Engine Company No. 2, will make their annual pleasure excursion next week.

They will visit Squantum accompanied by a Band from Boston, stop at the well known House kept by the gentlemanly landlord, W. R. Belser, and may expect a pleasant time, as no one ever visits his house without coming back more than satisfied.

RUNAWAY ENGINE.—The iron horse "Weymouth" on Sunday Morning last, tired of waiting for the Fall River Train, or from some other cause to us unknown, started off and ran from South Braintree to Neponset, unattended by either fireman or engineer.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.—This inflexible and incorruptible "old Roman" has been elected to the House of Representatives from the St. Louis District.

We have heard it intimated that the Whigs would send Mr. Webster from one of the Boston Districts.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—"A Whig of '76," in your last paper calls Gen. Scott "a weak, vain and hasty man." It is easy to make assertions, but difficult to prove them when founded in error. The whole career of Gen. Scott is evidence of coolness and foresight, and in every position he has been placed, he has acquitted himself with honor. If this be an evidence of weakness, we should like to know what will be considered evidence of strength. Sure we are that the Whigs of '76 were not accustomed to treat the heroes of those times in the flippant manner which your correspondent treats those of the present day.

It is objected to Gen. Scott that he was in the war of 1812. Such at least is a fair inference from the manner in which the fact is alluded to. But was not Gen. Taylor in the same war? and was not Mr. Clay one of its strongest advocates? Would "A Whig of '76" consider it a departure from Whig principles to vote for Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor? What his principles are he has not defined, but if he cannot conscientiously support such men he can hardly place himself under the Whig banner.

Another offence of Gen. Scott seems to be that he was in the Mexican War, which Henry Clay denounced. So also was Gen. Taylor, and these two distinguished men acted upon correct principles. Neither of them did they act upon the principles the Federal party did in 1812, which has made its name a by-word among us—opposition to the cause of the country after that war was declared—they rather adopted the principle of Admiral Blake in the time of Cromwell, that "it is our duty to stand by our Country into whose hands the government may fall."

What principle "A Whig of '76" would sacrifice in voting for Gen. Scott he has not told us. Does he fear that he is not sufficiently sound on the Fugitive Slave Law? He has adopted the platform of the party, and what more can be required? We might ask too, how stands Mr. Webster, on this law. He proposed an amendment to it does he still think it necessary, and is he ready to advocate it? We believe he is, and if we know anything of the impulse of Mr. Webster's heart, there are provisions in that law which he would never carry out. The sentiment of New England is against many of its provisions; yet it is a measure that will be sustained as a choice of evils, and this is all that can be required of any party here.

Would not "A Whig of '76" sacrifice his principles in voting for Frank Pierce? We presume he would. Where is the difference in doing that indirectly which we are opposed to doing openly. Divide the Whig party by nominating Mr. Webster, and we ensure the election of Pierce. Would no principles be sacrificed in such a course? We put this question to those who have a "conscientious attachment to principles." By a similar movement the anti-slavery men aided the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War. Division in favor of the enemy is as much co-operation as marching in his ranks under his own standard.

We ask the "Whig of '76" to look into his own heart and see if it be not the man rather than the principle he is contending for. He carries his idolatry so far that he had rather sink with his idol than swim with another who would sustain the same principles. We honor Mr. Webster as highly as any one. His claim to the Presidency, by mutual consent, being referred to a Convention of the people and that has decided against him. To that decision he and his friends are bound in honor to submit or to be enrolled among the enemies and opponents of the Whig cause.

NORFOLK WHIG.

The Courier and Enquirer thus opens a lengthy article on the Fishery question:

"What is that?" once asked Henry Clay of John Quincy Adams at the table of the latter. "A codfish from my constituents at Marblehead," replied Mr. Adams. "Shall I send you some of it? Not the least bit of it, rejoined Mr. Clay, 'the bones would stick in my throat like a Mississippi snag'—a hit at the fishery controversies between the two, when commissioners at Ghent. Times has changed and codfish has grown more popular. The late demonstration of the British government against the American fishing vessels on the north-east coast has aroused an indignant spirit every where throughout the country. It is a most noteworthy fact that the solitary step which England has taken towards invading our maritime rights has kindled a universal resentment among the whole American people, which, at the period of the last war, a train of the most flagrant indignities and wrongs, continued without cessation for years, was insufficient to inflame."

It is estimated that one million five hundred thousand pair of shoes will be manufactured in Milford this season.

For the Quincy Patriot.

MR. EDITOR:—While so much is doing to check the use of intoxicating drinks, cannot something be attempted to abate the nuisance of smoking in the streets and other public places? It is an evil that appeals not only to our prudence, but to our sense of decency and morality. It has been abundantly proved, that congregations destructive to a large amount of property, have been caused by lighted cigars; and it is equally susceptible of proof, that many drunkards have been made by the thirst which smoking occasions.

How, then, can men claiming to be good, moral citizens, indulge in the filthy habit?—How can they reconcile it with propriety to do it in public, in the very faces of others to whom it is offensive; and still worse—how can they allow their children to do it? Horace Mann says, "no man can be quite a gentleman who uses tobacco at all." Without admitting the truth of this assertion to its fullest extent, one cannot but feel that the use of it in public impairs a man's claim to the title of very materially; and militates altogether with the demands of courtesy and good breeding.

"Spitting on the floors of the cars," an indecency which the lowest degree of common decency, not less than the regulations of all railroad corporations, forbids, is promoted by smoking; and it is easy to foresee who will be the transgressors of this very proper rule, by knowing whose cigars annoy the passengers that wait about the railroad stations. A school of good manners attached to every such station, would be among the valuable improvements of our times.

Another, and a very serious evil, which has excited some attention of late, is the firing of squibs, crackers, &c., in the public places of the town. Such an infatuation exists in relation to this amusement, that, on the late fourth of July, the Sabbath was desecrated and sober citizens scandalized by it, even on the very steps of the principal church among us! This, too, within the hearing of Justices of the peace and of Constables of the town, appointed for the purpose of administering and executing the laws of the Commonwealth.

If it is not already known, it should be promulgated throughout the State, that, besides every moral obligation to refrain from this practice, the laws under which we live, impose a fine for every such act, and it is a matter of deep regret to the law-loving and law-abiding portion of the people that the statute is not enforced by those whose duty it is to do it.

In the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, it is recorded, CHAP. 58, SEC. 5, as follows:

"If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to sell, or shall offer for sale, or shall set off, or give away, any of the fireworks called rockets, crackers, squibs, or serpents, without first having obtained the license of the selectmen of the town, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to the use of the town in which such offence shall have been committed."

"If any person shall have in his possession, with intent to set fire to, or shall set fire to, any rocket, cracker, squib or serpent, or shall throw any lighted rocket, cracker, squib, or serpent, within any town, without the license of the selectmen, he shall, for every offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to the use of the town in which the offence shall have been committed."

Now let these laws be enforced, or let them be repealed. Better have no laws than live under a constant infraction of those we have established. Better return to the savage condition of our early transatlantic ancestors, than, having good, wise, and wholesome laws, live like the barbarians of a thousand years ago.

T.

Is the "Orphans' Advocate" deserving of Public Support.

It requires no prophet's eye to discern, or prophet's tongue to portray, the evils, which are the continuous results of Juvenile depravity in our midst. Those who are at all conversant with the streets and bye-ways of our city cannot have failed to have discovered the astounding evils resulting from parental neglect on the one hand, and the necessity of restraint on the other, who have neither parents or guardians to take care for them. Visit the back streets and wharves of our cities, and commercial towns, and see the pilferings that are continually carried on by the large class of juveniles above alluded to, and none can long remain ignorant of the depravity that has so extensively obtained. The doctrine of the past has been, shut up these orphan children in the poor house, or in any asylum, and you prevent the evil. This doctrine is now exploded, and a new and a better order of things has obtained. People have learned that, whilst seclusion and confinement exercised a physical restraint, the soul, the immortal mind, with which the little sinner was endowed, was crippled in its operations, and stunted in its growth for the want of that culture which would be calculated to purify the fountain, and change the propensities and desires for evil.

Our Journal has created an interest in orphan children both wide and deep—an interest, the results of which can only be recounted in eternity.

Our Journal has called forth the sympathies of those, in town and city, who have been disposed to take upon themselves the responsibility of parents by adopting the orphan family, and extending to it all the fulness of parental love, care, and culture.

In view of these things is not the duty of the public to sustain us in this great work? God accomplishes his designs usually by human agencies, and if the public would realize a matter so devoutly to be wished for, they must become "co-workers together with God." Parents should help to sustain our Journal, for by so doing you are conferring a blessing upon your own children. Who can tell how soon your children may be parentless, and they require the same sympathy and protection for which we are now endeavoring to enlist your interests.

Children should assist us in our labors; for remember, although you enjoy the comforts of home, and the fond endearments of affectionate parents, yet by your aid you are contributing to the happiness and comfort of some little sufferer less fortunate than yourself.

Ministers should sustain our Journal; for as you are placed upon the battlements of Zion to warn the people of danger, and to administer consolation to the afflicted, by aiding us in our efforts you help to close up many of the prolific streams of iniquity, which are the cause of sighing and sorrow amongst the children of men.

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We might say more, but perhaps it is needless. Put this question seriously to your heart: is the Orphans' Advocate worthy of my support? As you decide, so act; and may God help you to decide aright.—Orphans' Advocate.

The Calamity.

Since the loss of the Lexington, no calamity has occurred in this region so terrible in character and extent, or that has so deeply excited public grief and indignation, as the Henry Clay catastrophe. The Hague street disaster fell far short of it. The fancy could scarcely paint a more criminal or awful event. From 50 to 100 human beings, many of them well known and widely beloved, in a brief hour, on the shores of a placid and beautiful river within sight almost of our city, in broad day, under a cloudless sky, swallowed up by flames and waves—and that, too, within a hundred feet of the firm, smiling earth, and long after danger had been apprehended; after passengers had fainted from lesser terror; after repeated remonstrance was made to the conductors of the steamer, and passengers had even abandoned it through fear, is a picture terrible and startling beyond the power of language to describe.

And to reflect that, after a catastrophe was apparent, a fatal order to the passengers to take to the stern instead of the bow of the steamer, while the vessel was madly plunging shoreward, and hope lay forward, whereby no doubt nearly all the lives were lost, fills the mind with new horror. We will not imagine that awful scene—men, women, and children, to the number of 500 or more, crowded upon the stern of one frail vessel, and that vessel wrapped in flame. If the mingled agony of that doomed multitude did not rend the sky and pierce upward to the very heavens, there never did an agony reach so high. Parents and children, friends and strangers—the young and old, the weak and the strong—there they stood, girt round by the fearful death which recklessness had invoked. Yes, if all evidence, and reason, and probability do not lie, that scene of terror and desolation had been deliberately and murderously invoked!—New York Evening Mirror.

Steamboat Murders.

There was a sweeping destruction of human life on Wednesday last week by the burning of the steamboat "Henry Clay," running on the Hudson river between New York and Albany. It left Albany at 7 o'clock in the morning, and commenced racing with another boat, (the Armenia,) for the purpose of getting the most of the way passengers from the towns on the river. Much fear prevailed among the passengers when it was known that the boats were on a race, and that tar was used aboard the Henry Clay to increase the intensity of the fires.

When about 25 miles above New York, the boat was found to have been set on fire. It was run on shore. Of the 300 to 400 passengers on board—how many it was not known—those who were on the bow of the boat got on shore, without difficulty; while those who were in the stern, were cut off by the smoke and flames from access to the land; and many were destroyed either by the flames or by drowning.

Among those thus inhumanly murdered, we notice the names of Stephen Allen, of New York, formerly Mayor of that city, and afterwards receiver of public moneys under the independent treasury; A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, editor of a horticultural journal, and author of a work on architecture; Mrs. and Miss Bailey, wife and daughter of Professor Bailey of West Point; J. J. Speed of Baltimore, an eminent lawyer; Mrs. Emily Bartlett, wife of Professor Bartlett of Poughkeepsie; Miss Louisa Hawthorne, of Salem, sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author.

The following testimony gives an idea of this shocking catastrophe.

One of our informants—a man of much

apparent coolness and candor—who was a passenger on board the Henry Clay, gave us the following recital. We believe that he is now stopping at the American Hotel, and will cheerfully give his testimony whenever called for. Said he:

"I went on board at Albany, with my wife and two of her female friends, who were entrusted to my care. I am a steamboat captain myself, and one of the proprietors of a line of boats on the Ohio. I am a resident of Cincinnati, and this is the first time I ever saw the Hudson River. Now, out West we use the high-pressure engine, and I am perfectly acquainted with its construction and operation, but these condensing machines I know but little about, practically. I have seen boats blown up on the Ohio and Mississippi, and have witnessed much suffering and distress in consequence—but, sir, never, never, never! I did, in all my life, witness so much suffering, and agony, and despair, and death, as I did on board that cursed North River steamer, in the short space of twenty minutes!"

"It was murder! absolute, deliberate murder, on the part of those who had control of the way from Albany, until the final tragedy was consummated."

"Did they race?"

"Race? why the scoundrels raced all the way! I liked it well enough at first, but after the collision above Kingston, the ladies became nervous. Some fainted, some cried, and seeing the affair becoming so serious, I appealed to the acting captain to stop the strife. He took no notice at all of what I said, and I then went to the engineer's enclosure, to ascertain the height of steam."

"Did he tell you?"

"He told me to mind my own business.—There were two steam gauges, but no man, save, perhaps the engineer himself could have ascertained what number of inches they indicated. I did not like the appearances.—The leaking steam from the joinings smelt hot and queer, such as we sometimes get West, with a very strong fire, under a pressure of four hundred pounds. Seats were scarce; the boat was full; my wife and myself sat down on stools, opposite the engineer's railing, and she first called my attention to the smoke coming up from the deck below, near where the engineer stood. Just at that instant, something like cotton or oakum seemed to be blown upward. It was smoking, but one of the hands on board quickly seized it, and rolling it up, threw it away. I sprang forward to the gratings and saw the whole area below, as far as I could observe, was one mass of flame, and as I was looking, the blaze burned up through the aperture, and in a minute or two the main deck, amidships, was on fire."

The boat at that time was headed down the river, and seeing some person who was pointed out as acting Captain, I advised him to run her ashore. I got no satisfactory answer; and then—as the fire was roaring below and bursting up through every aperture with a blinding, stifling smoke, which pervaded the whole boat—I began to think of providing for the safety of my wife and her two lady companions. As soon as possible, I got them all forward; and, meanwhile, my black boy had got four of our five trunks from the baggage rooms. He also succeeded in saving the fifth, but not until the top was burned off.

"We all took a jump over the bows into the gravel, thankful to escape any how from the burning wreck."

"I know what it is to 'fire up,' both with wood and coal. I have used tar myself on the Western rivers, and I should think that tar, or some similar combustible, was used on the Henry Clay immediately previous to the accident. There is no doubt they were racing. I was told so; everybody knew it. But I have no doubt that the rapidity with which the flames spread was owing in a great measure to the intense heat around the boilers, and the fact of their feeding the furnaces with some other substance but anthracite."

"He further stated that he saw several children with their clothes on fire, on the stern of the boat, and has no doubt that large numbers of them perished in the flames, together with several females who fainted in the saloon when the fact of the fire became so terribly real."

FROM THE BAY.—Schooner Flying Cloud, Capt. Whalen, of this port, arrived here on Monday night from the Bay of St. Lawrence. Reports about 300 American vessels in the Bay and mackerel rather scarce.

Capt. Whalen did not receive any annoyance from the British cruisers, as the grounds on which the fish are found, at this time of the season, are outside of the limits claimed by the British Government. Captain Laybold of the brigantine Halifax, was in the Bay, and informed Capt. Whalen that his orders were to seize all vessels found fishing within the line laid down by the government. This line is as follows:—Commencing at a point three miles outside of Miscou Island, thence to north point of Prince Edward's Island, thence to Cape East, P. E. I., thence south-east to Cape Breton. This line cuts off our vessels from fishing on all the grounds except in the neighborhood of Gaspe and the Magdalen Islands. The distance from this line to the shore, in some places, is fifty or sixty miles.

Another restriction has been placed upon our vessels in the shape of an anchorage duty of six pence per ton in all the Provinces. The fishing vessels have been obliged heretofore to pay a light duty at Canoe; now they are obliged to pay this anchorage duty at the other Provinces, in addition—something never required before. Capt. Whalen showed us his receipts for the amount he paid at Casconaque, P. E. I.

By this it will be seen that the British authorities are determined to molest our fishermen every way in their power. They will drive them from the fishing grounds they have been accustomed to visit for years, and in addition impose upon them a duty for the privilege of anchoring in their harbors. If our government submit to these impositions we mistake its character entirely.—GloUCESTER Telegraph.

A late number of the London Illustrated News says that the Democrats refused to nominate Rufus King for the Vice Presidency, and that the Whigs balloted lustily for Douglas for the Presidency. It says also that Albany contributed \$300 to the Kosciusko fund, while "the State of New England" forked over \$1000!

DEVoured BY A SHARK.—The other night one of the men on board the U. S. ship Pennsylvania attempted to make his escape from the service, by plunging overboard in expectation of reaching the shore. The poor fellow had scarcely, however, touched the water, when he was seized by a large shark, and speedily dispatched. It is said that a number of these fish are in our waters, having followed the Cyane when she came in from sea, with several men upon their sick list—their instinct, when there is a disease on ship-board, prompting them to pursue in the wake in hopes of prey.—Norfolk Argus, July 24.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.—The bill which the House Committee on Commerce have reported for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, makes the following appropriations for improvements in the New England States:

Breakwater at Richmond Island harbor, and repairing breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine.	\$10,000
Removing rocks near Falls Island, Cohasset Bay, Maine.	5,000
For survey of a breakwater on Island of Matonies.	1,000
For protection of Great Brewster Island, Boston Harbor.	30,000
For preservation of Cape Cod harbor, Provincetown.	5,000
Repairing breakwater at Hyannis harbor.	5,000
For the preservation of Great Woods Hole harbor.	2,500
Survey of breakwater at East Dennis, Barnstable Bay.	1,500
Repairing injuries done to works on Plymouth Beach by the great storm of 1851.	5,000
For survey of harbor of Scituate.	1,000
For removal of Middle Rock, harbor of New Haven.	6,000
Removing rock near mouth of Secokunk River, Providence, R. I.	5,000

We notice also an appropriation of \$20,000 for removing the rocks at Hell Gate, which is probably designed to reimburse the cost of the operations of Mr. Maillefert, which was defrayed by subscription.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—Fetridge & Co.—perhaps the very pleasantest number of this delightful periodical. It is a very exquisite engraving, and a splendid frontispiece. "First Affection" is a very beautiful and just such a picture as we could wish Paul Creyton's pen to illustrate. It shows a youth and girl entering a woodpath; behind them, in the vista made by the arching branches of the elms, we see the hamlet and the village spires, to which their present conversation (to judge girl's timid look and the youth's earnest gaze, is likely to lead. Oh Paul, what a charm you could throw around this life scene with the magic of your fiction! The engravings are numerous and fine; the articles varied, instructive and amusing; the poetry plentiful and pretty, with "A Vision" by W. A. Stillife. The whole Graham's Magazine is as lively, instructive and beautiful a work as any gentleman could wish to place on his drawing-room table.—Carpenter & Co. For sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

FIRE AT EAST BRIDGEWATER.—At half past 12 o'clock Monday morning a building in East Bridgewater, belonging to the heirs of the late Benj. Bates, and occupied by George W. Standish as a jewelry store, and in the second story by Bates, Hyde & Co., manufacturers of cotton gins, as a counting room, was burnt. The building was insured, as was also Mr. Standish for \$600. The office building adjoining was somewhat damaged.

NEW FISHING VESSELS IN GLOUCESTER. The Telegraph gives a list of thirty-six new vessels which have been enrolled in the district of Gloucester since January 1st, 1852. Of these, thirty-one were built at Essex, three at Gloucester Harbor, and two at Annisquam. Many others have been built in the district within that time.

The Boston Herald appeared in a new dress on Monday last. The Herald has been gradually gaining upon the confidence and patronage of the community, and deservedly so. It is a fearless and independent journal. It is a terror to heartless and soulless men, and corporations.

A new daily paper has been chief object of which is to war new law. It is to be neutral in no well posted up in all kinds of new the strongest and most determined for the unconditional repeal of the unconstitutional and dangerous measure has been raised, probably by interest in the liquor traffic, for tainment of the journal above receives from the general public.

MONUMENT TO AARON BURR.—The ton Whig says that a neat and permanent monument of marble has been erected grave of Aaron Burr, lately. The is "Aaron Burr, born Feb. 6th, Sept. 14th, 1783. A Colonel in of the Revolution. Vice President United States, from 1801 to 1805."

ALARMING ACCOUNTS OF THE —Rochester, Aug. 2. During the hours, 25 cases of cholera and 7 deaths been reported. During the last 66 cases and 29 deaths.

COLLEGIATE HONORS.—Frederic Esq., editor of the Merchants' Magazine, has been honored with the degree of Arts, by the Harvard College. He recovered from an attack of sickness.

A codfish, supposed to have been the Fishing Grounds, was taken on gan a day or two since, but the being found upon him, it was clear belonged to her majesty Victoria, cordially his captors let him go. A scientific regard for the rights will be appreciated when it is known there was no British cruiser in sight fish also bore a distinct impression large ears, supposed to be the privilege of the Earl of Derby.—Bangor Me.

DAMAGES FOR EXPULSION FROM THE In the Court of Common Pleas, on the jury in the case of Simeon Gilbre Boston & Maine Railroad corporation verdict for plaintiff, with nominal damages. Gilbert, the plaintiff, was refused to pay extra fare, in accordance the rules of the road, he not having a ticket. The case has once been tried, the jury then not being able to

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.—A remarkable success of this publication striking feature, in the history of the enterprise, and in its business relations deserves something more than the notice to which we are now content limited ourselves. Not less than the number of One Hundred Thousand copies are now printed—circulating portion of North America, from California—articles at least seven thousand families and five hundred of readers—and issued in such an amount and with such a variety of perusal interesting matter, that it is preserved place on the book-shelf as well as the table. Besides the enormous mechanical expense required for this periodical, its for original articles, and pictorial elements is greater than that of any ever issued in the United States, and nearly Twenty Thousand Dollars paid to American Editors, Authors, and Artists. Each number presents a modelled execution in every department. Is no appearance of hurry, careless slighting the work—no attempt to fill requisite number of pages with passing number of the best in accordance—nothing short of the best in accordance and so far from falling off as it increases, each issue is almost invariably advance of its predecessor. This, we to be the secret of the unparalleled popularity of Harper's Magazine. It is a favorite of the public, because it has those of which always command popularity. A prior magazine to theirs, for popular is wholly out of the question, and the perfection to which it has been in all its details, as equally honorable business character of our city.—N. Y. Mirror.

For sale at the Quincy Bookstore.

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND JOURNALS THE FINE ARTS.—It is with pleasure pen an article commendatory of this which is fast winning golden opinions those who have hearts to appreciate the pathos of music and poetry, and love of sentiment. It is like an angel, of purity, wandering through the by and windings of this uncharitable world, some way-worn traveller there, child of sorrow in his course through the vista of human life, and softening aspects of the human race by its sweet song. The establishment of this Journal was a happy idea. It supplies a want, and may already be considered musical organ of the country.—Home

Littell's Living Age.

This periodical continues its way amidst of a host of rivals, unaffected and undisturbed. It contains the cream of foreign and domestic Magazines and Journals, selections are made with good taste and judgment. We know of no work more serving of liberal patronage. There is in it ephemeral and flashy, but all substantial and permanent, making, when it up, a valuable book of reference.

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.

Celestials at Home and Abroad; Ather Hunt; The late Mrs. Clarke; Fought, the Miser; My Novel; Blithe Romance; Napoleon Dynasty; Parlor



The Boston Herald appeared in a new dress on Monday last. The Herald has been gradually gaining upon the confidence and patronage of the community, and deserved so. It is a fearless and independent journal. It is a terror to heartless and soulless men and corporations.

CELESTIALS AT HOME AND ABROAD; A Panther Hunt; The late Mrs. Clarke; Fardorougha, the Miser; My Novel; Blithedale Romance; Napoleon Dynasty; Parlor Aquarium.

**M**AGAZINES for August, for sale at the  
QUINCY BOOK STORE.  
Quincy, Aug. 7, 1852. 3w

**T**HE WHITE SLAVE, or Memoirs of a Fugitive, for sale at the  
QUINCY BOOK STORE.  
Quincy Aug. 7, 1852. 2w

New England Tea Hong, 130, Washington St,  
Boston,— between Spring Lane and Water streets  
granite front building.  
July 16, 1852. 3a

Fancy and Toilet Articles constantly on hand.  
Also—Confectionary, Soda, &c,  
Quincy, June 19, 1852, tf

which they are disposed to sell very cheap.  
 Purchasers will do well to call.  
 D BAXTER & CO.  
 Quincy, July 3, 1852. if

that his instruments will give entire satisfaction, and he will satisfy all reasonable demands for an equitable compensation. M. STUART.  
Andover, May 4, 1848. 16-1y

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## Poetry.

## To an Unknown Lady in Quincy.

I am an "Old Bach," and my age thirty-four,  
And thought I had fastened my heart at the door,  
Alas! how mistaken poor mortal can be,  
For in locking my heart, I left in the key.

She struck at my heart, and she opened the door,  
And entered, (a lady no'er entered before.)  
But since she has gained an admission so well,  
I think it but fair that her name she should tell.

I'll describe her as well as I can with my pen,  
To describe her exactly, must see her again;  
Her eyes I am certain were black as a jet,  
And into her head were most regally set.

Her cheeks were like roses that blow out in June,  
Her countenance beaming with light-like the moon,  
Her hair was pure auburn, her nose aquiline,  
Her whole form was charming—my, almost divine.

She looked at me "Daggers"—Ah me! how I felt,  
My heart beat so warmly I thought it would melt,  
I stopped—but I stammered, and dared not to speak,  
For fear my sweet charmer might say—"Indiscreet."

So now my whole story to you I have told,  
And hope you'll not style me both saucy and bold.  
For all I have written is true, "you my life—"  
Ah me! how I wish I could call you "my wife."

But not knowing your name, or where 'bout you live,  
I must ask that you a small favor will give;  
Just put on your bonnet, and step out to walk,  
I'll meet you, and with you in earnest will talk.

We'll meet in the morning, 'twixt seven and eight,  
Walk, if you please, by the herring-yard gate,  
And there I will tell the events of my life,  
And there I will promise to take you for wife.

## Variety.

At a court-martial lately held at Norfolk, the following dialogue is said to have taken place between one of the witnesses and the court:—"Are you a Catholic?"—"No sir."

"Are you a Protestant?"—"No sir."

"Are you then?"—"Captain of the foretop."

There is no question but our great-grand children will be very curious to know the reason why their forefathers used to sit together like an audience of foreigners in their own country, and to hear whole plays acted before them in a tongue which they did not understand.—*Addison.*

The first newspaper published in Virginia cost fifty dollars a year. It was published weekly, and advertisements were inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each week after.

A dentist presented a bill for the tenth time to a rich skindint. "It strikes me," said the latter, "that this is a pretty round bill."

"Yes," replied the dentist, "I've sent it round often enough to make it appear so; and I have called now to get it squared."

Nearly 700 out of 1,000 persons who have perished in the mercantile marine during the year last past, lost their lives on board steamers, making from 9 to 10 an average on each steamer, while the whole loss on the coast average about one to every vessel. If the proportion of loss upon the coast had been as great as that upon the interior waters the amount would have been swelled up to 3,421.

In all discontents, divisions and party disputes, we acknowledge our error, and then we go to the public. And pray, what is the public to do for you?—*Joineriana, 1772.*

We are taught to clothe our minds as we do our bodies, after the fashion in vogue; and it is accounted fantasticalness, or something worse, not to do so.—*Lucke.*

An Irish musician, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentleman with—

"Pat, what makes your face so red?"

"Please yer honor," always blushed when I spoke to a gentleman."

I have often been afraid, when I have seen our Italian performers chattering in the volume of action, that they have been calling us names, and abusing us among themselves; but, I hope, since we do put such an entire confidence in them, they will not talk against us before our faces, tho' they may do it with the same safety as if they were behind our backs.—*Addison.*

No money is better spent than what is laid out for domestic satisfaction. A man is pleased that his wife is dressed as well as other people, and the wife is pleased that she is dressed.—*Johnson.*

A queer looking customer inserted his head into an auction store, and looking gravely at the knight of the hammer, inquired, "Can I bid, sir?" "Certainly," replied the auctioneer, "you can bid." "Ah," then, said the wag, walking off, "I bid you good night."

"Your house is on fire, sir," said a stranger, rushing into the parlor of a staid citizen. "Well, sir," was the answer of the latter, "what cause am I indebted for the 'extraordinary interest you take in the affairs of my house?" "I have just seen a fire in the State Prison."

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

## Another Scientific Wonder!

## GREAT CURE FOR

## DYSPEPSIA!

## Dr. J. S. Houghton's

## PEPSIN,

## THE TRUE

## Digestive Fluid, or

## Gastric Juice,

## Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth stomach

## of the Ox, after directions of BARON LIEBIG,

## the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

## This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION,

## TYPERSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER

## COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY,

## Curing after Nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

## Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in

## water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of

## Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

## PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting

## Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Salt of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving,

## and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive

## Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL

## DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers,

## and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT

## SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of the preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION

## and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing

## wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of DEBILITY,

## EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific

## Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree SCIENTIFIC and REMARKABLE.

## BARON LIEBIG, in his celebrated work on

## Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive

## Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane

## of the Stomach of the Ox, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner

## as they would be in the human stomach."

## Dr. PEPPER, in his famous treatise on

## "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers &amp; Wells, New York, page 35, defines the same

## great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pepper.

## Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the

## "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "the diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric

## Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished

## professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding every thing else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric

## Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved entirely successful."

## Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous work on

## "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of the same in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

## Prof. DUNGLISON, of the Jefferson College

## Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an

## explanation of the process of digestion. He says, with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice obtained from the living human stomach, and from animals, are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestion."

## Dr. JOHN W. DEWEY, Professor of Chemistry

## in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry,"

## page 386, says: "It has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed in the above, respecting the remarkable Digestive power of Pepsin, and the fact that it may be readily separated from the stomach of the Ox or Goat, and used for experiments in Artificial Digestion, or as a remedy for disease of the Stomach, and the digestive secretion of Gastric Juice."

## Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive

## Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, similar to the above, together with Reports of Remarkable Cures, from all parts of the United States.

## As a Dyspepsia Curer,

## Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most

## marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authentic certificates have been given of more than two hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. The cures were all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

## It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly

## useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Excess and Abuse of body, and of the mind, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long residence. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of acid spirits. It almost restores Health with Intemperance.

## Old Stomach Complaints.

## There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make those good effects permanent. Purity of blood and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Sickness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, a low, cold state of the Blood, Headiness, Loss of Sleep, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &amp;c. &amp;c. Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold in all the leading stores in the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form, and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

## Private Certificates for use of Physicians.

## The name of Dr. Houghton's Pepsin may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or of any Agent, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret use by Physicians in respect to the regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

## Pepsin in Powder, SENT BY MAIL.

## For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter to the Pepsin, is put up in the form of a Powder, with directions to be dissolved in water by the patient. These Powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, and will be sent by mail, Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (post paid).

Dr. J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. Observe This! Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured. Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

## BANK NOTE LIST.

## MAINE.

## Agricultural Bank, Bangor, do

## Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor, do

## Bank of Bangor, Bangor, do

## Cascadia Bank, Bangor, do

## City Bank, Portland (closed), do

## Citizens Bank, Augusta, old plate, do

## Calais Bank, Calais, do

## Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta, do

## Eastport Bank, Eastport, do

## Franklin Bank, Franklin, do

## Globe Bank, Bangor, do

## Georgia Lumber Company, Portland, do

## Hallowell and Augusta, Hallowell, do

## Hallowell Bank, Hallowell, do

## Hallowell Bank, Hallowell, do

## Lafayette Bank, Bangor, do

## Machias Bank, Machias (never went into operation), do

## Mercantile Bank, Bangor, do

## Megancook Bank, Camden, do

## Maine Bank, Portland, do

## Nauvoo Bank, Vassalboro, do

## Portland Bank, Portland, do

## Union Bank, Brunswick (closing), do

## Old Town Bank, Old Town, do

## Oxford Bank, Fryeburg, do

## Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport, do

## People's Bank, Bangor, do

## Portland Bank, Bangor, do

## Saco River Canal, at Orono, do

## Saco Bank, Saco, do

## St. Croix Bank, Calais, do

## Washington County Bank, Calais, do

## Westport Bank, Westport, do

## Waterbury Bank, Waterbury, do

## Waldo Bank, Belfast, do

## Winthrop Bank, Winthrop, do

## Westbrook Bank, Westbrook, do

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## Concord Bank, Concord, do

## Exeter Bank, Exeter, do

## Farmers Bank, Amherst, do

## Grafton Bank, Grafton, do

## Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough, do

## N. H. Union Bank, Portsmouth, do

## Pembroke Bank, Bangor, do

## Plymouth Bank, Plymouth (closing), do

## Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth, do

## Woolborough Bank, Woolborough, do

## VERMONT.

## Agricultural Bank, Bangor, do

## Bangor Bank, Bangor, do

## Commercial Bank, Poultney, do

## Essex Bank, Guilford, do

## New Mountain Bank, (closed), do

## Jefferson County Bank, do

## Phoenix Bank, Phillipsburgh, do

## Windsor Bank, Windsor, do

## MASSACHUSETTS.

## Amherst Bank, Amherst, do

## BOSTON BANKS.

## American, do

## Middlesex, do

## Franklin, do

## Commercial, do

## Oriental, do

## Liberty, do

## Commonwealth, do

## Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield, do

## Chelmsford Bank, Chelmsford, do

## City Bank, Lowell (closed), do

## Charlestown Bank, Charlestown (closing), do

## Citizens Bank, Nantucket (closing), do

## Duxbury Bank, Duxbury, do

## East Bridgewater Bank, do

## Essex Bank, Salem, do

## Farmers and Merchants Bank, Adams, do

## General Bank, Belchertown (closing), do

## Hampshire Bank, Northampton, do

## Ipswich Bank, Ipswich, do

## Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closed), do

## Mendon Bank, (closed), do

## Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do

## Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do

## Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do

## Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do

## Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do

## Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do

## Business Cards.

## NATHANIEL WHITE,

## Nails, Lime, Brick &amp; Sand

## Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,

## QUINCY CANAL WHARF.

## July 10, 1852.

## ALL KINDS OF

## Job Printing,

## SUCH AS

## POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,

## BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,

## AND EVERY VARIETY OF

## BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY

## PRINTING,

## Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,

## With Cheapness and Dispatch.

## Wm. S. MORTON,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

## Commis'ner of Insolvency,

## QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

## RANTOUL &amp; WHITE,

## Attorneys &amp; Counsellors

## AT LAW,

## Massachusetts Block,

## COURT SQUARE, BOSTON.

## R. RANTOUL, JR. GEO. WHITE.

## WHITTON &amp; ADAMS.

## —HAVE FOR SALE—

## Red Ash, Egg, Stove &amp; Nut Coal.

## —AND—

## Hard and Soft Wood,

## ON GRANITE WHARF, QUINCY POINT.

## Quincy, May 16, 1852.

## JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.

## —DEALER IN—

## LUMBER!!

## OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## —ALSO—

## Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

## Dimension Frames furnished at short notice.

## Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices.

## Quincy, June 12, 1852.

## BLAKE, WARD, &amp; CO.,

## GEO. EATY BLAKE, GEO. CABOT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE,

## Bankers &amp; Dealers in Exchange,

## NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &amp;c.,

## No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

## Refer to

## A. &amp; A. Lawrence &amp; Co., Jas. K. Mills &amp; Co., and Merchants Bank, Boston.

## Messrs. J. G. King &amp; Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &amp; Sons, Goodhue &amp; Co., Grinnell, Mattison &amp; Co., and Metropolitan Bank, New York.

## S. WADE,

## DEALER IN

## Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &amp;c.,

## Rent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.

## Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms.

## Quincy, August 23, 1851.

## KINGSBURY &amp; EMERSON,

## COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

## WEYMOUTH, MASS.

## F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON,

## One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every Tuesday.

## SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS.

## GEO. SAVIL &amp; Co.,

## MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

## Ready-Made Clothing of every

## DESCRIPTION,

## WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.

## A complete assortment always on hand.

## N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work.

## CHEAP FOR CASH.

## THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the Public that he has taken the establishment formerly occupied by Charles G. Brackett, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of West India Goods and Groceries. Give us a call and examine our stock, and we will warrant you satisfaction as to the quality and price of all our goods.

## JAMES W. RIDEOUT.

## Quincy, June 5, 1852.

## NEW AUCTION

## COMMISSION STORE!

## J. &amp; H. F. Faxon, offer their services as Commission Dealers and Auctioneers, and solicit the patronage of their friends, and the community in general.

## They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to them. Making liberal cash advances on consignments.







## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, August, 14. 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—  
Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

## Grand Engine Celebration in Quincy.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, the Niagara and Granite Engine Companies, by invitation of the Tiger Engine Company made an excursion to Squantum, for the purpose of having a good time and enjoying themselves generally. At an early hour in the morning, the several companies mustered in appropriate uniforms, each accompanied by a band,—the Tiger company by the Stoughton, the Granite by the Charlestown, and the Niagara by the Weymouth. The morning meeting took place at the Tiger's house, and thence, after preliminary salutations the companies marched through our principal streets towards Squantum. The American flag floated from the staffs of the companies, and banners were extended across the road from the Niagara house to the Hancock hotel. The Tiger's house was beautifully decorated.

The companies marched on towards Squantum, and when about half way, beneath some broad-spreading elms, they found (prepared by the Tiger company) an excellent collation,—to which ample justice was done by the willing firemen.

After having arrived at Squantum, the companies dispersed themselves about as their pleasures dictated, until they were summoned to partake of dinner. Col. Belzer did great credit to himself by the bountiful manner with which the tables were supplied. "What everybody says must be true," therefore we do not hesitate to assert that Col. Belzer spared no pains nor expense to make his part of the performances acceptable to all.

In the after part of the day the companies again formed into line, and took up their march for Quincy, again passing through the streets, the bands playing alternately, and playing well too. They made a halt at the Tiger's house, and amidst the best of feeling, in high spirits and wide awake with repeated cheering, they separated to their respective homes.

Everybody seemed to be in good humor, and the union of the companies in a party of pleasure, and their united action when duty calls, gives good evidence that at all times and on all occasions they may be most surely relied on.

The companies numbered nearly one hundred and thirty, besides the music, and there were two hundred, including invited guests, who sat down at the table. They never made a better appearance.

ENCAMPMENT. On Tuesday and Wednesday last the "Adams Light Guards" and the "South Quincy Guards," with their bands encamped on the field near the residence of the late Rev. Peter Whitney.

At an early hour they pitched their tents and went through the usual manoeuvres and parade on such occasions.

We visited the camp ground in the afternoon to witness the escort of "General" Venzie on to the field. When he appeared on his beautiful bay steed, a salute was fired to announce his arrival.

There was a large concourse of people assembled to witness the drill exercise and the review of the troops by the General, after which we left the field.

Wednesday morning it rained, and made it very unpleasant for them, but about 11 o'clock the clouds passed away, and the company were again on duty.

There were no accidents as we learn, the companies were dismissed at an early hour, and returned to their several homes to rest their wearied limbs from their tedious duty.

The Boston Traveller says, that there were none over 18 years of age, we are informed that there was but one over 15 years of age.

CONCERT. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Peak Family, in another column.

They are not unknown to the people of Quincy, having given vocal concerts in town several times. They will give one of their fashionable entertainments on Monday evening next, in the Town Hall, and we assure our readers, that, by attending, they will listen to one of the most skillful and meritorious as "Swiss Bell Ringers" ever given in our town, and their vocal music is unsurpassed in sweetness of tone and in the selection of songs. "The Marseilles Hymn," alone is well worth the price of admission.

They have just returned from a tour through the Western States, Vermont and New Hampshire, and come with the highest recommendations from the principal cities and villages in which they sang, having been in those parts, and well acquainted with all we get our information from, we can

rely upon their being fully competent to do all they advertise to do.

Go early if you wish to procure a good seat, as there will undoubtedly be a crowded house.

In our last number we were made to say the nineteenth rather than the nineteenth edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin had been issued from the press.

We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for copies of speeches delivered in the United States Senate by Hons. R. M. T. Hunter, John Bell and William Seward, likewise for a copy of Dr. Townsend's speech in the House on the present position of the Democratic Party.

STEAMER EMPIRE, Hudson River, August, 10, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—

Agreeably to your request, I send you a word—although it must unavoidably be a brief one. I mailed a Troy paper for you, day or two since, containing some account of the doings of the Institute on the first day of its session, from which you will perceive that our reception was warm, friendly, and courteous. The lectures have been good; some excellent. Rev. Mr. Butler's is to be published, to the number of 5000 copies, at least, for gratuitous distribution. It was one of the most classical, humorous, instructive, and interesting performances we have had.

Quincy was represented by seven persons of both sexes, who, I doubt not will report well for the hospitalities of the people of Troy. The pleasantest thing of all was, a social meeting held by invitation, at the Examination Hall of the Troy Female Seminary. This school you know, was founded, and for many years most successfully conducted, by Mrs. Emma Willard, who may, with much propriety, be denominated the Queen of Female Teachers in our country. She has retired from the active labor of the school room, but her influence is undoubtedly still felt,—the school still maintaining, under the management of a son and daughter of Mrs. Willard, its former popularity and success. It has upwards of 400 pupils connected with it.

The arrangements for our delightful gathering were well made, and all who had the pleasure of being there left the scene with impressions of respect and admiration for the person, character, endowments, and courtly manners, of our distinguished entertainer.

Respy Yours, T.

A FLASH AT NEWPORT.—The Providence Journal understands that quite a fire up was occasioned at the table of the Ocean House, Newport, Sunday. One of the boarders snatched a pistol at a waiter, to the great alarm of the table, but without injury to anybody. It is reported that the servant was a distinguished personage in disguise. Queer things happen at Newport.

HELD IN CUSTODY. Evans, who killed the East Stoughton man in an affray at Randolph, was arrested in Lowell Saturday, and brought by an officer to Randolph, where he will be held in custody until the termination of the preliminary examination, which will take place in a day or two.

Haynan, the Austrian General, has been spending sometime at the baths of Hainburg. On Sunday, May 30th, he won in the gambling saloon 40,000 francs, (nearly \$8,000,)—so says a German paper.

Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish patriot, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and took the necessary oath.

STEAMSHIPS. There are now seven steamships on the Stocks in New York in course of construction.

SHEEP KILLING. On Tuesday night last, Mr. Joseph Dickenson, of Amherst, had an entire flock of sheep and lambs killed by dogs. Out of a flock of twenty-three, twenty-one were killed.

## Meeting of the American Institute of INSTRUCTION.

Troy, Friday, Aug. 6.  
The American Institute of Instruction commenced its 23d Annual Meeting in Troy city, this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Association. The attendance was very full, and the interest exhibited, must have proved exceedingly gratifying to the many friends of education present from all parts of New England, who came with full hearts to lend their aid in giving strength to that principal element in the permanency of our noble and free institution,—learning for the people.

A large number of teachers were present, among whom, "God's best gift to man," shone conspicuously, and added interest to the proceedings, in point of numbers, and the charms of person and mind. We felt, as we looked upon the fair, open, intellectual countenances around us, that this cause,—like all others where woman lends her countenance and effort,—must progress triumphantly to the desired end. We might enlarge upon this, most pleasant, part of our report if time and space were allowed, but

we forbear to proceed to the business matters connected with the objects of the meeting of the Institute.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Institute, when the proceedings were opened by a fervent and eloquent prayer from the Rev. Dr. Hyde.

## THE WELCOME BY THE MAYOR.

The Mayor welcomed the Institute, through its President, in a neat and appropriate address, expressing his pleasure in meeting so many friends of education in this place.

To whom the President, Mr. G. F. THAYER, made the following reply:

MR. MAYOR.—In behalf of the American Institute of Instruction, I most heartily thank you for the cordial welcome with which you have greeted our Association. We were led to anticipate a warm reception at the hands of your citizens: we have had more; and we felicitate ourselves on the unexpected honor of having the welcome pronounced by the Chief Magistrate of your city; pronounced, too, in terms so flattering to our Association. And we devoutly hope that neither yourself nor any of your fellow citizens will have occasion to repent their generous hospitality.

The hosts that invaded the Troy of Scio's sightless bard, went from numerous and diversified States, and for a common object; but that object was hostile. They had a common wrong to avenge—a captive queen to release and restore to her home. We, like them, are gathered from various communities; and, like them, come with a single purpose. But it is one of peace and goodwill, and not of war. We come to communicate our knowledge, and to take of yours; to make a barter trade of intellectual, social, and moral commodities,—in which, I am sure, there will be no principles but those of magnanimity and fraternity called into action; no desires indulged, but such as will be enjoyed by both parties in the retrospect.

To obtain admission into ancient Ilium, the vaders had recourse to stratagem; and might have failed at last, but for their invention of the wooden horse. We, far more favored, come to your Ilium—not in opposition to your wishes, but in pursuance of a special and kindly invitation; aided and flown onward by the iron horse, whose speed was made available to us, by the lubrication of the liberal terms of the owners. We come and find your portals open, and your tables spread for us.

If we may be so fortunate in our intercourse with you and your people, on this visit, as to find the latch-string of your hearts open to us, happy indeed shall we be; and fragrant and grateful will be our recollections of our Twenty-third Annual meeting.

The distinguishing characteristic of the age—the melioration of the human condition—to which you have so eloquently adverted, we trust will have the effect of helping onward the race toward that state of perfectibility of which our nature is capable. But, sir, to make certain, or, at least, more probable, such a result, it behoves not only every community and every association, but every individual, according to his capacity and influence to lend his co-operation with heart and hand and voice. There are sluggishness to be aroused, dulness to be quickened, right habits to be acquired, upright principles to be established, affections to be elevated—as well as the enlarging of the mind and the infusion of knowledge, which will require the combined labors of teachers and philanthropists and all good men, for ages to come, before the reasonable anticipation of a result so much desired can be indulged in. But gatherings like the present are hopeful prophecies of the "good time coming," and we will never despair while the signs are so auspicious.

We meet, too, in this hall, through the courtesy of the "Young Men's Association," who have not only placed it at our disposal, during the time of our present session, but have also extended to us an invitation to visit their library and reading room during our stay. We rejoice in the establishment of their association, and congratulate your city on its existence.

Fortunate is that community, whose young men engaged in enterprises like this for their own improvement and for the intellectual welfare of the citizens. To you, Mr. Mayor, are the people of the goodly and thriving city largely indebted for promoting this valuable enterprise, and well have they shown their own appreciation of your labors and your fidelity to the public weal, in placing you in their municipal chair. Long may you live to adorn it, and to enjoy the gratitude of an enlightened, virtuous, and happy constituency.

The ancient Trojans preserved, as you know, Mr. Mayor, in their most sacred shrine, a wooden image of Minerva, which they believed came down from heaven, on the preservation of which, the safety of their beloved city depended. Its name, Palladium, from Pallas, had given an expressive word to our language; and the legend or allegory furnishes instruction hardly less than heavenly, even to Christians. For in wisdom lies essentially the safety, welfare, and prosperity of any people. Let us cherish it, by giving a hearty and liberal support to all the

institutions for good learning in our land; and strive especially, to advance and elevate those which are to form, mainly, the masses of the future population of the country, when we shall have passed away. On their wisdom, their intelligence, their training, will depend, more probably than on any other human means, the perpetuity of our present free government and the glorious privileges which we enjoy as a nation.

Ignorance is the nurse of superstition and of crime, while—be it remembered—wisdom is a people's palladium—its rock of safety.

In reply to the remarks of the President, the Mayor responded, that the President's reference to ancient Troy, suggested an alteration of the line of the poet—

Non "time Danaos, et dona ferentes."

The translation of which is, "Do not fear the Greeks, while bringing presents."—Troy Times.

Reported for the Commonwealth.

Obsequies at Beverly in Commemoration of

HON. ROBERT RANTOUL, J.

A TOWN IN MOURNING!

Yesterday (Tuesday) was a sad day for the old and honored town of Beverly. The mournful and unexpected decease of her favorite son, ROBERT RANTOUL, JR., under circumstances of such painful character, was well calculated to call out the warmest tribute of respect to his memory, as well as poignant sorrow for his loss, even were there not associated with his person all that should make his name revered as a neighbor, citizen, townsman and representative. Indeed, never before have we witnessed so unmistakable a feeling of heartfelt regret at the death of a public man as was afforded at the funeral ceremonies of the able and distinguished representative of the Second Congressional District. Other men may have stood higher on the roll of fame,—other funeral pageants may have been more august and imposing,—but never was there the man or the occasion that called out truer or more deep-seated emotions of regret and sorrow than those which attended this testimonial of respect from his old companions, townspeople and friends.

INDICATIONS OF THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT. At an early hour in the day, all the stores, offices, banks, and other places of business were closed. The stroke of the artisan became hushed. Dwellings and shops vied in the display of the sombre habiliments of mourning. The shipping at the wharves hung their colors at half-mast in commemoration of him whose eloquent words had often been uttered in their behalf. All over the village, little knots of men might be seen in impressive conversation upon the sad event which had not only befallen the town, but the State and nation. Within doors, nought was scarce spoken but what pertained to the deep affliction which moved the whole community. Old and young, male and female, the mechanic and the retired business man, the merchant and the member of the profession, all seemed equally to feel the common loss. One deep, universal, all-pervading sentiment of sorrow influenced the thoughts and controlled the action of the entire population. Not the least shade of a partisan cast was observable during the whole obsequies.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF REGARD. At intervals during the day, the bells of the several churches gave out their funeral peal. The town hall was robed in double festoons of black cloth. The pediment of the town hall was draped in mourning. The Citizens' Reading Room, also, gave its indication of the loss to the Republic of literature and letters by suitable drapery. The merchants and traders added their mites to the general testimonials of the worth of the man who had departed.

Along the piers, on Water street, the numerous craft on every hand displayed their colors at half-mast. Among the most conspicuous were those of the beautiful barque "Hester," lying at Lovett's wharf, and the numerous fleet of fishing schooners, in behalf of whose industrious and honored calling the deceased was preparing an elaborated argument when so untimely taken from his legislative duties. By no class of men will this public loss be more severely felt than by the hardy fishermen.

PREPARATIONS AT THE CHURCH. At the First Unitarian Church, where the services were held, the arrangements were equally appropriate and becoming. In the vestibule, in full sight of all who entered or departed, was placed upon a mahogany table all that remained of the eminent legislator and statesman, enclosed in one of Fiske's metallic coffins, tastefully decorated with fragrant flowers and plants (by the fair hands of Mrs. Samuel Lamb, assisted by several ladies), whose perfume, redolent of immortality, made odorous the atmosphere far and near. This testimonial was in keeping with the pure taste of the deceased, who was extremely fond of flowers and shrubs. Upon the plate was the simple inscription:—

ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.,  
Born, August 13, 1805;  
Died, August 7, 1852.

From the corners of the pulpit to the centre were festoons of crape, fastened with a full rosette, and terminating in a sable ribbon. The cushions and tassels, also, were covered with the same material, forming an agreeable contrast with the woodwork of the sacred desk. These were all the peculiarities about the church incident to the occasion.

THE CHIEF MOURNERS. At about three o'clock, the chief mourners were ushered into the pews directly in front of the pulpit, by the Chief Marshal of the Day, Capt. Cotton Bennett, and Stephen Baker, Esq. They consisted of the venerable father of the deceased, Hon. Robert Rantoul, 76 years of age, and family, including the widow of the departed, and her two sons, Robert S., aged 20, and Charles W., aged 13; Rev. Amos P. Peabody and family; John P. Lyman, Esq., the family of the late John Lovett; the families of Jonathan H. Lovett, Wm. Lovett, Augustus Lovett, Edmund Lovett, Rufus Anderson and family; the family of the late

James Woodberry; Benjamin Woodberry and family, the family of the late John Woodberry; Mrs. Judith Cox; Osmond Gage and family; Mrs. Wm. Gage; the family of the late Joseph Preston; Edmund Kimball and family; Rev. C. T. Thayer and wife; Samuel Endicott and family; Hon. George W. Dike; and the more distant relatives and friends. The bowed heads and tearful eyes of the most deeply stricken, told of the sorrow which was too visibly expressed, but never to be described in words.

## PROCESSION FOR THE CHURCH.

In the meantime, the various societies, associations and companies, together with the school children and citizens generally of the town, and the members of the Bars of Essex and Suffolk counties, met in different apartments of the Town Hall, and were formed in procession for attendance on the services of the church. Very large attendance was had of all these parties, and the line was speedily formed under the direction of Capt. Cotton Bennett.

## EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

Arrived at the church, the doors were thrown open, when the procession and the public generally entered, filling in a few moments every seat and standing place, including the aisles and public area. The church, which is of large size, could not have had less than a thousand people within its walls. The deepest stillness pervaded the whole assembly.

The solemn services were commenced by a mournful appropriate voluntary on the organ, executed with much accuracy and feeling. The pastor of the church, (being the one at which the deceased regularly attended when at home), Rev. C. T. Thayer, then read with emotion the following hymn, which was sung with marked solemnity by a well-trained choir:—

Friend after friend departs;

Who hath not lost a friend?

There is no union here of hearts

That finds not here an end

Were this frail world our final rest,

Living or dying, none were blest!

Beyond the flight of Time,

Beyond the reign of Death,

There surely is some blessed clime

Where life is not a breath;

Nor life's affections transient fire

Where sparks fly upward and expire!

Rev. Dr. James W. Thompson, of Salem, followed in the following beautifully appropriate remarks, to which a breathless attention was given:

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. THOMPSON.

"The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him." "A voice comes to us from heaven. Be still and know that I am God." "How unsearchable are His judgments and His ways past finding out." "For of Him, and through Him, and to Him, are all things: to whom be glory forever."

"God moves in a mysterious way,

His wonders to perform;

He plants his footsteps in the sea,

And rides upon the storm."

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN.—It is on no ordinary occasion that we are here convened. The general suspension of common pursuits—the stillness that reigns around this multitudinous assembly—the more solemn strains of the choir to which we have just listened—the sadness expressed in every countenance—the sighs that escape from heavy-laden hearts—the strangers who have taken their seats amongst us, as if drawn hither by powerful sympathies—the neighboring city present by her chief magistrate and his official associates—and the Congress of the nation by its delegated Representatives,—all indicate that it is for an unusual purpose that it has been open to-day; that some extraordinary event has occurred, deeply and widely felt; that some mysterious dispensation from the great Lord of life has turned our harp to mourning and our organ into the voice of them that weep, and instead of the garments of praise has filled us with the spirit of heaviness. And so indeed, it is. We are assembled amid deeper solemnities than those which pervade even the house of God in the sacred season of worship. A bereaved family mourning that its stay and staff is taken away—an afflicted community sorrowing that a brilliant jewel and ornament of beauty has been plucked from its crown—a saddened nation mourning that its pillars of polished and stately pillars have crumbled into dust,—are gathered together here, as the fittest place for such a purpose, to give expression to their grief, and implore the solaces of religion!

We are here but for a few moments. Like our life, our stay must be short; for we are pilgrims moving onward to another resting-place. We only pause in this house of God to renew our strength from its provisions, and to make our thirst at that river that flows fast by the heavenly oracles, and then pass on to that other house, which is equally with this, the gate of heaven,—where time and eternity meet and mingle, and mortality is swallowed up of life. We stop here at the cross, on our way to the sepulchre, to kindle our faith by looking on him who died that we might live, and who left the world to prepare a place for all who do the will of his Father.

It is no part of the duty assigned to me in these sad solemnities to relate the history or delineate the character of the distinguished friend whose obsequies we celebrate. It is not for me to speak of his genius—of his various and extraordinary attainments—of his unsurpassed industry—of his philanthropic statesmanship—of the steady inclinations and aims of his heart towards whatever might improve the condition, promote the welfare, or elevate the character of his fellow men—of the simplicity and modesty with which he bore the honors of eminent station—of the purity of his private life—of the affectionateness of his nature which made him almost the idol of his domestic circle—treasured fruit of that young tree which blossomed the pride of his life, the joy of his sisters, the pride of his sons, dear to her who shared his besom confidence and who participated, to the full, in the satisfaction of his renown—so dear that it cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx, or the sapphire. The gold and the crystal cannot equal it, and the exchange of it shall not be for jewels or gold.

No; I come not to praise him—the time for that is not yet—but if that were my office how rich the materials for the work! We come but to bury him! Yet not this, till by meditation and prayer we have consecrated his death to the uses of our spiritual life, till from this page of the book of Providence we

have read and applied the touching and all-concerning lesson of life's uncertainty and the fragility of our mortal hopes, till we have sought instruction in divine things from the book of Revelation, till we have bowed our heads together in meek devotion and humble prayer before the Mighty Father who for our profit doth chasten us that we might be partakers of His holiness. Then, we bury him! Yet not him, but only that garment of flesh in which his immortal being was clothed, and which, formed of the earth, returns to the dust from whence it came—not him, for the soul which is the inspiration of the Almighty cannot see death; it bears the image of God's eternity; it lives forever!

"Eternal process moving on,  
From state to state the spirit walks;  
And these are but the shattered stalks  
Of ruined chrysalis of one."

And how fit it is, my friends, that we should engage in this service here! For with the congregation worshipping at this altar our departed brother was joined in the highest of human relations. And here, at this hallowed shrine, where his infancy was consecrated in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and whither his youthful feet were led by the hand of paternal affection, we may trust his manly heart was accustomed to offer acceptable sacrifices to the Infinite One who hath now removed him from the toils and ambitions, the duties and trusts, the hopes and responsibilities, the joys and sorrows of this present evil world to the unknown and unimagined realities of the world that is unseen and eternal!

And most kindly is it ordered that these sad rites should be performed in this town where our friend first saw the light, where was his cherished home, where so many of the companions of his earlier and of his maturer life still dwell, where but one sentiment pervades all bosoms in view of his departure, and where his name and fame will be sure to be kept as a rich legacy from generation to generation! Members of this congregation!—Inhabitants of this town!—is it not some alleviation to your sorrow, that he died at the post of duty and in the midst of his highest usefulness? Is it not a peculiar felicity gliding the darkness of this dispensation that he was not called away till by his most recent public acts he had made the cause of freedom and humanity eternally his debtor?

My brethren, you needed not this occasion to remind you that death is always a solemn event, that we cannot tell what a day may bring forth, and that no man is surer of tomorrow than the weakest of his brethren. For how often, alas! has this lesson been read to us! Sudden death is by no means God's strange work. How does it behoove us then to be watchful, since we know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh! Yet, let him come when he may, we cannot doubt that death is, in all cases, wisely ordained. We live in the religion not only of the Redeemer but of the Comforter. We live in the light of a Gospel which has stripped from Death many of his terrors, which assures us of a hereafter, which teaches that man is of kindred nature with God, being his offspring, which bridges over the dark gulf that separates the seen from the unseen, and unites us by faith with that great multitude which no man can number who stand before the throne and before the Lamb clothed in white robes and palms in their hands, and whose joyful song forever is, "Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb!" With the consolations of this religion may you all be comforted! And may the affecting admonitions of this occasion be wisely improved by us all! May they reach the hearts of the people of this land with a sanctifying influence! May they touch the high places of authority with a tender sensibility! And may they lead all who hear them with awakened consciences and religious fear to consecrate themselves to duty and to God!

The services were continued by an earnest and deeply touching, as well as peculiarly appropriate prayer from Rev. Mr. Thayer, who most tenderly sought to assuage the grief of the mourning relatives and friends, through the interposition of Providence, by reason of the loss that had befallen them. His supplications were alike truly devotional, chaste, and heart-soothing, yet permeated throughout with a heavenly faith, with the wisdom of God, strengthened by Divine assurances, in this mysterious dispensation.

The 602d hymn of the Unitarian collection commencing—

"Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,  
Take this new tribute to thy trust;  
And give these sacred relics room  
To seek a slumber in thy dust,"

was then sung most appropriately by the choir, followed by a Benediction from the pastor, when the church services closed.

THE FUNERAL CORT.—Under the direction of the Marshal and the Committee of Arrangements, the congregation was again formed into procession to proceed to the burial ground, in the following order:—

Full Bearers. Hearses. Full Bearers.  
Aid. Chief Marshal. Aid.  
Relatives in Carriages.  
Aid. Members of Congress and ex-members. Aid.  
United States Officers.  
Strangers of the Essex and Suffolk Bars.  
Municipal authorities of Beverly.  
Members of the Essex and Suffolk Bars.  
Municipal authorities of cities and other towns.  
Franklin Division Sons of Temperance.  
Bass River Lodge of Odd Fellows.  
School Children.  
Citizens of Beverly and other towns.

The hearse was of the usual form, and drawn by black horses. The relatives and intimate friends occupied about twenty-five carriages, and the whole number was, as the carriage amounted to fully fifteen hundred. Among the mourners present, in addition to those before particularly mentioned, were Hon. John Z. Goodrich, and James H. Duncan, of Massachusetts, and Benjamin C. Eastman, of Wisconsin, of the Congressional Delegation, that accompanied the remains to this State; Hon. Caleb Cushing, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Hon. Stephen Phillips, of Salem; Hon. Wm. Livingston, of Lowell; Hon. Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton, County Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. Cox, of Salem, class-mates of the deceased; Hon. Isaac H. Wright, of Boston, Navy agent; Stephen H. Phillips, Esq., of Salem, District Attorney; Franklin Dexter, Franklin Haven, Chas. G. Loring, and Isaac Story, Jr., Esqrs., of Boston; Hon. Chas. W. Upham, Mayor of Salem,

and associates, in the city government; E. F. Miller, Collector of the port of and sub-officers; Benjamin Mudge, Lynn, County Commissioner; Hon. ers French, ex-Mayor of Lowell; White, Esq., of Quincy, law partner deceased; James Sargent, Esq., Representative from Lynn in the Massachusetts Legislature, with a large delegation of the notables of that city; Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock, Lowell, of Roxbury, Stone, of and Dole, formerly of Beverly; Messrs. Selynn, of the Lynn Bay State, Foote, Salem Gazette, Slack, of the Boston monwealth, and Webster, of the Bostonal. There were also large delegations of citizens from the neighboring cities and towns.

The procession passed from the through Cabot, Dane and Hale streets, Old Burial ground, where all that was of ROBERT RANTOUL, JR., without ceremony, was committed to the tomb. "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," the sorrowful emotions of the gathered dreads—there to remain till, according to natural instruction, he is called to give count of "the deeds done in the body," large concourse of mourners then quitted from the sacred ground,—and over!

LIGHTNING. The barn of Col. F. White, in East Randolph, was struck lightning during the storm of Saturday afternoon, and consumed with its contents thirty tons of hay. The dwelling of Mr. White adjoining, was with saved. Loss partially covered. At Brookline, on Saturday afternoon, a dwelling house was struck by lightning somewhat injured. The inmates escaped injury.

Boston. We see it stated that Mr. Tukey, long the Chief of Police in Boston, has been removed to make way for incumbent—Gilbert Nourse, Esq.

We do not know Mr. Nourse, but he will be less dictatorial in some things. Mr. Tukey used to be.—Cell.

Ditto.—Ed. Patriot.

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE GLOBE. present annual supply of gold is much follows, and from the following sources: Europe, exclusive of Russia, 230 Russia, 4,000 Asia, exclusive of Russia, 50 Africa, 40 North America, 20 S. A., exclusive of California, 1,200 California, 13,000 Australia, 10,000 Total, £29,500

The entire amount of gold in circulation is said to be £48,000,000; of which the waste is stated to be at 3 1/2 per cent annually, or £1,680,000. The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures is as follows:

In the United Kingdom, £2,540 France, 1,000 Switzerland, 450 Other parts of Europe, 1,600 United States, 500 £6,040

We have received a new monthly Magazine, "The World of Art" devoted to instruction in Pencil and Crayon drawing, Chromatic, Oil, and Pastel Painting. We recommend it to the lovers of the fine arts as a very interesting and instructive work.

It is published by Nelson H. Barbe Chambers Street, New York, at the small of \$1.00 a year.

The Free Soil Convention at Pittsburg resulted in the nomination of John P. W. of New Hampshire, for President, and George W. Julian of Ohio, for Vice President, by most a unanimous vote.

## Marriages.

At Jamaica Plain, 8th inst., Mr. O. Deshon, of Boston, to Miss Eliza A. Fowler West Roxbury.

At West Roxbury, 10th, inst., Rev. Wheeler, D. D. of Burlington, Vt. to Miss Constance Rignall of Boston.

## Deaths.

In South Boston, Aug. 11, Mrs. Mary E. of Nathaniel Kilborn, 52.  
At South Braintree 9th inst. of Croup Edwin, only son of Edwin and Sarah Thayer aged 9 years.  
At West Roxbury, 8th inst. of cholera Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, 77.  
At Dorchester May 28th, very suddenly, Mary E., wife of Mr. Charles Hood, aged 30.

## Special Notices.

A CARD.—The officers and members the Niagara Engine Company tender to officers and members of the Tiger Engine Company, their sincere thanks for the evidences of kindness and consideration shown them during the excursion to Squantum on the 12th instant,—for the generous reception with which they were greeted in morning—for the liberal hospitalities extended to them throughout the day—and for parting salutations which accompanied close.

The Niagara Company take this opportunity to assure the Tiger Company that occasion will long be gratefully remembered. SETH CRANE, Clerk of the N. E. Company



have read and applied the touching and all-concerning lesson of life's uncertainty and the fragility of our mortal hopes, till we have sought instruction in divine things from the book of Revelation, till we have bowed our heads together in meek devotion and humble prayer before the Mighty Father who for our profit doth chasten us that we might be partakers of His holiness. Then, we bury him! Not him, but only that garment of flesh in which his immortal being was clothed, and which, formed of the earth, returns to the dust from whence it came—not him, for the soul which is the inspiration of the Almighty cannot see death; it bears the image of God's eternity; it lives forever!

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Hearers. Full Bearers. Aids. Relatives in Carriages. Members of Congress and ex-members. Aid United States Officers. Strangers of Distinction. Members of the Essex and Suffolk Bars. Municipal authorities of cities and other towns. Franklin Dyer, Son of the Deceased. Base River Lodge of Odd Fellows. School Children. Citizens of Beverly and other towns.

The hearse was of the usual form, and drawn by black horses. The relatives and friends accompanied about twenty-five carriages, and the whole number in the cortege amounted to fully fifteen hundred—among the mourners present, in addition to those before particularly mentioned, were on John Z. Goodrich, and James H. Dunn, of Massachusetts, and Benjamin C. Easton, of Wisconsin, of the Congressional delegation, that accompanied the remains to this State; Hon. Caleb Cushing, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Esq., of Salem; Hon. Wm. Livingston, Esq., of New York; Hon. Allen W. Dodge, of Hamilton, N. Y.; Hon. John W. Foster, of New York; Hon. Isaac Wright, of Boston, Navy agent; Stephen Phillips, Esq., of Salem, District Attorney; Franklin Dexter, of Franklin Haven, Mass.; George W. Nash, Esq., of Boston; Hon. Charles W. Upham, Mayor of Salem, and associates, in the city government; Col. E. F. Miller, Collector of the port of Salem, and sub-officers; Benjamin Mudge, Esq., of Lynn, County Commissioner; Hon. J. Bowdoin French, ex-Mayor of Lowell; George White, Esq., of Quincy, law partner of the deceased; James Sargent, Esq., Representative from Lynn in the Massachusetts Legislature, with a large delegation of the authorities of the city; Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock, of Lowell, Alger, of Roxbury, Stone, of Salem, and Dole, formerly of Beverly; Messrs. Joseph, of the Lynn Bay State, Foote, of the Salem Gazette, Slack, of the Boston Commonwealth, and Webster, of the Boston Journal. There were also large delegations of citizens from the neighboring cities and towns.

The procession passed from the church through Cabot, Dane and Hale streets, to the Old Burial ground, where all that was mortal of ROBERT RAYMOND, JR., without form or ceremony, was committed to the tomb of his fathers. "Just to dust, ashes to ashes"—amid the sorrowful emotions of the gathered hundreds—there to remain till, according to scriptural instruction, he is called to give an account of "the deeds done in the body." The large concourse of mourners then quietly retired from the sacred ground, and all was over!

LIGHTNING. The barn of Col. Freeman White, in East Randolph, was struck by lightning during the storm of Saturday afternoon, and consumed with its contents, thirty tons of hay. The dwelling house of Mr. White adjoining, was with difficulty saved. Loss partially covered.

At Brookline, on Saturday afternoon, a dwelling house was struck by lightning, and somewhat injured. The inmates escaped injury.

Boston. We see it stated that Marshal Tukey, long the Chief of Police in Boston, has been removed to make way for a new incumbent—Gilbert Nourse, Esq.  
We do not know Mr. Nourse, but we hope he will be less dictatorial in some things than Mr. Tukey used to be.—*Celt.*  
Ditto.—*Ed. Patriot.*

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE GLOBE. The present annual supply of gold is much, as follows, and from the following sources:  
Europe, exclusive of Russia, £200,000,000  
Russia, 4,000,000  
Asia, exclusive of Russia, 4,000,000  
Africa, 400,000  
North America, 200,000  
S. A., exclusive of California, 1,200,000  
California, 13,000,000  
Australia, 10,000,000  
Total, £29,500,000  
The entire amount of gold in circulation is said to be £48,000,000; of which the wear and waste is stated to be at 3-1-2 per cent. annually, or £1,680,000. The consumption of gold in arts and manufactures is as follows:  
In the United Kingdom, £9,500,000  
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It is published by Nelson H. Barber 74, Chambers Street, New York, at the small sum of \$1.00 a year.  
The Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, resulted in the nomination of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, and George W. Julian, of Ohio, for Vice President, by almost a unanimous vote.  
The 602d hymn of the Unitarian collection commencing—  
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A CARD.—The officers and members of the Granite Engine Company, No. 3, tender their sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Tiger Engine Company, for their hospitalities bestowed on them on the 12th inst. Such acts of kindness will ever be remembered by them. May the union and good feeling at present existing between them never be destroyed. Also to the Charlestown Brass Band for their excellent music furnished them on that day.  
Per Order,  
P. S. WHEELER.

A CARD.—The officers and members of the Niagara Engine Company tender their sincere thanks to individuals unknown for bouquets presented to the house, and to the lady in Franklin Street, who presented the clerk with a bouquet. Also to two beautiful little girls near the Stone Temple for their bouquets.  
Per Order.

A CARD.—The Officers and members of the Niagara Engine Company tender their thanks to the Weymouth Brass Band for their beautiful music discoursed through the day, and would recommend them to parties going on excursions and other places of amusement.  
Per Order.

EXCURSION.—The Sunday School connected with the Universalist Society of this village, design to spend the day for recreation, on Thursday 19, instant, at the beautiful grove in Abington. The parents and friends of the children are respectfully invited to join them, and contribute such refreshments as may be necessary to furnish the tables.  
The Weymouth Band will accompany the party. Provisions may be sent to the baggage room, at the depot, where a committee will be in attendance from 7 to 1-2 past 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, to take charge of them.  
The cars will leave the depot at 1-2 past 8 o'clock, stopping at the South Depot, and will return at an early hour.  
Tickets for the children, 30 cents each; for all others, 50 cents. To be had at the store of W. Abercrombie, at Dr. Goodnow's office, and at H. A. Ransom & Co's store.

PIERCE AND KING.—A meeting of the Granite Club, will be held at the Lyceum Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is required.  
Per order.

A CARD.—The South Quincy Guards return their sincere thanks to Daniel F. French, for refreshments furnished by him on Monday the 9th inst. Also to the Adams' Light Guards for their kind attention towards us, and to Charles White, for his kindness and liberality to the company.  
Per order.

LOST.—On the 31st, ult. between the hours of midnight and one o'clock, a black lace veil, between the Union Store on Washington Street and Methodist Meeting House on Sea Street. Whoever finds said veil, and will leave it at this Office, shall be suitably rewarded.

Democratic State Convention  
DEMOCRATS OF QUINCY.  
You are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room, Saturday evening August 14, at 8 o'clock to choose Delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Fitchburg on Wednesday September eighth.

WYMAN ABERCROMBIE, Chairman  
of Democratic Town Committee.  
Quincy, August 7, 1852. 2w

New Advertisements.

Advertisements, to insure an insertion on the next day, must be handed in before nine o'clock on Friday forenoon.

DR. DADD'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle Remedies—Alternative Powders for Vertigo, dizziness or Scarcities, Diuretic Powders, Heave Powders, Worm Powders, Distemper Powder, for Horses, Sheep Cattle and Swine. Horse Liniment, Healing Balm for Saddle galls, Cut Bruises, &c. Liquid Balm for Sprains, &c. Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other articles for the toilette. For sale by  
MRS. E. HAYDEN.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, for Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Blotches on the face, Spasmodic affections, &c. &c., for sale by  
MRS. E. HAYDEN.

THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE.  
DR. LANGLEY'S BITTERS, for sale in bottles at 25 and 37 1/2 cents.  
Also—Dr. Abbott's and Oxygenated Bitters at the Town House Drug Store by  
GEO. W. WHITTING.

COAL! COAL!  
JUST received and for sale a Cargo of RED ASH STOVE COAL at Brackett's Wharf  
JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.

ICE CREAMS! ICE CREAMS!  
Will be served up for a few days only at  
D. FRENCH'S,  
corner of Hancock and Temple Streets, commencing Saturday July 31, 1852. 3w

GOOD TEA VERY LOW!  
A good quality of Suchong Tea, FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR, heretofore sold for \$1.25; also, a full assortment of all grades, at lowest market prices. On receipt of one dollar by mail, (post paid), a package will be forwarded by express.  
G. W. SLEEPER,  
New England Tea Hong, 120, Washington St., Boston, between Spring Lane and Water streets, granite front building.  
July 16, 1852. 3w

NOTICE TO ROAD BUILDERS.  
Will be let at Public Auction on the premises on Monday the 16th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., in several sections the working of the windings in East Street.  
Also—At 3 o'clock, the working of the windings and the removal of large quantities of rocks in Summer Street.  
For further particulars inquire of either of the Subscribers.

NOAH VINING, JR., } Selection of  
ATHERTON N. HUNT, } Weymouth.  
Samuel French, 24. }  
Weymouth, July 17, 1852. 4w

REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTION!  
The Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as a Carriage shop, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in his line of business, such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c. Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.  
Ralph Lowe, 3m  
Quincy, July 17, 1852.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.—For sale cheap. Delivered to any part of the town free by  
D BAXTER & CO.  
Quincy, July 3, 1852. 1f

MUSIC.  
LITTLE Eva, Uncle Tom's Guardian Angel; I'm going there, or the Death of Little Eva; Eva's Parting; Death of St. Clare; Uncle Tom's Glorious Glory; Uncle Tom's—For sale at the Quincy Bookstore. July 31-3w

NOTICE.—The members of the Temperance Vigilance Committee, are notified that their meeting stands adjourned to Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Sons of Temperance Hall. A punctual attendance is requested.  
Wm. NASH, Secy.

## THE PEAK FAMILY.

As Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers!!  
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE PEAK FAMILY, as Vocalists and Swiss Bell Ringers, will give an entertainment at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY evening, August 16, 1852. The vocal performances of this family, with the chime of fifty-six Bells, and a heavy Instrumental accompaniment, are highly pleasing and instructive, exhibiting the perfection to which the beautiful science of Music can be carried by close application and persevering industry. The beauty and splendor of the entertainment consists in the harmonious commingling of the voice with the bells, a feature entirely new in this country, and original with Mr. Peak. The effect in the choruses is most powerful, calling forth the loudest applause, wherever it has been witnessed.  
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.  
Tickets 12 1/2 cents, for sale at the town house Drug Store, at the Bookstore of C. Gill, & Co., and at the Door.  
August 14, 1852. 1w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
Messenger's Notice.  
Roxbury, August 11, 1852.  
NORFOLK ss.  
WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of  
Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of  
ALONZO PIERCE,

of Roxbury in said County, housewright partner in the late firm of Pierce & Fine an insolvent debtor, and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.  
A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the office of John W. May, Esq., in Roxbury in said County on the fourth day of September next at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.  
THOMAS ADAMS, Dept. Sheriff, Messenger.  
Aug. 14—3w

Assignee's Notice.  
THE third meeting of the creditors of  
THADDEUS CHURCHILL,  
of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Painter, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the office of John W. May, Esq., in Roxbury in said County on the fourth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.  
WM. S. MORTON, Assignee.  
Roxbury, Aug. 6—3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
Messenger's Notice.  
Quincy, August 12, 1852.  
WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of  
Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of  
MARTIN VINING,

of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, manufacturer, an Insolvent debtor, and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.  
A meeting of his Creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy on the thirtieth day of August inst. at four o'clock, afternoon, for the proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.  
JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.  
August 14—3w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
Messenger's Notice.  
Quincy, August 10, 1852.  
WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of  
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THOMAS H. PAINE,

of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, Trader an Insolvent debtor, and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.  
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THOMAS H. PAINE,

of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, Trader an Insolvent debtor, and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.  
A meeting of his Creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy on the thirtieth day of August inst. at four o'clock, afternoon, for the proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.  
JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.  
August 14—3w

## DR. S. STOCKING.

## SURGEON DENTIST.

WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining the right kind of work at the very lowest remunerating price. Such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs one third more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction the suction plates, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving has induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike



Poetry.

For the Quincy Patriot.

To Miss \*\*\*\*\* of Quincy.

Oh, may thy beauty always be  
As bright as now it seems to me—  
Thy heart as free from every care  
As now thy beaming features are  
Perhaps I ne'er shall hear again  
Thy gentle voice's soothing strain;  
Nor catch again the glance which flies;  
So meekly from thy gentle eyes.  
So it may be; and I must go,  
A lonely wanderer, to and fro;  
But not alone—thy image still  
Must haunt me, wander where I will,  
'Till life's dull scene is o'er, and then,  
In heaven we may meet again.

STRANGER.

From the New-York Tribune.

The Lost Fairy.

BY MRS. H. J. LEWIS

Where shall I look for thee?  
Where the low waves come rippling to the shore  
And the wild sea-bird dips his weary wing?  
Where giant rocks repeat the Ocean's roar,  
And back its cool, baptismal waters fling?  
Not there! the long white surges still rejoice,  
But bear not hence the echoes of thy voice.

Where shall I look for thee?  
Where waters leap into dark, cool abysses,  
Catching the sunbeams in their joyous sweep?  
Where the spray ever bubbles in kisses  
Tree, flower and shrub that overhang the deep?  
Not there! thy footprints linger, but the eye  
Clearer than water drops hath passed us by.

Where shall I look for thee?  
In groves with singing birds at sunset hour?  
On hill-tops crowned with morning's rosy light?  
Where rainbows span the rushing Summer  
shower  
Round which the lightning plays with glances  
bright?  
Not there, not there! the guest hath passed  
away  
With spotless robe and wreath and festal lay.

Where shall I look for thee?  
Oh! where no eye can see thy hallowed face  
Save God's and mine! Thy home henceforth  
shall be  
The precincts of my heart where love will trace  
All that thou art and hast been unto me:  
There, where storms do reach not, thou  
shalt dwell  
With an immortal love to guard thee well!

Variety.

It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked what he intended to do with his girls, he replied: "I intend to apprentice them to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her, wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society."

A dandy, with a cigar in his mouth, entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth lest he should learn the other monkeys bad habits.

A man in Charlestown, Mass., has made a repeating rifle capable of being discharged twenty-four hours without being reloaded. Why don't somebody invent a locomotive gun that will load and go off itself, and do its own fighting. What's the use of having a man behind it?

"I cannot conceive, my love, what is the matter with my watch. I think it wants cleaning." *Pe de ch!* "Oh no! papa dear, I don't think it wants cleaning; because baby and I had it in the basin washing it for ever so long this morning."

Happiness is not in a cottage, nor a palace, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor in learning, nor in ignorance, nor in passive life; but in doing right, from right motives.

Passions act as wind to propel our vessel, and our reason is the pilot that steers her. Without the wind, we could not move, without the pilot, we should be lost.

"What's the matter, John?"  
"I ain't done nothing, father."  
"Well, what are you crying for then you lubber?"  
"I was afraid you'd whip me."  
"What! whip you when you haven't done anything?"  
"Yes sir."

"Go into the house, you booby!"  
John went into the house, and his father went down to farm. Very soon his father came back in a rage, and laying a cowhide over the urchin's back, said, "did I not tell you when I went away, to hoe that corn?"  
"Yes, sir—but you told me just now that you wouldn't whip me if I hadn't done nothing."

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. These, united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, the holiest and the most steadfast happiness.

The Lantern has been guilty of the following "Disrespectful Allusion": What lady's name best suits her nature? *Miss Chief.*

Deaths by drowning have been unusually numerous this season.

Genuine politeness is the firstborn offspring of generosity and modesty.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Despair is the offspring of fear, laziness and impatience.

Crimes sometimes shock us too much, vice almost always too little.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1881, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Another Scientific Wonder!

Dr. J. S. Houghton's

PEPSIN,

Digestive Fluid, or

Gastric Juice,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.  
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent* of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical nature, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of or the preparation, the pain and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It does wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the Stomach of the Ox, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. PEREIRA, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 25, states the same great fact, and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "the diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved entirely successful."

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the food the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Prof. DUNGLISON, of the Jefferson College Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of the subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice obtained from the living human stomach, and from animals, are well known. "In all cases," he says, "digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry," page 386, says: "It has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed—but it is now universally admitted that it may be."

Dr. CARPENTER's standard work on Physiology, which is in the library of every Physician, and is used as a Text Book in all the Colleges, is full of evidence similar to the above, respecting the remarkable Digestive power of Pepsin, and the fact that it may be readily separated from the stomach of the Ox, and used for experiments in Artificial Digestion, or used for disease of the Stomach, and deficient secretion of Gastric Juice.

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, similar to the above, together with Reports of Remarkable Cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Cure, Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than Two hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and the use of the Digestive Organ, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost recovers Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints. There is no food that does not reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief! A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make those good effects permanent. Parity of blood and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Headaches, Lowness of Spirits, Debility, and general Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all druggists in the United States. It is prepared in Powder form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the merits of this new remedy are based. As it is a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Pepsin in Powder, SENT BY MAIL, Free of Postage. For convenience of sending to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter to the Pepsin, is put up in the form of a Powder with directions to be dissolved in water by the patient. These Powders contain just the same matter as the bottles, and will be sent by mail Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (post paid)

Dr. J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Observe This! Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.  
Sold by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

BANK NOTE LIST.

MAINE.  
Agricultural Bank, Brewer do  
Bangor Bank, Bangor do  
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor do  
Bath Bank, Bath do  
Castine Bank, Castine do  
City Bank, Portland (closed) do  
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, old plate do  
Calais Bank, Calais do  
Hannover Bank, Hannoversburg do  
Exchange Bank, Portland do  
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort do  
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland do  
Globe Bank, Bangor do  
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec do  
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec do  
Lafayette Bank, do do  
Merchants Bank, Machias (never went into operation) do

MECHANIC BANK, Bangor do  
Merrimack Bank, Camden do  
Maine Bank, Portland do  
Nauvoo Bank, Vassalboro do  
Portland Bank, (closing) do  
Union Bank, Brunswick (closing) do  
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg do  
Passamaquiddy Bank, Eastport do  
People's Bank, Bangor do  
Penobscot Bank, Bangor do  
Portland Bank, Portland do  
Saco Bank, Saco do  
St. Croix Bank, Calais do  
Washington County Bank, Calais do  
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset do  
Worcester Bank, Waterville do  
Waldo Bank, Belfast do  
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop do  
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook do

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
Concord Bank, Concord do  
Farmers' Bank, Amherst do  
Grafton Bank, Grafton do  
Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough do  
N. H. Union Bank, Portsmouth do  
Penobscot Bank, Portsmouth (closing) do  
Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth do  
Woolborough Bank, Woolborough do

VERMONT.  
Agricultural Bank, Troy do  
Bank of Vermont, Bennington do  
Commercial Bank, Burlington do  
Essex Bank, Guildhall do  
Green Mountain Bank, (frank) do  
Hannover Bank, (frank) do  
Phenix Bank, (frank) do  
Windsor Bank, Windsor do

MASSACHUSETTS.  
Amherst Bank, Amherst do  
BOSTON BANKS.  
American do  
Middle Interest do  
Franklin do  
Commercial do  
Oriental do  
Lafayette do  
Kilby do  
Commonwealth do  
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield do  
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea do  
City Bank, Lowell (frank) do  
Charlestown Bank, Charlestown (closing) do  
Cohasset Bank, Cohasset do  
Citizens' Bank, Nantucket (closing) do  
Duxbury Bank, Duxbury do  
East Bridgewater Bank do  
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing) do  
Essex Bank, (closing) do  
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, S Adams do  
Farmers' Bank, Belchertown do  
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing) do  
Hampshire Bank, Northampton do  
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich do  
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closed) do  
Mendon bank, (closed) do  
Norfolk bank, Roxbury do  
Nahant bank, Lynn do  
Newbury Bank, Newbury do  
Pawtucket bank do  
Phenix Bank, Nantucket do  
Phenix Bank, Charlestown do  
Roxbury bank, Roxbury do  
Sutton bank, Wrentham do  
Winthrop bank, Quincy (closing) do

RHODE ISLAND.  
R. I. Agricultural Bank, (closed) do  
Burrillville bank, Burrillville do  
East Greenwich bank, do do  
Eagle bank, Newport do  
Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, Pawtucket do  
Franklin bank, Providence do  
Farmers' Exchange bank Gloucester do  
Hamilton bank, Scituate do  
Pawcat bank, Scituate do  
Scituate bank Scituate do

CONNECTICUT.  
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, Bridgeport do  
Derby do  
Eagle bank do  
Housatonic Railroad Company do  
NEW YORK.  
New York city do  
Old Safety Fund, good banks do  
Atlas bank, Clymer do  
Canal bank, Albany do

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Business Cards.

B. F. MESERVEY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

HANCOCK Street,

QUINCY, Mass.

[July 7, 1882-ly]

NATHANIEL WHITE,

—HAS FOR SALE—

LUMBER,

Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand

—ALSO—

Coal, Hard and Soft Wood.

QUINCY CANAL WHARF.

July 10, 1882.

ALL KINDS OF

Job Printing,

SUCH AS

POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,

BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY

PRINTING,

Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,

With Cheapness and Dispatch.

Wm. S. MORTON,

—AND—

Commissioner of Insolvency,

QUINCY, Mass.

13 6m

RANTOUL & WHITE,

Attorneys & Counsellors

AT LAW,

Massachusetts Block,

COURT SQUARE, BOSTON.

R. RANTOUL, JR. GEO. WHITE.

WHITTON & ADAMS.

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.

—AND—

Hard and Soft Wood,

ON GRANITE Wharf, Quincy Point.

Quincy, May 16, 1882.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—ALSO—

Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.

Purchasers will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices.

Quincy, June 12, 1882.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,

GEO. BATTY BLAKE, GEO. CABOT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE,

Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,

NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,

No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to

T. W. Ward, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Appleton & Co.

A. A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,

Wm. M. Briggs & Co., Boston, and

Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins &

Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minton, & Co.,

and Metropolitan Bank, New York.

S. WADE,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,

Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.

Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, August 23, 1881.

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.

One at Office, Hollis Institute Building, every Tuesday.

SOUTH BRAintree, Mass.

July 5.

GEO. SAVIL & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing of every

DESCRIPTION,

WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.

A complete assortment always on hand.

N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work.

38

NEW AUCTION

—AND—

COMMISSION STORE!

J. & H. H. FAXON, offer their services as

Commission Dealers and Auctioneers, and the com-

munity in their new enterprise.

They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to them. Making liberal cash advances on consignments.

Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell in any part of the town, for those who will favor them with their business.

Quincy, June 19, 1882.

FOR THE EYES. Thompson's Williams', Davenport's, Sprague's, Spear's, Graefenberg, and Whitney's Eye-Waters.

Arnold's Rose Compound, for inflamed Eye-lids.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Thompson's Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Anodyne Clove Tincture; Dr. Spear's vegetable Toothache drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops; Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Burdick's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Magent's Toothache drops; Indian compound drops; Neponthe, Mrs. Kidder's great Indian remedy; Brown's Extract of Galls and Almy; Preparations of Crocus, and various other articles for the same disease. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

GUNS. Two superior double barrel Guns for

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the case. Suspensions were at length aroused that all was not right, inquiries were made, and the truth came out; the negroes were brought to town, secured in jail, and a meeting of the citizens called. There could be no action in their case by the regular courts until the last of November. It became openly spoken among the negroes that they could not be executed, as they were too valuable—they would have sold at the very lowest estimate for \$3000. As the negroes in the county are 20 to 1 white, and as there was no knowing how many murders might be committed between now and November, it became necessary something should be done at once.

The negroes remained in jail 5 weeks; during that time several meetings were held, of cool and calm deliberation; and finally, on Saturday, a majority of the voters of the county being present, the question was put to vote; 90 were in favor of immediate execution, and three opposed to it; a jury was drawn, the names of all present being put in a hat, and 12 drawn therefrom. The negroes were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on Monday, the 26th, at 12 o'clock, M., which sentence was carried out, each one confessing his guilt on the gallows. They are the first negroes ever punished with death in McIntosh county.

## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, August, 21, 1852.

"BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE."

AGT. V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by law. His offices are—Boston, Seelye's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

Horace Mann, our honored representative in Congress, caused quite a sensation in the House on Monday last, by speaking of the evils of slavery. While portraying the institution of slavery in his own peculiar graphic style, Mr. Polk, of Tenn., interrupted him; pronounced what he said a vile slander, and declared that such language should not be allowed in that House. As Mr. Mann did not hold himself personally responsible for what he should say of the South, he should not therefore be permitted to speak. That was the argument of Mr. Polk.

It would be a very interesting scene—Horace Mann fighting a duel with Wm. H. Polk, of Tenn. Horace Mann is a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian. He has all his life been the friend of education and temperance, and all the reformatory movements of his times. While Wm. H. Polk, of Tenn., is neither a gentleman, nor a scholar, nor a Christian, but a debauchee, who, in his daily life, manifests a total disregard to temperance, chastity, morality, and religion. He is the same Mr. Polk who was the gallant of Lola Montes in Washington during her stay there. He is the same Mr. Polk who disgraced the government he represented at the Court of Naples by his drunkenness and debauchery.

The House decided that Mr. Mann was in order. The code of honor (that would be honorable indeed to fight a duel with W. H. Polk!) referred to by Mr. Polk is not recognized by the rules of the House.

Mr. Mann evinced calmness and forbearance and at length proceeded to deliver his sentiments to an attentive House. Mr. Polk was as unsuccessful in his attempt to browbeat and bully down Mr. Mann as a lion like attempt upon the late Mr. Rantoul.

We trust the day is far off when the representative of that district who gave to the country the champion of the right to petition Congress on the subject of slavery and the right to speak on that subject, shall cease to exercise these rights.

### Sabbath School Excursion to Abington.

The Annual Excursion of the Universalist Sabbath School of this town took place last Thursday. There was a good number in attendance.

At an early hour in the morning the Teachers and Scholars met at their Church, and at half past eight formed themselves into a procession and marched under the escort of the Weymouth Band to the Depot. The cars were in season, and in which they were soon quietly seated and on their way to the beautiful grove in Abington. Arriving there they again formed a procession and marched to the grove. In a short time arrangements were made for the younger portion to dance; the music was furnished by the band, they danced until about one o'clock when they were summoned to partake of refreshments furnished by the society for the occasion. Again forming into procession they marched to the ground prepared for the tables, which were abundantly provided for, and tastefully arranged. After supplying the wants of the inner man, they then returned and listened to some instructive remarks by the Revs. Mr. Case, of Hingham, and Mr. Gunnison, of Abington, who, in the absence of the Pastor, Mr. Dean, who is on a journey at the West, gave the society and children some excellent advice. Several pieces were sung by the scholars, and two

songs by Mr. George Hawes of Weymouth, also several by members of the Band. The remaining part of the afternoon was spent in dancing and other social recreation. They again formed a procession and marched to the railroad where they took the cars for home, where they arrived without accident.

Everything passed off to the great satisfaction of all present, and every one appeared to enjoy themselves. We wish there were many more of such gatherings to cultivate the social qualities, and to endear and create good feelings.

Everything was under the management of Mr. John Page, who is deserving of much credit for the order, quietude and preciseness which marked the occasion. Also to Mr. B.C.C. White in the sphere in which he acted.

### The Liquor Law.

In Lowell, New Bedford, Fall River, and in all the large towns and cities excepting Boston, the new law has been put in force by the authorities with the happiest results. In New Bedford, the commitments to the House of Correction for drunkenness have diminished from 40, the average number per week before the enforcement of the new law, to four and three per week since that time.

While in Boston, where the law is openly disregarded and trampled on, drunkenness has increased, and never, says the Boston Traveller, have so many persons been arrested for that offence as during the present summer. 33 were committed to the lock-up on one day during this week.

The friends of the new law have acted with great prudence thus far. They are determined to execute it eventually in Boston. We hope they will. We hope the friends of temperance in this town will see to it that the law is executed here. We have seen several drunken men in the streets during the last week, and we do not believe they had money enough to go to Boston to purchase it.

On Thursday last, near the mill formerly owned by Mr. Henry Souther, a teamster was backing a load of stone on to the wharf, and it being on loose gravel, he took his two lead horses and fastened them to back of the wagon. They succeeded in getting it out on to the hard earth, but they started it with such force, and it being so near the edge of the wharf, the thill horse could not check it, and the load, wagon, and horse, were precipitated backwards into the dock. As the horse was not able to move his hind legs, or to help himself in the least, it is supposed his back was broken. Dr. Edwards was called and pronounced the horse in a dying state. After the tide had risen to a sufficient height, he was floated down to a more accessible point, and drawn out on to the shore, where he soon died. We understand the horse, which was a valuable one, belonged to Josiah Babcock, Esq., of Railway village.

### Granite Club, Quincy.

On Saturday eve, Aug. 14th, a meeting was called of the Democracy of Quincy for the purpose of organizing a Granite Club to aid in the election of Pierce and King. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the association:

WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Pres.  
Jos. W. Robertson, Esq., Dr. Wm. B. Dugan, Thos. White, Wm. Chesley, Wyman Abercrombie, Jos. G. Brackett, Vice Presidents. James White, Recording and Corresponding Secretary. Henry Wood, Benj. Curtis, Jacob F. Eaton, Thos. Curtis, E. B. Taylor, Directors. Wyman Abercrombie was chosen to procure a suitable room for the Association.

A meeting was held the same evening, pursuant to a call by the Chairman of the Town Committee, by the Democrats of Quincy, and the following gentlemen chosen delegates to the State Convention: Jos. W. Robertson, Esq., Wm. S. Morton, Esq., Dr. Wm. B. Dugan, Wyman Abercrombie, Jos. G. Brackett, Jacob F. Eaton, Dudley Fulson, E. B. Taylor, Wm. Chesley, Thos. Curtis.

Voted, That the delegates have power to fill vacancies. The delegates have power to fill vacancies. The delegates have power to fill vacancies.

COMMERCE OF THE U. S.—The total revenue of the United States for the year ending June 30, was \$49,728,000. The imports for the year amounted to \$203,000,000.

NANTASKET BEACH.—ROCKLAND HOUSE. There are few summer resorts more popular than the famous Nantasket Beach. Old Ocean can here be seen in all its glory, and the swell upon the Beach is one of the finest upon our coast. Last evening the scene presented a very lively appearance. The east wind of the past two days had driven the waves far up the Beach, and the roar of the water, as it came foaming and dashing along, was most sublime. The beach was thronged with visitors from the Rockland House, and many from Hull were also present to participate in the enjoyments of the surf. The Rockland House, situated upon the beach, affords travellers a fine opportunity of visiting old Nantasket. The Rockland House never was kept better than this year, and the visitor will find everything to render a visit pleasant. Mine host, Mr. Strong, is a landlord who knows how to cater for the accommodation of his guests, who may be sure that nothing will be lacking on his part to make a visit pleasant.

### A New England Picnic as seen by Western Eyes.

Perhaps the difference of manners and customs which prevail in various parts of our country are not sufficiently noticed by us, or noticed only to point out the peculiarities of language and habits in a humorous light. Yet there must be differences dependent upon education, mode of living, climate, &c., which might offer an instructive lesson to the philosopher or political economist. Without professing to go into such deep and abstruse matters, I may, for the amusement of your readers, throw together a few thoughts brought up by a most pleasant excursion made on Wednesday in the beautiful town of West Cambridge, with the Sunday School belonging to the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Brown, in that place.

A residence of many years in the western part of Ohio had made all New England new to me again, and things peculiar to New England would strike my mind with renewed force. The fresh free air, so full of life and activity; the earnest, intelligent, educated look of every face around, and most especially the respectful manner of the children, their quiet and satisfied submission to the arrangements of their elders, so different from the free, independent, good-as-anybody ways of our young Ohioans, impressed me during every moment of the day.

The procession, consisting of private carriages belonging to the congregation, and several hay wagons gaily trimmed for the occasion, and made still gay by the happy young faces which showed themselves through the green festoons, left the church green in the morning and proceeded some two miles to an open common interspersed with small groves of pine and oak,—the open part thick with huckleberry bushes, and the shaded glades covered with evergreen, and made slippery with the fallen pine leaves, which sent forth their delicious and peculiar odor. Here let me say a word for the West, and confess a slight touch of homesickness as I thought of the smooth, round-backed hills of Ohio, with their magnificent forests of beech, so clear of underbrush and so soft carpeted with the bright green, luxuriant grass. But in Ohio I should have missed the elastic air and that odor,—half sea, half pine forest,—which seems to give one a new lease of life.

For the next hour the children were scattered over the common, bringing in the huckleberry bushes, from which the ladies stripped the berries for the table. One group of young men distinguished themselves by bringing in a whole basket of berries, and were so overwhelmed by our praises of their diligence that they were obliged to confess to having "bailed a silver hook" and bought their berries from a couple of hatless lads hanging on the outskirts of the common. At last the table was spread, loaded down with delicacies, cakes, tarts, tongue, beef à la mode, and the peculiarly New England delights of brown bread, sage cheeses, berries and milk, &c., while at each end of the board smoked hot coffee. Remember, gentle reader, that the 22d of July has passed, and there can be nothing better than hot coffee. The company assembled around the table, when a prayer was offered, a short address made and a hymn sung, and then, to my astonishment as well as pleasure, the children quietly stood back while the ladies and gentlemen helped them to whatever was suitable. Verily, the young West might well take a lesson in respectful deportment from the girls and boys of West Cambridge. With us, the very youngest members of society take such matters pretty much into their own hands; all that the grown up people pretend to do is to keep them out of positive mischief, to hint gently at the danger of the cholera, or to suggest a little more quietness, but the arrangement of the party belongs entirely to the very young ladies and gentlemen.

After the tables were cleared, (how could such a table ever be emptied?) the dancing, jumping rope and swinging began, but, most unluckily, a shower sprang up which sent the whole company laughing, to the shelter of their carriages, there to remain until the weather-wise among us decided that as discretion was the better part of valor, a retreat the hall kindly offered them by Mr. Pettee, would be advisable, where the day was finished by dancing and music.

How much of enjoyment I received from the kind hospitality of all around me, this hardly the place to mention, but I shall ever look to the 4th of August as a bright day in my New England sojourn, and carry back with me to our western forests a most kindly remembrance of the bright, intelligent and well behaved children of the West Cambridge Unitarian Sunday School.—*Boston Transcript.*

KATE KENNARD.

Mrs. CLAY has presented a massive gold seal ring—a favorite of Mr. Clay's—to the Rev. Edward F. Berkeley, of Lexington, Ky., who received Mr. Clay into the church, by baptism, and whose ministrations he constantly attended.

Five slaves have been stolen from Mr. C. Armstrong, of St. Louis—a girl of 18, a woman of 25, and three children—supposed to have been abducted by two white men.

### California News.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER—DATES TO JULY 15.

The Illinois brings the California mails to July 15, nearly two millions in specie, and 340 passengers. Left Aspinwall Aug. 6.

The news from the mines is encouraging. The markets at San Francisco were animated. Hams were selling in large lots at 30 to 32c.; heavy sales of lard at 50 to 42c.; clear pork, \$40, mess \$33 a 35; prime, \$33; Southern pine lumber, \$80.

The clipper ship Stag Hound, at San Francisco, July 4th, from New York, had sky sails set 88 days, and was within 1000 miles of that port June 11. The Argonaut and Sea Nymph report similar weather.

The ship Oxford has been stranded forty miles north of the entrance of San Francisco harbor. Hopes were entertained that she would be got off when her cargo was discharged.

The barque Home, Capt. Brumerhoff, was totally lost on the South Breakers in working out of Humboldt Bay, and two Seamen drowned, one named Benjamin Dixon. Passengers and rest of crew saved.

Collisions with Indians still continue. A party of white men under Major Harvey had attacked a party of Pasquas who were working for Major Savage, and killed 25. Another party of whites, under Lieut. Moore, attacked a band of Indians on the Mercedes river, killed six, and took 12 prisoners. The Indian party was charged with having murdered two miners.

Lieut. Moore was still camped on the Mercedes, an sent to Benicia for reinforcements.

A meeting was held at Mariposa on the 4th of July to take into consideration the propriety of expelling the entire foreign population from the country.

The stock of the San Francisco and Marysville Telegraph Co. had nearly all been taken up.

A young man named Samuel Hamlin, of Rhode Island, recently arrived, committed suicide at Marysville.

A Doctor Horton and his wife, at Weaverly, Trinity County, were both shot dead in a collision with the Sheriff, who was serving a process on the Doctor. Horton kept a hotel called the American House.

The first over land immigrants of the season reached San Francisco on the 3d of July.

A party of twenty young men from Ohio made the trip in 72 days. The immigration during the season, it was expected, would be large.

The troubles with the Chinese population were not yet settled, and those on Bear River had been driven off by the Indians.

The general health of California was good. The crops were producing an astonishing yield.

Some excitement was created in San Francisco by the exhibition of an effigy of Mr. Vanderbilt, carried through the streets by quite a number of the passengers by the Independence. Attached to the breast of the figure was a large placard labelled "Vanderbilt's Death Line." The *Alta California* regards the incident as evidence of the deeper feeling obtaining throughout the community in reference to the overloading of ships and steamers on the coast with passengers.

A gentleman passed through Sacramento en route for the northern mines, in search of mining localities, where he can put to work one thousand Chinamen, whom he has hired at four dollars per month. The miners of Shasta, Trinity, Siskiyou, and Klamath will hardly allow such a colony of Chinamen to settle upon their mineral lands.

Two daughters of R. N. Berry, Esq., of Sacramento, have been elected honorary members of the Sacramento Engine Company. A beautiful bracelet was presented to the younger miss by the company, and the older thanked them for the gift in pretty terms. These are the first young fire-women of California.

THE FIRST CASE IN BOSTON UNDER THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—The warrant issued by Mr. Justice Rogers a day or two since, under the new liquor law, was served by Constable Vialle, on Saturday last, and Michael O'Donovan was arrested and brought before the Police Court. The complaint was made by Margaret, wife of Dennis Murray. O'Donovan was charged with selling a pint of gin to the complainant on the 9th of August, in violation of the new liquor law. John W. James Esq., appeared for the defendant, and asked that the case might be postponed to 3 o'clock the same afternoon, which was granted.

The case was examined in the afternoon. Mr. James, for the defendant, alleged that the complainant was moved in this matter by revengeful motives. No seizure of liquor was made. The complainant and one other person swore directly and conclusively to the selling of the gin. The defendant was found guilty, and fined \$10 and costs, and ordered to give his individual bonds in \$1,000 not to sell any more liquor.—*Herald.*

LOWELL MASON, now in Europe, writes that it has become fashionable in England, and to some extent on the continent, to omit the interlude—or playing between the stanzas—by the organ, in singing hymns.

### The Slavery Question in Congress—Remarks of Horace Mann, Excitement, &c.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday, the Naval Appropriation Bill came up for consideration. Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts took the floor, and after alluding to Cass, Buchanan and Douglass, and their splendid bids to the South for the Presidency, proceeded to speak of the Whig and Democratic National Conventions, and to condemn their action on the slavery question, which, he said, was an attempt to silence the voice of mankind on a subject most important to human hearts. They might as well have tried to force the oak back into the acorn, or drive the spirit of the 19th century back into dark ages, as to silence discussion on this subject. He then proceeded to condemn slavery in the strongest terms, depicting the degrading evils and enormous crimes attached to it, when—

Mr. Polk asked him to paint a picture of the negroes in the Northern States.

Mr. Mann. I will at another time.

Mr. Polk. I insist upon it now. The remarks are unworthy of the member on this floor, and therefore I ask that he give it now. (Sensation, and cries of order, order.)

Mr. Mann. The gentleman must not forbid our discussing slavery.

Mr. Polk. I brand as a slander that which you have been guilty of uttering.

Mr. Mann. It is not for others, when a gentleman obtains the floor, to dictate the topics on which he shall speak.

Mr. Polk, who was seated on the opposite side of the hall, cried out—"You have perpetrated a foul slander, on the South." (Cries of 'order,' and much excitement.)

Mr. Harris, of Alabama, rose to a question of order. The gentleman was assailing an existing institution of the South; an institution sanctioned by the constitution.

The chairman, Mr. Picklin, decided that the latitude of debate in committee was broad, and the gentleman was in order.

Gentlemen were now standing in all parts of the hall.

Mr. Polk. I would ask whether it is right for the gentleman to thus assail the institutions of the South, in which many of us are interested, when he does not hold himself responsible for the insult. (Cries of 'order,' and banging of the chairman's gavel.)

Mr. Mann. I hope this interruption will not come out of my time.

Mr. Fowler. I rise to say that when the gentleman from Massachusetts, in the possession of his prerogative, has the floor, he should be permitted to go on, and the House should sustain the Chair.

Mr. Polk. When a gentleman propagates a falsehood on one half of the nation, he should not be allowed to go on.

Mr. Meade. I ask for the reading of the 31st rule.

Mr. Howe. I ask for the reading of the two platforms! (Laughter.)

Mr. Meade. The two platforms and the 31st rule prohibit the discussion of the question before the committee, for it is not germane to the subject pending.

The Chairman said that if his decision was not satisfactory, an appeal could be taken from it.

The question was then taken. The Chairman was sustained in deciding the gentleman from Massachusetts in order. Comparative quiet ensued, when Mr. Mann concluded his remarks, showing, among other things, how badly Messrs. Fillmore, Cass, Buchanan, Webster and other distinguished men had been treated by the South, notwithstanding their submission to the slave power. He also expressed his surprise and indignation at an attempt to drag him down because he spoke the words of truth.

CHARGE ON Kossuth. At the commencement at the University of Vermont on the 3d inst, Rufus Choate of this state delivered an address before a literary society, in which he paid the following brilliant tribute to Kossuth.

"On the 5th of last December there came to our shores, a man—a foreigner and an exile—eloquent and able beyond the usual measure of mankind, and commenced a strange and eventful pilgrimage throughout this land. Imperfect in the use of our language—because he had practiced it only before the uncritical audiences of Buda, Birmingham and Guildhall—and telling a story with which we had little more immediate interests than that of Pelops or of 'Troy divine,' he nevertheless held thousands, in all parts of the nation entranced; held them with an eloquence as great as that with which the bridal guests were held from the bridal chamber after the lamps were lit and music heard. It was not by an appeal to the avarice, the ambition, or to any of the interests of the people, that he endeavored to obtain his requests. It was an appeal to their sympathies merely—the voice of an expiring nation—such a voice as has not been heard since the days of Demosthenes."

AN APPETITE.—Among the provisions provided for Louis Napoleon during his visit to Strasbourg, were 1500 melons, 500 pine-apples, 6000 peaches, 6000 apricots, 2000 pears, 18000 pounds of grapes and currants, 3000 lobsters, 120 hallibuts, and 200 fannies. A kitchen had been organized on board the steamer, and when the train arrived at Strasbourg everything was ready, and the dinner cooked *au point*. Turtle soups of the finest taste on the *carte*, as well as an immense quantity of vegetables of all kinds.

### National Road.

Col. Benton in a speech of April 1st, expressed a wish to advocate in Congress the great national road from St. Louis to San Francisco, and says:

"Extensive enquiries among the mountain men has satisfied me that this common road could be opened on nearly a straight line between St. Louis and San Francisco, crossing the Rocky mountains near the head of the Del Norte, running all the way between or near the parallels of 38 and 39 degrees—shortening the distance several hundred miles—finding ground for cultivation, with wood, water and grass—passing the mountains near four degrees south of the South Pass, and traveling earlier in the spring and later in the fall, and in sleighs all the winter. The mountain men know this route, and some three or four hundred laborers, (axe and maul men) directed by practical road makers, guided by mountain men who are not 'too high leant' to follow Buffalo trails could do the work in summer; and do it at a fraction of the cost which is now lavished upon ocean steamers, and the African squadron for the protection of the coast of Guinea."

"The Indian title could be extinguished at the same time—donations to settlers granted—forts and stations established, and the common road and the wires be ready for use before the spring budding and the fall dropping of next summer's leaves. As soon as opened, it should be established as a post road by law, and the mails carried upon it both in coaches and upon horseback—the latter for ships and letters—the coaches to make 100 miles a day, and the horses 200, so as to clear the distance between St. Louis and San Francisco in twenty days, and in ten days respectively. The enterprising O'Reilly now offers to carry a letter mail on horseback in ten days; it would be done in eight when the straight road is opened."

"The mail stage now goes with regularity and dispatch between Independence and Santa Fe; and has failed but once, and that only for one day, in two years that it has been established. The telegraphic wires could be put up at the same time; so that for a fraction of what we are now spending upon the ocean steamers, we could have a national road through our own territories from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and the populations of the two sides of the continent put in communication—in ten days by letters, in twenty days by persons, and momentarily by telegraphic dispatches. What a shame that such a work cannot be accomplished! that our citizens should be driven in a circuitous voyage through foreign dominions at enormous cost, or left to fight their way through deserts and savages, exposed to robbery, murder and starvation, in a three or four months' journey, instead of a transit of as many weeks without danger or hardship, and at small expense. Never was a great national measure so neglected by any government."

INCENDIARY CASE.—Yesterday, at Plymouth, before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Mellen, the case of Nicholas S. Vesper, charged with burning a dwelling-house in Abington, about the 10th of April last, was taken up. It will be remembered that after the house was burnt, an inhabitant of the town named Merrill was arrested for having set the fire. After his arrest, he disclosed the fact that he was hired by Vesper for \$15 to set the fire, which led to the arrest of Vesper. Before the trial was proceeded with, evidence was taken as to the insanity of Merrill, the Government witness. A physician who was called in gave it his opinion that he was insane. The Court was of opinion that a case of insanity was not fully made out, and postponed the case to December next, and Vesper, in default of bail for \$1500, was remanded to jail.—*Traveller*, 11th.

Vesper's furniture in the house was insured at the office of the Quincy Mutual for \$250.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The following list gives the days upon which the several Agricultural Societies in this State hold their respective meetings—

Essex, Wednesday, Sept. 22.  
Housatonic, Weds. and Thursday, Sept. 22, 23.  
Franklin, Weds. and Thursday, Sept. 22, 23.  
Worcester, Thursday, Sept. 23.  
Hampden, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 23, 24.  
Norfolk, Wednesday, Sept. 23.  
Worcester, (West) Thursday, Sept. 30.  
Middlesex, Wednesday, Oct. 6.  
Berkshire, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6, 7.  
Plymouth, Thursday, Oct. 7.  
Barnstable, Wednesday, Oct. 13.  
Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, Oct. 13-14.  
Bristol, Thursday, Oct. 14.  
Hampshire, Wednesday, Oct. 20.

CHOLERA ON THE ISTHMUS.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from Panama dated July 19th, which reports that the emigrants on the Isthmus had suffered horribly from cholera, but that scarcely any prevailed at Panama. The British steamer had arrived with \$280,000 in silver.

We have received "Gleaners Pictorial" for August 21st, it is beautifully illustrated with several scenes from our town—the birth place of the Adamses, the Stone Temple, the Tomb of John Quincy Adams, and the residence of Hon. Charles F. Adams. Also a scene from the quarries, formerly known as Willards Ledge. It has many other fine illustrations, among them the burning of the Steamer Henry Clay on the Hudson River.

It also gives a brief history of these places. It is one of the best family newspapers in the city of Boston. In getting "Gleaners Pictorial" you have at the end of the year, a book of 416 pages containing views of the principle buildings, ships and steamships, portraits of every noted character, male and female, and of everything on the eastern and western hemisphere for \$4.00 a year.

FRANCE AND THE NORTHERN POW. The London Morning Chronicle, of what purports to be a treaty concluding between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, by those powers bind themselves not to nize in Louis Napoleon anything more than the temporary head of the French Nation, in case he procures his election as Emperor to resist his recognition as the head of a dynasty, or as the successor of Napoleon and to aid and favor, by all means in power, the restoration of the legitimate of the crown; and in the sequel, to recognize no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons. The Times does not credit the authenticity of this important document.

SMELTS.—These beautiful little fish made their appearance in large quantities early in the season, in the harbor. Two gentlemen from Boston on Thursday and Friday of last week, caught several dozen, fishing from the yacht Gift, which at anchor within 150 feet of the M. House.—*Hingham Journal*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE A SLAVE STATE. papers of other States charge New Hampshire with being a slave State, on account of her infringement upon the liberties of old and young, in a recent judicial decision which declares that a letter written by a married man to an unmarried woman is of an "engagement." Bachelors, you are in danger; soon you may even be restricted, as in some parts of the country boys are already, to courting in the corner in the presence of the old *Nashua Oriole*.

We see it stated that since the occurrence of the late dreadful catastrophe on the son River, the receipts of the Hingham Railroad have increased \$150000.

Hon. Solon Borland, senator from Arizona has been indicted by the grand jury for a suit committed some weeks since upon Kennedy of the census office.

GOOD FISHING.—We learn that two tons at the Glades caught upwards of mackerel yesterday, in the space of four hours.

Mrs. Gen. Taylor, relief of the late president, died at East Pascagoula on Saturday night of the 14th.

## Marriages.

In Norwich, Vt., on the 10th inst., by E. B. Emerson, Mr. C. L. BANGER, of the town of Norwich, and Miss MARY C. LOVELAND, of Norwich. This is one of the few happy couples who forget the printer. For the generous affectionate cake, they will please accept of this. Marriage rightly understood, gives to the gentle and the good a paradise below.  
In Boston, by Rev. O. A. Skinner, Mr. Loring, of Dorchester, to Miss Harriet A. Boston.  
At Bridgewater, 28th ult., Mr. Joseph C. of Rutland, Mass., to Miss Martha C. Bay Roxbury.  
On the 16th inst., Mr. Samuel Sprague, of Milton, to Miss Clara Jane Burton, of Roxbury.

## Deaths.

In Nashua, N. H., while in company with other men engaged in hunting, Mr. Carey, formerly of this town, was accidentally shot through the head, by one of his companions. He did not immediately die, but lingered in a state of delirium for seven days. He was 52 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

In Milton, Aug. 18, Susan S., daughter of Ward F. and Susan Ann Eaton, aged 3 years 6 months.

"Upon our loved one's cherished one, Cold Death his signet-ring laid on, But on our hearts, till life be done, Her cherub-smile will linger on."

At Dorchester, 15th inst., Elizabeth G. aged 84.

At Roxbury, 16th inst., Edward, son of Ward and Abigail N. Kirk, 4-1/2 months.

At Jamaica Plain, 16th inst., Mary, only child of Dr. George and Mary A. Fox, 5 mos 13 days.

## Special Notices.

PIERCE & KING.—The members Granite Club, No. 28, will meet at the arm Room this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Per Order, JAMES WHITE, Secy.

WHIG MEETING.—The Whigs of the city are requested to meet at the Town Hall this Saturday Evening Aug. 21st, at 7 o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Worcester, Wednesday the 1st, day of September at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and Lieut. Governor, also for Presidential Electors. Per Order of Town Committee.

TAXES.—In accordance with a vote of the town of Quincy passed March 1, 1852, single Poll Taxes must be paid or forthwith. Four per cent discount made on all taxes paid previous to Wednesday the 25th inst. from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., Quincy District at Newcomb's store, Thursday 26th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock, South District at D. Baxter & Co's store, Friday August 27th inst., from 3 to



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Good Fishing.—We learn that two visitors to the Glades caught upwards of 400 mackerel yesterday, in the space of three or four hours.

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TAXES.—In accordance with a vote of the town of Quincy passed March 1, 1852, all single Poll Taxes must be paid or secured forthwith. Four per cent discount will be made on all taxes paid previous to Wednesday the first day of September next. The Collector will attend to receive them at the store of George W. Locke in the West from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., Quincy Point District on Wednesday, August 25th, inst., District at Newcomb's store, Thursday August 26th, inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M., South District at D. Baxter & Co's store, on Friday August 27th, inst., from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M., North District at the School House, August 28th, inst., from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M., Centre District at the Selectmen's Room, on Monday and Tuesday August 30th, and 31st, inst., from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WM. B. DUGGAN, Collector of Taxes A. D. 1852.

FRANCE AND THE NORTHERN POWERS.—The London Morning Chronicle contains what purports to be a treaty concluded between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, by which those powers bind themselves not to recognize in Louis Napoleon anything more than the temporary head of the French Nation; and in case he procures his election as Emperor, to resist his recognition as the head of a new dynasty, or as the successor of Napoleon; and to aid and favor, by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the crown; and in the sequel, to recognize no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons.

The Times does not credit the authenticity of this important document.

SMEETS.—These beautiful little fish have made their appearance in large quantities thus early in the season, in the harbor at Hall.

Two gentlemen from Boston on Thursday and Friday of last week, caught seventy-six dozen, fishing from the yacht Gift, which was at anchor within 150 feet of the Mansion House.—Hingham Journal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE A SLAVE STATE.—The papers of other States charge New Hampshire with being a slave State, on account of her infringement upon the liberties of bachelors old and young, in a recent judicial decision, which declares that a letter written by an unmarried man to an unmarried woman is evidence of an "engagement." Bachelors, your liberties are in danger: soon you may even be restricted, as in some parts of the country the boys are already, to courting in the chimney corner in the presence of the old folks.—Nashua Oasis.

LIOTTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Touching the Identity of Junius; Story of Nell Gwyn; Great Artists and Great Anatomists; The Salons of Paris; The Three Sisters; The Shadow of Fanny Burney at Court; Out-of-doors Life in Central Europe; Currier Bell; Training Schools of Price's Patent Cannon Company; Condition of Mexico; Lord Palmerston Lying Fallow—Louis Napoleon at Strasbourg; Dr. Pusey and the Master of the Rolls, Archdeacon Hare's Contest with Rome.

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American and English Tins, Sal Ammoniac, Vermilion, Rose Pink, Arsenic, Gamboge, Salts of Tartar, Nicotian, Madder and Turker, Umber, Lamp Black, Black Antimony, Litharge, White Lead, Ground Pounce Stone, Salt Peter Carb, and Liquid Ammonia, &c.

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JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers. 50 barrels of East Boston Extra Flour in barrels, half hbls and bags.

Also—J. H. Beach, E. S. Beach and a variety of other Extra and Fancy brands at the lowest cash prices.

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July 31—3w

COAL! COAL!

JUST received and for sale a Cargo of RED ASH STOVE COAL at Brackett's Wharf

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Quincy, July 31, 1852. tf

GOOD TEA VERY LOW!

A good quality of Souchong Tea, FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR, heretofore sold for \$1.25; also, a full assortment of all grades, at lowest market prices. On receipt of one dollar by mail, (post paid), a package will be forwarded by express.

New England Tea Hong, 130, Washington St., Boston, between Spring Lane and Water streets, granite front building.

July 16, 1852. 3u

REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTION!

THE Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as a Carriage Shop, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in line of business, such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c.

Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.

Quincy, July 17, 1852. RALPH LOWE. 3u

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.—For sale cheap. Delivered to any part of the town free, by

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Quincy, July 3, 1852. tf

THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE.

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Poetry.

The Maiden's Choice.

A young maid sat by her cottage tree,  
A beautiful maid, at the dawn of day;  
Her sewing fell idle upon her knee—  
For her heart and soul were far away;  
When a sober old wooer came up the dell,  
A wooer whose hopes, one would think, were few;  
But a maiden's heart is a puzzle to tell—  
And though old his face—yet his cost was new;  
Oh, a young maid's heart is a puzzle to tell,  
And yet though old his face—yet his cost was new.

The wooer he gave her a wistful look—  
And wistful, too, were the words he said;  
While merry she sang, like a summer brook,  
And played with her needle, and knotted the thread;  
He spoke of the ring and the wedding chime,  
He pressed her hand, and he bended his knee;  
And he begged and implored her to fix the time,  
No—go, and ask my mother said she;  
Oh, fix it yourself, my darling, said he—  
No—go, and ask my mother, said she.

Scarcely into the house had the wooer gone,  
When a young man leaned over a neighboring stile,  
And saw the look that the youth put on,  
And playful and gay was the maiden's smile;  
Pray, who is this care that comes here to woo?  
And why at your side does he take so long?  
Must I ask your mother, dear Mary, too?  
No, Harry, she whispered—your mother ask me!  
I'd better go in your mother to see!  
No, Harry, no—no! you must kneel and ask me!

There was waiting one more at the village church,  
Waiting, and weeping, and words of woe—  
For the wealthy old wooer was left in the lurch,  
The maid had gone off with a younger leech;  
Warmly the sun on the hedgerow gleamed,  
Warmly it shone on the old farm gate;  
And wistful was the laughter upon the road,  
As Harry rode off with his wretched load!  
He, but he cried—ho, ho! he laughed and he—  
They may wait a long while ere the bride they see.

The Little Hindering Thing.

It is not often given us to read a piece so unpretending, and yet withal so poetical, as the following touchingly beautiful lines—  
They were written by an English laborer, whose child was suddenly killed by the falling of a beam. Its premature death suggested the melancholy monody:

Sweet, laughing child!—the cottage door  
Stands free and open now;  
But oh! its sunshine glows no more  
The gladness of thy brow!  
Thy merry step hath passed away!  
Thy laughing spirit is hushed for aye!  
Thy mother by the fire-side sits,  
And listens for thy call;  
And slowly—slowly, as the knits,  
Her quiet tears descend;  
Her "little hindering thing" is gone;  
And undisturbed she may work on!

Variety.

The late Dr. Bashly, when chaplain to the forces quartered at Dover, England, was one afternoon delivering a discourse from the 8th commandment, in which he animadverted on the sad consequences of stealing. "It is," said he, "such an ungentlemanly, begrudging thing for a soldier to steal. Not my beloved brethren, that I would tax any of you with the commission of so foul a sin. No, heaven forbid it, though I have lost a pair of boots and several other things since the regiment was stationed on the heights!"

The Savannah custom-house was completed July 30th. It cost \$145,942.32; site \$21,514.60; furniture \$5,960.12—total \$173,417.04, which is \$6,132.96 less than the appropriations by Congress. The exterior is of Quincy granite, and there is a great deal of iron in the roof and floors. The post office is in the same building, as are the district attorney's and appraiser's offices.

Early on a very cold morning, a travelling profile cutter called at the house of a wag, and inquired if he wanted a profile taken? "Yes," was the reply, "I want yours taken from my door."

The most influential man, in a free country at least, is the man who has the ability as well as the courage to speak what he thinks when occasion may require it.

The Prince di Conti claimed the present of a ring from every female he honored with his love. At his death, these rings amounted to several thousands. He had also two thousand snuff-boxes.

Miss Nancy says that while folks are inventing this and inventing that, she wishes to graciously somebody would invent something for bringing up children, and then she would get married.

It is a strange fact that the bodies of men, when drowned, always float face downwards; and bodies of women always face upwards! What is the reason? Who can give a scientific explanation of this fact?

A BIT OF ADVICE.—People who attend fires should never throw the buckets out of the window till there is a sufficient number of people underneath to break the fall.

"Have you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse jockey.  
"No, not exactly," replied Simon, "but I have broken three or four wagons."

THE RICH and the POOR.—The rich have the most meat; the poor have the best appetite. The rich lay the softest; the poor sleep the soundest. The poor have health; the rich have delicacies. The rich hang themselves through fear of poverty; the poor (such as have always been poor), laugh and sing, and love their wives too well to put their necks into the noose.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

GASTRIC JUICE.

THE TRUE

DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. J. S. Houghton's

PEPSIN,

Digestive Fluid, or

Gastric Juice,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach

of the Ox, after directions of BARON HIEBIG

TON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION,

COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER

COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY,

Curing after Nature's own method, by nature's

own agent, the Gastric Juice.

It is a powerful Pepsin, infused in

water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of

Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting

Principle of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving,

and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and

Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive

Stomach of the Ox, thus forming the ALKALINE

CHIEF DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the

natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers,

and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT

SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of the preparation,

the pains and evils of INDIGESTION

and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they

would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing

wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of DEBILITY,

EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE,

and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed

to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific

evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest

degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

Scientific Evidence!

BARON HIEBIG in his celebrated work on

Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive

Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be

readily prepared from the mucous membrane

of the Stomach of the Ox, in which various

articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be

changed and digested, just in the same manner

as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. PEREIRA, in his famous treatise on

"Food and Diet," published by Fowlers &

Wells, New York, page 35, states that

"the Gastric Juice, analogous to the Gastric

Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living

animals, which proved entirely successful.

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on

"Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable

fact in physiology, that the stomachs of the

ox, masticated in water, impart to the fluid

the property of dissolving various articles of food,

and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion

of them in no way different from the natural

digestion."

Dr. HUNTER, of the Jefferson College

Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Phys-

iology, devotes more than fifty pages to an ex-

amination of this subject. His experiments with

Dr. Beaumont, and the evidence obtained from

the living human stomach, and from animals,

are well known. "In all cases," he says,

"digestion occurred, as perfectly in the artificial

as in the natural digestion."

Dr. JOHNSON, M.D., Professor of Chem-

istry in the Medical College of the University of

New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry,"

page 386, says: "It has been a question whether

artificial digestion could be performed—but it is

now universally admitted that it may be."

Dr. KARNER's standard work on Phys-

iology, which is in the library of every Physi-

cologist, and is used as a Text Book in all the

colleges, is full of evidence similar to the above,

respecting the remarkable Digestive power of

Pepsin, and the fact that it may be readily sepa-

rated from the stomach of the Ox or of the

sheep, and used as a remedy for Indigestion, or

as a remedy for disease of the Stomach, and de-

fectly secreted Gastric Juice.

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive

Circular gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific

Evidence, similar to the above, together

with Reports of Remarkable Cures, from all

parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most

marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility,

Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic

Consumption. It is impossible to give the de-

tails of cases in the limits of this advertisement;

but authenticated certificates have been given

more than Two hundred Remarkable Cures, in

Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone—

These were nearly all desperate cases, and the

cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but

permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly

useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver

Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated

Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine,

Mercury, and other drugs, upon the Digestive

system, after long sickness. Also, for excess in

eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It

almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints

which it does not speedily reach, and remove at

once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives

instant relief! A single dose removes all the

unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be

repeated for a short time to make those good

effects permanent. Purity of blood and vigor of

body follow at once. It is particularly excellent

for the cure of Indigestion, and the Disorders of

the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating,

low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Low-

ness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weak-

ness, tendency to Insanity, Eucasia, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all

dealers in fine drugs, and Popular Medicines,

throughout the United States. It is prepared in

Powder and in Fluid form, and in Prescription

forms for the use of Physicians.

Private Circumstances for the use of Physicians,

may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents,

describing the whole process of preparation, and

giving the authorities upon which the claims of

this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret

remedy, no objection can be raised against its

use by Physicians in respectable standing and

regular practice. Price ONE DOLLAR per

box.

33-Pepsin in Powder, SENT BY MAIL,

Free of Postage. For convenience of sending

to all parts of the country, the Digestive Matter

to the Pepsin, is put up in the form of a Powder

with directions to be dissolved in water by the

patient. The bottles, and will be sent by mail

Free of Postage, for One Dollar sent (post paid)

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# THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY AUGUST 28, 1852.

NUMBER XXXV.

**NOTICE.** The subscriber has a few tons of that good Red Ash Egg Coal yet, those in want will do well to give him a call before the purchase elsewhere; also, Eastern and Nova Scotia Wood, and a lot of Oak and Ash Plank, from 2 to 3 inches thick, which will sell at low prices. JOHN L. SOUTHER.  
Quincy, Jan. 17, 1852.

**GEORGE SAVIL & CO'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.** A few rods East of the Stone Temple.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.

We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

**The Custom Work.** Our establishment is warranted second to none, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workmanship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Blacking, and various other desirable Colors, and every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction. GEO. SAVIL & CO.

**JOHN GILL ESPIE**, would take this opportunity of informing his friends and the public that he may be found at the Quincy Hotel, in Washington street, where he would be happy to see them, and exertion shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen who wish a good fitting garment are solicited to give him a call.  
Sept. 29 285f

**MRS. E. HAYDEN** returns thanks to her friends and the public, for their long-continued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of superior Family Medicines, selected with care.

Also, various articles for Invalids, Pearl and prepared Barley, Farina, German-cracked Wheat, Sago, Tapioca, Oatmeal, Corn Starch, Broom, &c. Jellies, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Guava Paste, &c. Shouder, Biscuits and Saps of various kinds, Gum Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass Pipes and Shells, patent nursing Shields, Teats, and Rubber Sippers, &c. Plasters, Glass and Metal Syringes, Bedpans, Horsehair Mattress, Fleck Brandy, &c. &c. Fresh European Leeches always on hand. Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and attention.

She is also receiving the new and popular medicine of the day, as they appear weekly, and other novelties. Washington-st. near Stone Temple. Quincy, Nov. 3. 450f

**SILVER PLATING FLUID.** This liquid is a preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials at 25 cents each, and is warranted, by a single application, to replate any kind of plated articles, when the silver is worn off, and make them look as good as new. For Sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN, Washington street.

**AMS.**—Just received and for sale low by J. & H. H. FAXON. Quincy, May 1, 1852.

**SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY.**

For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by C. GILL & CO.

ALL the various kinds of School Books and School Stationery now used in all the PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE and GRAMMAR Schools in town.

Also, all that will be needed by scholars in the new curriculum, which will be furnished at the lowest prices at which they can be sold. Quincy, May 15, 1852.

**POTATOES.**—100 bushels Extra Shomango Potatoes for sale, for sale by J. & H. H. FAXON. Quincy, May 1, 1852.

**STRAW CARPETING.** 4, 5, and 6-4 wide. Hand and plain of good quality, just received and for sale very low, at J. W. MUNROE'S.

**CASHMERE SHAWLS.**—Just received from Auction a lot of Cashmere Shawls, of super quality, which will be sold at a bargain at May 1, 1852. J. W. MUNROE'S.

**WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE.**—Spool Sewing Co. Long warranted 200 yds in length. 100 doz just received and for sale by J. W. MUNROE. Quincy, May 15, 1852.

**PURE Extracts of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon, Vanilla, &c. for Cookery.** Treble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c. Sweet Majum, Sage, Thyme, &c. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Nov. 15.

**WIDER VINEGAR.**—Just received a large quantity of pure Vinegar, of the best quality, very cheap by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 5, 1852.

**SALT.**—200 bushels of coarse and fine salt in large, suitable tubs for family use, and for other purposes, will be sold cheap for cash by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 5, 1852.

**BIRY BUTTER.**—1200 pounds of Good Butter in suitable tubs for family use, and for sale by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 5, 1852.

**SALT PORK.**—2000 pounds of Good Pork in suitable tubs for family use, and for sale at Boston prices. Also Cured Beef for sale by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 5, 1852.

**The Musical World, and Journal OF THE FINE ARTS.**

First-class and best Miscellaneous Music, Literature, and Art, in the World;—giving fully to its subscribers, over Five Hundred pages of valuable and interesting matter, and containing nearly one hundred pages of music.

It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month at \$1.00 per annum.

The Musical Department will be enriched by the wisdom of the most popular Composers, and writers of Music now before the public; who have been selected to furnish its pages with the original compositions, and with Treatises on principles and practice of the Art, in this and other countries.

The editors continually kept in view, throughout the Department, are to awaken and cultivate musical talent, and to encourage and marshal the Musical Writers of America, espousing the cause of music, Secular and Sacred, Vocal and Instrumental, Popular and Scientific, and viewing it as a high art, influencing the Moral, Social, Political, and Religious Education of the people.

All communications must be addressed (post paid) to OLIVER DYER, Publisher of the Musical World, 127 Broadway, New York.

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**CHARLES WHITE, Editor.**

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No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by Yearly Advertisers, without the line of the advertiser's own business; all orders to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the town; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

Letters must in all cases be POST-PAYED TO AGENTS, FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: JOSEPH H. BACOCK, Quincy Railway. GEORGE H. LOCKE, "Stone Quarries." ORIN P. BACON, "Dorchester." FISHER A. KINGSBURY, "Weymouth." JOSEPH E. CLEVELY, "Abington." SAMUEL A. TURNER, "South Scituate." N. B. OSBORNE, Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

**Miscellaneous.**

**THE HOSTESS.**

BY WILLIAM B. DUGGAN.

About thirty paces south of "the Cradle of Liberty," in Corn Court, Boston, stands an antiquated edifice, known time out of mind as the Hancock Tavern. The westerly corner of this venerable pile of bricks juts into the court, some feet from a narrow avenue leading to Merchant's Row near Chatham street, and is seen conspicuously from the southern angle of Faneuil Hall. The building is three stories high, and below the upper window of the third story can now be observed by a little inspection, a faded, but correct portrait of John Hancock. It was taken in the life-time of the governor, and swung majestically over the middle of the court until within a few years, according to the fashion of olden time, from a huge sign-post planted near this ancient edifice. As it hung suspended on its firm hinges between heaven and earth, many are the gay antics this emblem of the traveler's home cut, when old Boreas directed his unfeeling blasts along this narrow lane, causing the sign to perform its semi-revolutions for hours and days, as regular as the wagging of a clock pendulum. At the death of Hancock in 1793, this then highly-finished and beautiful portrait was shrouded for many days in deep mourning, decked off in crape and satin, by "mine host" of the inn, himself a warm friend and admirer of the governor. He was a commissioned officer under Hancock, and was presented by the governor, a short time previous to his death, with a superb sword and sash. After the decease of the governor, Mrs. Hancock requested the loan of these articles for a military friend, to be used on a parade day. But they never were returned to the rightful owner.

The tavern now covers about fifteen hundred square feet of land, and is one of the oldest buildings in Boston. The building at the head of Ann street and Dock square, erected in 1692, claims now the greatest age of any in Boston. The oak frame of this building was roughly hewn from trees that grew where now is the site of Battle street Church. The store now occupied by Lane & Reed, near Faneuil Hall, on the corner of Corn court, was built in 1687; and its brick materials imported from England, as was customary in those days. The Hancock Tavern is the next in age, having been erected nearly one and three quarters of a century since. The land of time, however, has pressed gently on it, for the tenement is still in good order, and well-conditioned. This estate has adhered in ownership to the same family from 1779 to the present time. Some sixty years since, the landlord and owner of the building, married a great niece of Sir Spencer Phipps, the colonial Lieutenant governor or governor of Massachusetts from 1733 to 1757. She was born in Newcastle, Maine, in 1776, of respectable parentage. The father served as a soldier in the whole seven years of the American Revolution, and died a poor pensioner; the mother, a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, and a niece of Gov. Phipps, was a highly-educated and accomplished woman, who obtained her humble livelihood for over twenty years as teacher of public schools. The marriage took place in Boston, when Miss H. was but fifteen years of age. She soon became installed as the hostess of the Hancock Tavern, which situation she was destined to occupy until she had reached the age of threescore and ten years. She was an extraordinary woman—one of nature's nobility. Very fair and comely in person, she possessed a brilliant, if not a high order of mind. But she was destined to pass through the ordeal of a long life of care and toil, that female fortitude, as a general rule, is not competent to endure. Soon after her death in 1847, the following obituary (I take the liberty to suppress the name) appeared in the Boston papers:

"The death of ———, aged 69 years, was announced some time since; and even at this late day, there are those near and dear to her, who are anxious that her name should not pass away with the chronicles of mortality without a tribute of praise to her memory. Mrs. ——— was no ordinary woman. Prominent traits of character can be developed in a life of vicissitude and responsibility. Beyond the lapse of half a century, with some little interruption, she resided in one domicile, the accomplished landlady of the Hancock House, the oldest tavern in Boston. In a former generation, this ancient mansion was the resort of not a few of the great and good and honored men of the town. Of Boston, who daily went thither in conformity to the fashion of those times, for the interchange of social and friendly intercourse over the lemon beverage she was so famous for preparing. For years it was a place of great resort, especially for those who were wont to assemble on 'Change, the place where merchants most do congregate."

Although three times united in marriage, she never for a moment surrendered her authority as mistress of the Hancock House. She ruled as its sole proprietor for near two generations, and ruled wisely and well.

Her unassisted integrity, her unbounded industry and energy of character, are, I may almost say, publicly known. Her capacity for superintending a public house was singularly great. In her early days she was said to be beautiful in person, and those lineaments had not altogether left her, at the time of her final departure. Dignified and courteous in her deportment, she commanded the respect of all who knew her. Her manners, rather of the old school, were most easy and refined. In her domestic relations, she was the faithful wife, the affectionate mother, the good neighbor, and, so far as her means lay, the unfailing friend of the poor through life. With her, the hand of charity was ever open; charity, the noblest of Christian virtues. She lived and died in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits of the great Redeemer.

"The house," (alluding to the Hancock House) says Professor Ingraham, in his work entitled "The Brigantine," "is now closely shut in by the buildings that have encroached upon its once ample garden and yard, and now it has scarcely elbow-room, and is quite thrown in the shade by the taller modern structures that environ it. Yet in former times this tavern was a place of celebrity."

Louis Philippe, when in exile in Boston, sat and drank claret there, while he talked French politics with the Parisian barber and Parisian dancing-master who lodged in the inn with himself. Franklin, Governor Hancock, and even Washington, have dined in its front parlor; and many is the gay party of young folk, which at the close of the last century, danced till breaking morning to the skillful violin of old African Joe. These generations have passed away, or are fast fleeing with the flight of time, but the scene of their entertainments still remains unchanged. There is the mail on which Washington hung his chapeau and his coat, and his coat, and the bedstead on which Louis Philippe slept. The corner in which Franklin used to stand his cane and umbrella, and the table on which he used to read his gazette and take his coffee during a week he spent there, are still shown.

And he might have added the names of other governors, of judges, of members composing the cabinet of President Adams' administration, and members of Congress who have sojourned at the old Hancock House. "The good Bishop Cheverus," as the late Dr. Channing remarked, "whose virtues and talents raised him to the highest dignities, and who did wear in his own country the joint honors of an archbishop and peer," on his landing at Boston, an exile from France in the days of the French revolution, made the Hancock Tavern his home, and there partook of the first meal he ate in America. He ever retained a grateful remembrance of the hospitality of its benevolent landlady, Louis Philippe, King of the French, who boarded at the tavern while in Boston, often spoke in terms of commendation of this House to Bostonians who visited him at the palace of St. Cloud in Paris, remarking that the hostess was a pattern for all ladies to imitate, for propriety of deportment and good housewifery. This is strictly true. Like the Green Dragon public house at the head of Union street, the Hancock Tavern in Corn court was a place of resort to discuss political grievances in days "that tried men's souls." The venerable hall in its second story, 36 feet long by 16 feet in width, may still be seen, where the rebellious Bostonians were wont to assemble, and with bitter heart-burnings discourse of the griefs and wrongs

heaped upon the "Town of Boston" by the mother country. On the evening succeeding the Boston massacre of March 5, 1770, there were gathered in that hall a Spartan band of patriots, who by their flushed countenances, gave indication that a smothered tempest was raging in their bosoms. For a few moments after the meeting was called to order, profound silence prevailed; looks of the deepest anguish were exchanged; and the sigh was audible from many a manly heart. Paul Revere, one of the first to set the ball of the American Revolution in motion, arose with solemnity, and spoke: "The blood of our unoffending townsmen," says he, "flowed in King street, last night, by the murderous fire of the British soldiery. Their dead bodies now lie in Faneuil Hall, from which, to-morrow, they are to be borne to their last resting place. Our town weeps at every pore; it is filled with armed soldiers; we are under martial law. We are no longer freemen, but slaves to Britain; and our citizens are shot down in the streets like dogs, who dare not raise their voice against this tyranny. Our appeals to Governor Hutchinson for redress, are in vain. Henceforth, let all allegiance with England cease on our part. Either these troops shall leave the town, or blood shall flow in torrents down our streets. To arms, to arms, every one of you, and cause the work of expulsion to begin. I hate a British red-coat as I do the venomous serpent. We must fight, and the sooner the better; as for me, I prefer death to slavery." As he spoke, he raised his right hand, and calling God to witness, renounced all allegiance with England; sealing the same with a solemn oath. Every man in the meeting arose and made the same solemn declaration.

The ministering angel of liberty smiled at the deed, and registered their vows in heaven. Mr. Revere then reviewed the neglect of the mother country; the early measures of oppression; restrictions of commerce; prohibition of manufactures; unjust taxation; the transportation of Americans to England for trial; the stamp act; writs of assistance, and finally the arrival and conduct of the royal officers and troops, up to the affray of the Boston Massacre.

It was finally agreed, at this meeting, that one more appeal should be made to the governor, for the removal of these troops to the Castle; it is well known this effort was successful. Within three days after, the soldiers were transferred to the Castle, and quiet for a brief season, was restored.

At a later period, when the two great political parties, styled federal and republican, were ushered into existence by the adherents of the elder Adams and those of Jefferson, the friends of the former, weekly met here, and gave it the name of Federal Hall. The most devoted, as well as talented admirers of John Adams' administration congregated here from time to time, to defend Mr. Adams from those unjust aspersions that were cast upon his measures by the Jacobins, or democrats, as they were then called.

Benjamin Russell, the venerable editor of the Columbian Centinel, was first and foremost in these meetings. And many are the inflammatory articles written in the columns of the Columbian Centinel, denouncing Jefferson, and advocating with great ability, but not success, the course of Mr. Adams as the author of the alien and sedition law, and other unpopular measures. The accomplished hostess was deeply interested in these political meetings, and did not hesitate on every occasion that offered, to declare her sentiments against Jacobinism. Major Russell often facetiously remarked, her eloquence would confound that of Harry Otis (meaning the Hon. H. G. Otis).

She lived and died like her husband, a friend to the old Federal party. And she caused her second son to be solemnly christened "John Adams." That son still lives, having served his country with credit twenty years in the navy of the United States; and is the present quiet owner and proprietor of the Hancock Tavern. Of her five children, four survive—the eldest a respectable and skillful master mariner, the third a medical graduate of Harvard University, and the fourth, a daughter, married and settled in Boston.

We have said our hostess passed a half century in this now oldest public house of Boston. Her pathway through the journey of life was strewn with thorns as well as flowers. Her second and third matrimonial alliances were embittered with many trials. Possessing an enterprising spirit, and devoting her whole life to the cares incident to a public house, her husbands, though amiable men, were the counterpart of her in these qualities. They loved ease and relaxation from business, rather than industry; and failed to afford her any material aid in rearing a family, and conducting a public inn of entertainment. Nay, their often pecuniary embarrassments subjected her to the pains and perils of litigation. And she was not un-

ly called to pay the debts of her husband, coerced upon her goods and chattels by the "civil process." She consequently educated her children by her own industry; provided for her own household, and was to all intents master de facto, as well as mistress of the mansion. Yet she repined not, but labored in season and out of season, until within a short period of her decease. Worldly losses she encountered in abundance, and in her long tenure of service, the shafts of calumny would at times unjustly assail her, by reason of her position as landlady of a public house. These misfortunes sorrowed, but did not dishearten her. Diligence and good management regained her monetary losses; and even calumny could not find a moment's resting-place on the escutcheon of her pure character. A few incidents in her humble but well spent life, will suffice to show the prominent traits in her character, for decision, energy and fortitude.

In the war of 1812, her house, then in its zenith of prosperity for liberal patronage, was the resort of a large number of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, sojourning in and around Boston. Many were the scenes enacted by these chivalrous persons, while guests of the Hancock Tavern. On a moonlight evening in 1815, a duel was actually fought by these sons of Mars in the rear of the house. One of the parties was wounded, but recovered. The lady was at the bottom of the plot, as each proffered his suit, and in turn was rejected. At this period she was a widow—said to be by those who knew her in those, one of the most beautiful women in Boston. On one occasion she sent a servant to the cellar to draw some "fourth proof" brandy from a pipe nearly full. The cellar was dark, and she entered it with a lighted candle. The servant incautiously set the liquid on fire at the bung-hole of the cask. The alarm was given, and, although the flames ascended from the cask with the roar of thunder to the floor over the cellar, the hostess rushed down at the imminent peril of her life, and extinguished the flames, by placing part of her crape dress over the volcanic aperture. By her fortitude and presence of mind the building was saved from destruction, but herself badly burned.

In the summer of 1822, about midnight, she was alarmed by a noise in the lower part of the house. She immediately repaired to the spot, and encountered an armed burglar face to face. He attempted to use his weapon, but grazing at her for a moment, he changed his murderous purpose, and fled into an adjoining room, the door of which she closed and fastened, until the police were called, and the prisoner delivered by her to justice. This was acknowledged by all, to be a heroic act of a defenceless female.

But our humble though authentic narrative is drawing to a close. A word or two more, and we shall have ended. In sickness our worthy hostess was kind and attentive, but decided in the administration of remedies, to those dear to her in affection and kindred. And, when the king of terrors summoned from her family circle a husband or child, she met the bereavement with fortitude, and bowed in resignation to the mandate of Heaven. Hers were no "womanish" fears. It was destined in the horoscope of her fate that the clouds of adversity should darken life's path—that her energy of character should be sorely tested by trials and vicissitudes. Yet she acted her part well, without fear, and did what she could. Her course is finished, and she has passed from earth, but not a few there are, aside from family kindred, who will long gratefully revere the memory of the virtuous hostess of the old Hancock Tavern.—*Oliver Branch.*

**Thomas Francis Meagher.**

Our readers will, we know, thank us for the following specimen of Mr. T. F. Meagher's impassioned eloquence. Lord Brougham, a political enemy, stated that he considered it "the noblest effort of rhetoric power he had ever read." It was from this apostrophe that the young Irish patriot was ever after called "Meagher of the sword."

"The man that will listen to reason, let him be reasoned with; but it is the weapon arm of the patriot that can alone avail against battalions of despotism. Then, my lord, I do not disclaim the use of arms as immoral, nor do I believe that it is the truth to say that the God of heaven withholds his sanction from the use of arms. From the day on which, in the battle of Bethulia, he nerved the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to the hour when he blessed the insurgent chivalry of the Belgian priests, his Almighty hand has ever been stretched forth from his throne of light, to consecrate the flag of freedom, to bless the patriot's sword. Be it for the defence, or be it for the assertion of a nation's liberty, I look upon the sword as a sacred weapon. And if, my lord, it has sometimes reddened the shroud of the oppressor, like the annointed rod of the high priest, it has, at other times, blos-

somed into flowers to deck the freeman's brow. Abhor the sword, and stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for in the craggy passes of the Tyrol it cut in pieces the banner of the Bavarian, and won an immortality for the peasant of Innsbruck. Abhor the sword, and stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for at its blow a giant nation sprang up from the far waters of the Atlantic, and by its redeeming magic the fettered colony became a daring, free Republic. Abhor the sword, and stigmatize the sword? No, my lord, for it scourged the Dutch marauders out of the fine old towns of Belgium into their own phlegmatic swamps, and knocked their flags, and laws, and sceptre, and bayonets, into the sluggish waters of the Scheldt. My lord, I learned that it is the right of a nation to govern itself, not in this Hall, but upon the ramparts of Antwerp. Upon those ramparts, where freedom was justly estimated, and where the possession of the precious gift was purchased by the effusion of generous blood. My lord, I admire the Belgians, I honor the Belgians for their courage and their daring, and I will not stigmatize the means by which they obtained a citizen King, a Chamber of Deputies."

[Here the interruption occurred in which Mr. John O'Connell declared that he or Mr. Meagher "should retire from the Association."]

The following beautiful passage, extracted from Mr. Rantoul's Eulogy on Hon. Levi Woodbury, has been pointed out as peculiarly applicable to Mr. Rantoul himself:

Life is not short that answers life's great end. Between the eternity that precedes him, and the eternity that is to follow him, a little portion of time is severed, and allotted to man. Measured by comparison with the infinitude of ages before and after, how insignificant; measured by the opportunities which it includes, and the responsibilities which it involves, how ample. Looking upward to the throne of God from whence he springs—looking downward into that abyss of annihilation into which he feels that he cannot sink forever, he recognizes in whose image he is created, and claims that his being shall partake of the eternity of its author. He realizes also the position and purpose of his existence in the universe of which he composes a part; that there is a work to be done, a work for him to do; and if he performs worthily the work worthy to be done, which falls within his reach of talent, and his appropriate sphere of duty, his life is long enough, end when it may; and neither he, nor those who love him, should repine, but rather rejoice, when he receives at last the benediction, "well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

**Mourning.**

Among the ancients, mourning was expressed by various signs:—tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside ensigns of honor; thus Plutarch, from the time of his leaving city with Pompey, neither shaved his head, nor, as usual, wore the crown or garland. Amongst the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law, for women who had lost their husbands. The colors of the dress or habit worn to signify grief, vary in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary color for mourning is black, which, being the privation of light, is supposed to denote the termination of life. In China it is white, the emblem of purity, which color was the mourning of the ancient Spartan and Roman ladies. In Egypt it is yellow, which, representing the color of leaves when they fall, and flowers when they fade, signifies that death is the end of all human hopes. In Ethiopia, brown, which denotes the earth to which all the dead return. In Turkey, blue, which is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys. Kings and cardinals mourn in purple or violet, which is supposed to express the combination of sorrow and hope. The custom of mourning for the dead, in shrieks and howlings, is of great antiquity, and prevails almost universally among the followers of Mahomet.

**The Dead Sea.**

Mr. Robert J. Graves, M. D., has communicated to the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" a very interesting article on the causes why the waters of the Dead Sea are destitute of fish, and other marine animals.—The Dead Sea contains no living thing within its fatal boundaries, yet, this salt sea, so famous in story, is supplied with water from fresh water rivers, which abound in fish and vegetables. The surface of the Dead Sea is 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 1000 feet deep, 60 miles long, and 9 broad. It receives all the waters of the Sea of Galilee. A correct chart of this old lake was never given to the world until the expedition under Lieut. Lynch surveyed it.—The full credit of this important fact is given to our country by Mr. Graves. It had been

stated by Dr. Robinson and Mr. Warburton, that the shores of the Dead Sea were non-volcanic, but the expedition brought some specimens of lava and scoria, thus refuting former accounts.

There is another sea in the world just like the Dead Sea of Sodom, this is the Great Salt Lake, of the Mormon Country, discovered by Lieut. Fremont. This Lake contains no living thing within its bosom, and it also receives the fresh waters of Lake Utah.

The waters of the Dead Sea of Jordan contain 24 per cent. of saline matter, consisting of cesium, iron, manganese, with bromine of magnesium. This saline impregnation accounts for the absence of all vegetables and animal life. The waters of the Great American Salt Lake are nearly of the same composition, and present similar phenomena to that of the Sea of Sodom.

**REPORTED DISCOVERY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN CALIFORNIA.** The New Orleans Picayune, of the 23rd ult., has the following information:

Through a friend, who recently arrived in this city, direct from the Pacific coast of Central America, we hear the interesting intelligence that a mine of superior anthracite coal has recently been discovered in the State of San Salvador, on the southern bank of the river Lempa, which empties itself into the Pacific, north of the Gulf of Fonseca, and only a few miles from Realce. The coal has been tested and contains eighty per cent. of carbon, burning like the mountain and white ash coal of Pennsylvania. The mine is situated within three hundred yards of the river bank, and crops at different points within a space of two and a half leagues. The vein runs northeast and southwest. The indications of the strata are considered by the discoverers as justifying the belief that it is extremely rich if not inexhaustible. If it answers the descriptions given to us, and we have no reason to doubt their accuracy, it is a remarkable and fortunate discovery, and must prove of incalculable importance to steam navigation on the Pacific. Many that use coal now, use that brought across the ocean, or from the Atlantic side, at a cost of \$60, a ton. A deposit, at so convenient a place, in such quantities, must be more precious to the owners, and as beneficial to the world as a gold mine.

**THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.**—This Emperor has now been on the throne 27 years. He is a son 35 years of age, to whom the Russians look forward with confidence, as he is a friend of improvement. He projected the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, 450 miles long, which was made by American engineers and others will shortly be built. Russia is a good country for railroads, as it has plenty of iron. The present Emperor has three sons and two daughters. The eldest is called Alexander, after his uncle. He is a man of great promise, and better educated than his father. Twenty millions of serfs belong to the emperor, and twenty-six millions to the nobles. Forty-eight millions are bought and sold with the lands. Nineteen millions are not serfs. It is the wish of the Emperor to liberate the serfs, but the power lies with the nobles, and it is dangerous ground for him to tread upon.

**DECLINE OF "THE GREAT EMIGRATION."** THE MORAL. At last, there seems to be some falling off in the unprecedented Irish Emigration, of the last four years. The New York Commissioners have published a comparative table, of the arrivals in the first half of '52, as compared with those of the same period in '51. The following figures, are from their statement:

1851, January, 10,468	1852, January, 6,661
February, 6,427	February, 2,834
March, 12,633	March, 13,213
April, 15,968	April, 10,914
May, 22,135	May, 12,875
June, 18,347	June, 15,876
July, 11,245	July, 6,163
97,223	71,506

Decrease in six months of '52, 25,657, souls.

Thus, we perceive that there is a falling off, of more than 25 per cent. on the arrivals of the last six months, compared with those of '51. If this declining ratio continues, in 1853, the arrivals from Ireland, will be as low, as from Sweden or Switzerland.—*Colt.*

**PRETTY SENTIMENT.**—The memories of childhood, the long, far-away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayer, the voice of a departed playfellow, the ancient church and school-house, in all their green and hallowed association come upon the heart in the joyous time, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

The rose is sweetest when it first opens; the spikenard root when the herb dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it, but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

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to those not present; but me, I believe it to be one deserving the strongest censure. That there was a reckless spirit manifested, I fairly believe—otherwise how, on an almost clear night, could it have taken place?

JOHN S. BLAKE, Meriden, Conn.

**THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.**—We have taken some pains to inquire into the present position of the Webster movement, and now desire to state, for the information of those who take an interest in this matter, that there are now subscribed to a call for a public meeting, to nominate a Webster Electoral Ticket, the names of 30,000 legal voters, of all classes and professions. We understand, moreover, that the persons who are actively engaged in this movement are still employed in canvassing the public sentiment.—*Courier.*

**PUZZLE.**—Here is something worth studying over. We find it in an exchange. If any of our readers can solve it and feel the point, they are at perfect liberty to do so.

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**ABSURDITIES.**—A queer idea has somehow got abroad, that periodical proprietors, paper makers, printers, pressmen, and all the multifarious, vivacious, warm-blooded animals connected with publishing matters, share the properties of the chameleon. There can be no greater mistake than this. Whatever theories may exist on this subject, it is a well-ascertained fact, that none of these classes of people are exempt from ordinary laws of humanity, but are compelled, in order to preserve their vitality, to repair the waste of nature from time to time, with substantial aliment. But this zoological absurdity is not more preposterous than another dogma which seems to prevail among some of our delinquent agents and subscribers. They seem to think that a periodical is one of the lower order of vegetables, which, when once planted, grows and flourishes of itself, and drops blossoms and fruits at their door without any expenditure of care and culture. How such a stupid belief can obtain currency among an enlightened people, we are wholly at a loss to determine.

The establishment of V.B. Palmer is one of great convenience to the public. Through his agency merchants and others can readily and with comparatively no trouble, advertise in the papers of any part of the United States. In fact, extensive advertising is reduced to a regular system. The newspapers from all parts of the Union are collected together, and advertisers say at once ascertain the terms and all other information necessary to determine when and in what papers to insert their advertisements.

Jonathan Pillsbury, formerly an operative in the Massachusetts and Appleton Mills, a Lowell, was hanged, with two others, at San Francisco, charged with murder and robbing. It is thought that Pillsbury was innocent. He was a native of New Hampshire.

It is now stated that Queen Victoria has not vetoed the New Brunswick liquor law, and that it is thought she will approve it.

The great Hoe & Co. tunnel machine is boring 12 feet a day.

A machine for painting window blinds has been invented by Samuel Fields, a painter of Worcester, by which one man can paint easily 80 pairs of blinds in a day, and not work for ten hours.

The Metropolitan Hotel, New York, just washed, is the most splendid on the American continent. Its mirrors cost \$12,000, silverware \$14,000, carpets, drapery, linen, etc., \$10,000, cabinet furniture \$50,000, the whole amounting to \$150,000. The building cost \$60,000, the land \$300,000—\$950,000.

**THE SHORTEST PASSAGES.**—The American steamer Atlantic, which arrived at New York on Saturday evening, in 10 days and 17 hours from Liverpool, has now made the four shortest successive trips ever accomplished between New York and Liverpool.

The quickest trips that have been made across the Atlantic are as follows:—By the *Albatross*, 9 days 17 hours; Pacific, 9 days 20 hours; Atlantic, 9 days 22 hours; the *Canada* steamer—the *Asia*, 10 days, minutes, Africa, 10 days 5 hours.

**HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.**—The first number of this work contains 130 of the most valuable financial, commercial, and statistical information. There is no magazine of equal intrinsic value published in the country. It contains not so much trines and theories, as facts and statistics, in which each one may find his own course and theories. Each number contains admirable digest of cases in mercantile admiralty law, decided in the courts of several States, and also the Federal

**LYNN.**—The City Marshal visited "Whitney's Hotel," at Nahant, last Friday, and by virtue of "process" seized, placed in a carry-all, and carried away one quarter cask of brandy. We have not learned what disposition was made of the liquor, but presume it will be destroyed.

The Chelsea Union has come forth in a neat and becoming dress.

The Boston Times, whose editorials are written with more learning and ability than those of any other Democratic paper in New England, has also put on a new dress. Success to the Times.

Gill & Co., are the agents of Godey and Graham's Magazines. The September numbers are most beautiful specimens of artistic taste.

The American Celt is published at Buffalo. It was removed from Boston for the reason, we suppose, that two such large bodies as the Pilot and Celt would not revolve without danger of collision.

The Editor T. D. Mc Gee Esq., is a clear, racy, vigorous and fascinating writer, as he is one of the most simple and effective public speakers.

The Celt contains very full accounts of the political and religious affairs in Ireland, England and indeed of all Europe.

**Littell's Living Age.**  
CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.  
Life and Letters of Niebuhr; Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers; Memoir of Sir Archibald Alison; Wolf-Children; The German Workman; Recollections of the Youth of Napoleon; Life of Wm. Sidney Walker; Literature of Parliament; Who Murdered Downie; Gossip about Great Men; Shadows; Political Parties in America—Presidential Candidates; Lord Palmerston and his Position.

**Special Notices.**  
**ATTENTION!**  
**U YE INVINCIBLES OF QUINCY!!**  
All persons in favor of the organization of a military company in this town, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on Tuesday evening next, Aug. 31, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock, P.M.  
Per Order.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas, my wife Margaret Henry, of Quincy, has so many times left my bed and board, without provocation, I hereby caution all whom it may concern, not to contract any bargain with her on my account, as I shall not be accountable for them.

THOMAS HENRY.  
Quincy, Aug. 27, 1852. [353v]

A meeting of the officers of the general C. W. Army, will be held in the Lyceum Room, next Tuesday eve, at 7 o'clock. Officers of the Army: President, Dr. Wm. B. Duggan; Vice Presidents, Geo. Newcomb, Wm. Pratt; Treasurer, Abram Prescott; Corresponding Sec., John Hardwick; Recording Sec., T. Kellogg; Directors, James M. Wade, Elijah Baxter, James Bradford, Harrison O. Whitney, Geo. Venable, Jr., Benj. Bass, Geo. L. Gill, S. Flint, Geo. Baxter, Ezra Badger, Ebenezer Ford, James S. Baxter, Geo. S. T. Whiting.

**NOTICE TO THE FREE DEMOCRACY!**  
All citizens, who are in favor of the platform laid down by the Pittsburg convention, which nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency, are requested to meet at the Town Hall, this (Saturday) evening at 7-1/2 o'clock to organize for the campaign. Per Order.

**SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB!** All persons who are in favor of Scott and Graham for Presidents are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room, Box (Saturday) evening at 7-1/2 o'clock, to organize a Club and adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to bring out the entire strength of the Whig Party, at the ensuing election. Per Order of Committee T. C. WEBB Chairman.

**HEAD QUARTERS OF GRANITE CLUB NO. 28, OLD FELLOWS HALL.**  
A meeting of the Granite Club will be held at their new Hall over Wynan Abercrombie's Store, head of Quincy Canal Wharf a week from this (Saturday) evening Sept. 4th, a full attendance is requested, as the Vigilance Committee will report that evening, and other business of importance will take place.  
Per Order, J. White Cor. Sec.

**\$20, REWARD!**

Stolen from the Subscriber, on Thursday night August 26, at the Brintree Neck Toll House, \$30, worth of Boots, Lasts and Forms. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief or thieves, and recovery of property.  
M. LANNEN.

**TAKES.**—In accordance with a vote of the town of Quincy passed March 1, 1852, all single Poll Taxes must be paid or secured forthwith. Four per cent discount will be made on all taxes paid previous to Wednesday the first day of September next. The Collector will attend to receive them at the store of George W. Locke's in the West District on Wednesday August 25th, inst. from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.; Quincy Point District at Newcomb's store, Thursday August 26th, inst. from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.; South District at Dr. Baxter & Co's store, on Friday August 27th, inst. from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.; North District at the School House, August 28th, inst. from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.; Centre District at the Selectmen's Room, on Monday and Tuesday August 30th, and 31st, inst. from 4 to 7 o'clock, P. M.  
WM. B. DUGGAN, Collector of Taxes A. D. 1852.

## Marriages.

At Foxboro, 16th inst. Rev. D. W. Stevens, of Mansfield, to Miss E. H. P. Sumner, of F. At Porter, Me., 14th inst. Mr. William Crowell, of Dorchester, Mass., to Miss Leonica G. Stacy, of P.

At Dedham, 22d inst., Mr. William S. Pierce, to Miss Sarah A. Eaton.

At East Cambridge, 26th inst., J. Bassett, of Bridgewater, to Miss Sarah A. Pierce, of E. C.

## Deaths.

In this town, at the Hancock House, 20th inst. Mary H., infant daughter of Horace and Harriet Leiland, 18 mos.

At Roxbury, 14th inst., Joseph Hodgdon, son of Silas and Clarissa Dole, 3-1/2 mos.  
At Stoughton, 19th inst., Mrs. Adaline Avery, wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, 34.  
At North Weymouth, 13th inst., Mr. Francis Torrey, 30.

## New Advertisements.

**WANTED.**—50 good pant and vest makers. Apply to GEO. SAVIL & Co., Wash. St.

**JAMES W. RIDEOUT.**

—DEALER IN—

**West India Goods and Groceries.**

IN THE STORE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of FRANKLIN and SCHOOL STREET, QUINCY.

**ATLANTIC, WATCHMAN, PATRIOT.**

**1000 tons of RED and WHITE ASH** Watchman and Patriot.

**300 cords of HARD and SOFT WOOD,** all of the very best quality for sale at a low price.

Also, all kinds of LUMBER, at a low price, at the head of NAVIGATION by NATHANIEL WHITE.

Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852.

**DRUGS & DYE STUFFS.**

SHOEMAKERS and others who have occasion to use Dye-Stuffs, Drugs or Chemicals, can always find a good assortment at the

**TOWN HOUSE DRUG STORE,**

and as cheap as they can be bought in the City.

Such as: Turmeric, Oxalic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Nitric and Muratic Acids, Sugar Lead, Alum, Yellow Ochre, Ground and Extract Logwood, Copperas, Blue and Whitewood's Vegetable Syrup, Holden's & Godfrey's Cordial, Java Balsam, Whitwell's Fluid Extract of Blackberry, Spear's Cholera-morbus Cordial, &c., for sale by

**MRS. E. HAYDEN.**

Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852.

**FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.**

HOLMAN'S Cholera Elixir, Graebner's Dysentery, Syrup, Africanus Specific, Arnold's Balsam, Atwood's Dysentery Drops, Mrs. Kilders' Cordial, Dally's & Jayne's Carminatives, Whitewood's Vegetable Syrup, Holden's & Godfrey's Cordial, Java Balsam, Whitwell's Fluid Extract of Blackberry, Spear's Cholera-morbus Cordial, &c., for sale by

**MRS. E. HAYDEN.**

Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852.

**NEW MUSIC—Elin's Flight,** a scene from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." All music, both new and old, supplied at regular prices, at the

**BOOK STORE.**

Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852.

**MAY MARTIN, or the Money Diggers,** and other tales of the Green Mountains. New Editions for sale at the

**BOOK STORE.**

Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852.

**REMOVAL, GREAT ATTRACTION!**

The Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHICHER & KING, as a Currier, he returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in his line of business, such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c. Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.

**RALPH LOWE.**

Quincy, July 17, 1852.

**CUTLERY.**—The best assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors &c. to be found in town, at low prices, at the Quincy Book and Fancy Goods Store.

Quincy, August 21, 1852—3w

**AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN, or Southern Life** as it is, by Mrs. Mary H. Easton. For sale at the

**BOOK STORE.**

Quincy, August 21—3w

**DR. DADD'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle** Medicines. Alternative Powders for Vertigo, Jaeger or Scratches, Diuretic Powders, Heave Powders, Worm Powders, Distemper Powder, for Horses, Sheep Cattle and Swine. Horse Liniment, Healing Balm for Saddle Galls, Cat Blisters &c. Liquid Blister for Spavin &c.

For sale at the manufacturer's price at the Town House Drug Store, by GEO. W. WHITING.

Quincy, August 14—H

**BLITHDALE ROMANCE** by Nathaniel Hawthorne with other new and interesting Books for sale at the

**QUINCY BOOK STORE.**

August 14—3w

**THE Days of Bruce,** a story from Scottish History by Grace Agillar for sale at the

**QUINCY BOOK STORE.**

August 14—3w

**WHAT I saw in London, or Men and Things in the Great Metropolis.** by the author of the QUINCY BOOK STORE.

Quincy, Aug. 7, 1852.

**MAGAZINES** for September for sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE.

Quincy, Sept. 7, 1852.

**THE WHITE SLAVE, or Memoirs of a Fugitive,** for sale at the BOOK STORE.

Quincy, Aug. 7, 1852.

**HAMPTON'S Vegetable Tincture for Scrophulous, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and various Chronic Diseases,** for sale by

**MRS. E. HAYDEN.**

Quincy, Aug. 7, 1852.

**EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.**

JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers. 50 barrels of East Boston Extra Flour in barrels, half bushels and bags.

Also—J. H. Beach, E. S. Beach and a variety of other Extra and Fancy brands at the lowest cash prices.

**J. & H. H. FAXON.**

Quincy, July 31—3w

**COAL! COAL!**

JUST received and for sale a Cargo of RED ASH STOVE COAL at Brackett's Wharf

by **JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.**

Quincy, July 31, 1852.

**GOOD TEA VERY LOW!**

A good quality of Souchong Tea, FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR, heretofore sold for \$1.25; also, a full assortment of all grades, at lowest market prices. On receipt of one dollar by mail, (post paid,) a package will be forwarded by express.

G. W. SLEEPER,

New England Tea Hong, 130, Washington St., Boston, between Spring Lane and Water street, granite front building.

July 16, 1852.

**THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE.**

DR. LANGLEY'S BITTERS, for sale in bottles of 25 and 37 1/2 cents.

Also—Dr. Abbott's and Oxygenated Bitters at the Town House Drug Store by

**GEO. W. WHITING.**

Quincy, July 31, 1852.

**Insolvent Notice.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of the Estate of

**GEORGE W. PORTER,**

recently of Quincy, now a resident of Weymouth, in said County, Trustee, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of Francis Hillard, Esq., in Roxbury, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and creditors are hereby notified to appear and prove their claims against his estate, and the subject of said insolvent's discharge will be acted on.

**PHILIP C. BAKER, Assignee.**

Quincy, August 21, 1852—3w

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

**Messenger's Notice.**

**WM. S. MORTON, Esq.,** Commissioner of Insolvency, in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of

**WARREN PORTER,**

of Weymouth in said County, Trader, an Insolvent Debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy, on the sixth day of September, at ten o'clock, forenoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

**WM. S. MORTON, Sheriff, Messenger.**

August 21, 1852—3w

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

**Messenger's Notice.**

**Norfolk ss.** Roxbury, August 11, 1852.

**WM. S. MORTON, Esq.,** Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of

**ALONZO PIERCE,**

of Roxbury in said County, housewright partner in the late firm of Pierce & Pince an insolvent debtor, and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the office of John W. May, Esq., in Roxbury, on the ninth of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where creditors may be present to prove their claims, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

**THOMAS ADAMS, Dept. Sheriff, Messenger.**

August 14—3w

**Assignee's Notice.**

**THE** third meeting of the creditors of **THADDEUS CHURCHILL,**

of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Painter, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the office of Francis Hillard, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency within and for said County, in Roxbury on the ninth of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where creditors may be present to prove their claims, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

**WM. S. MORTON, Assignee.**

Roxbury, Aug. 6—3w

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

**Messenger's Notice.**

**WM. S. MORTON, Esq.,** Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of

**MARTIN VINING,**

of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, Trader, an insolvent debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his Creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy, on the thirtieth day of August next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

**JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.**

August 14—3w

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

**Messenger's Notice.**

**WM. S. MORTON, Esq.,** Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of

**THOMAS H. PAINE,**

of Weymouth in the County of Norfolk, Trader, an insolvent debtor, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy, on the thirty-first day of August inst., at four o'clock, afternoon, for the proof of Debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

**JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger.**

August 14—3w

**THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!!**  
**THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.**  
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY!  
With a healing balm, we come to greet you.

**THE Volcanic Oil** of Mexico has long been known to possess within itself, wonderfully soothing, healing, curative properties, and has been exclusively used by the Mexicans for

**RHEUMATISM.**

Stiffness of Joints or Limbs, and for all kinds of Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Wounds, Hard Lumps or Tumors, and all kinds of Pains or Inflammation, in MAN or BEAST.

The happy combination of this wonderful production of nature with other powerful ingredients, in the Mexican Mustang Liniment, renders it one of the most perfect remedies ever offered to the afflicted. It acts upon scientific principles and fixed laws of the Creator, and gives universal satisfaction wherever it is introduced. It has now been about two years before the American public, and over four millions bottles have been sold, in the South and West, and we never heard of a person being dissatisfied with it.

Recommendation of thirty years standing has been secured in the lowest remuneration, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally costs more.

The action and almost perfect satisfaction the general public, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving has induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefit of an improvement so truly valuable.

Coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill for the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one-half of such expenses.

**TERMS.**—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$80.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$40.00. Parts of sets, per tooth, from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Teeth set on gold, silver, or wood, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the nature of the case.

Extraction with ether, chloroform, or any other ether, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examination and advice gratis. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to be nearly one quarter finer than is used by most dentists.

Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to No. 34 TREMONT ROW, (up stairs), opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston.

July 3, 1852.

**GEORGE W. WHITING,** having altered and arranged the store lately occupied by Mr. Lyander S. Richards, would call the attention of the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Mr. Whiting would also call the attention of the removal of the Post Office, which will not be annoyed by boys being in or about the store; strict order being enforced, and everything being arranged according to the most approved system.

Strict attention paid to Physicians











## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, September, 4th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by the office of the paper.

The Whig State Convention at Worcester on Wednesday last, was a very large, harmonious and enthusiastic assemblage. The large city hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, with delegates from all parts of the State.

The President of the convention, Hon. A. L. Bullock, of Worcester, addressed the convention on taking the chair, in a brief and effective speech, in which he condemned the attempts of the not far-seeing friends of Mr. Webster to put the God-like before the people, in opposition to the regular nomination of the Whig Party.

Hon. J. H. Clifford of New Bedford, the present Attorney General of the State, was nominated for Governor with great unanimity, receiving 900 out of 910 votes.

Hon. Elisha Huntington, of Lowell, was selected as the candidate for Lt. Governor.

In the afternoon an electoral ticket was nominated, of which the Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, are candidates for electors at large.

Resolutions were adopted, in which, it was said (we have not seen them ourselves), the Coal tier, which has ruled the State for the past two years, and the Webster Whigs received an equal share of rebuke and condemnation.

The Democrats cannot afford to quarrel among themselves, if they mean in conjunction with the Free Democracy, to maintain the ascendancy of the coalition another year. The Whigs have put in nomination unexceptionable men. Col. Clifford is a straight-forward and honorable man, and a very able lawyer. He has an European and American professional reputation.

Judge Russell, of the Police and Justice's Court in Boston, decided on Saturday last, that the licenses granted by the city authorities, prior to the passage of the new liquor law, were valid; that they were contracts between the State on the one part, and the individuals who held them on the other; and being contracts the legislature had no power to annul them. This settles a long mooted point. Judge Russell is believed to be a supporter of the new law, and in his predilections, so far as he is inclined to uphold it. There was a large crowd in attendance, and the decision was followed with a more boisterous approbation than we have ever witnessed in a Court Room.

There was a spirited meeting at the Hancock House, on Tuesday evening last, of those who are in favor of forming a military company. The meeting was organized by choosing Capt. George Crane chairman. Several gentlemen made remarks in explanation and favor of the object of the meeting. A committee was appointed, to procure subscribers to the project, consisting of Messrs. Washington M. French, Thaddeus Churchill, Chase, Philbrick, Noah Cummings, John Kendall, Horace Abercrombie, and Hosea B. Ellis.

Ephraim Hayes, at the Merchant's Hotel, No. 13 Chicago Avenue, Boston, gets up good dinners. If any of our readers doubt this statement, let him test the truth of what we say. Mr. Hayes is gentlemanly, courteous, and in every way suited to please. His tables are neatly spread, his edibles nice, rich and wholesome, and his charges reasonable.

We would call the attention of our horticultural and agricultural friends to the advertisement of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, in another column.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we announce, on the authority of his physician, that Mr. Jacob F. Eaton is apparently recovering, from a very severe attack of the Peritonitis, or as it is more often called, inflammation of the bowels. For several days he was in a very critical state—so critical that life and death seemed equally poised in the balance.

That Mr. Eaton, a comparatively young man, generous, active, and enterprising, was about to die, created a deep feeling of sadness among his numerous friends and acquaintances. We ought to be grateful indeed that God has spared the life of one so dear to a young and interesting family, and so useful to the community.

The State Democratic Convention will be held at Fitchburg, on Wednesday next, Judge Bishop and Hons. N. P. Banks, J. C. Knowlton, Chester Chapin, Pliny Merriek and others, will have their respective friends in the Convention.

Let those who would have good bread, and more with the same amount of flour, healthier bread, save yeast, milk, shortening, fuel, trouble, time, care, vexation, and uncertainty, go to John Briesler's Store, and get some of Judd's Baking Powder. We have seen it used, and can vouch for every word said in its favor.

There was quite a numerous attendance of Whigs on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of forming a Scott and Graham Club.

Major T. C. Webb was elected President of the Club; Capt. Noah Cummings, Messrs. R. B. Newcomb, George Curtis, Edwin H. Savil, Albert Thayer, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Horatio N. Glover, Wm. Ellison, Washington M. French, Henry Ransom, Directors; Stephen Bates Esq., Treasurer; Mr. John Bass, Secretary.

Interesting remarks were made by several gentlemen, and particularly by the President of the Club.

Mr. George Chris, of this town, killed sixteen green plover at one shot, on Thursday of last week. We also learn that since then, Mr. John B. Glover has killed twenty at one shot.

Congress. Congress passed a mass of bills on Monday with a perfect rush. One would hardly think from the precipitancy manifested, that three-fourths of a long session had been wasted in political wrangling and black-guardism.

In the Senate, a clause was added to the Naval Appropriation bill, directing the completion of R. L. Stevens' war-steamer or battery for defence, of New York harbor. An amendment was also adopted, embracing the features of Mr. Seward's proposition for a reconnaissance and exploration of the Java and China seas, and the bill was passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was perfected by an agreement of the two Houses as to their respective amendments, and was passed.

The Light-house Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments.

Towards evening, the Chair signed the River and Harbor bill, the Ocean Mail Appropriation bill, and the bill for the Regulation of Steamboats propelled in whole or in part by steam.

The grant of land, for the benefit of the insane, was taken up—an effort to engraft upon it the Homestead bill and Railroad land bills, was made, and the whole subject was laid on the table.

In the House much time was spent over the Senate amendments to the several appropriation bills. The amendments, about 100 in number, were concurred in gross by a vote of 70 to 69—the Speaker having destroyed a tie by voting in the affirmative.

The Post Route Bill was taken up, and the Senate amendments were disposed of. Among those concurred in, was one making the Wheeling Suspension Bridge a Post Route.

A resolution was adopted giving extra pay to all the employees about the Capitol, and an extra \$300 to each of the Reporters for the Globe. Also another, raising the salaries of the Postmaster, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the House, to \$1,800.—*Eve. Mirror.*

The following sad story is from the Detroit Advertiser: Miss Ida Williams, a young English lady, of twenty years, called at our office yesterday to give us the particulars of her sad losses by the steamer Atlantic. Miss Williams is a lady-like and interesting person, and narrated the few simple, but touching details with great propriety and modesty. She had just arrived in this country from England, and was travelling with a view to select a location for a future residence, in company with a twin brother, a married sister, a brother-in-law, and two nieces, all of whom were lost.

She states that the last recollection she has of anything which took place on the Atlantic, she was standing in company with her friends on the deck, when a beam of piece of wood fell and killed her brother, and hitting her also in its fall injured her back, when she fainted. She had no consciousness of anything which took place afterward, until she found herself on board the propeller, on her way to Erie, without clothing, except her night dress, without money, and without a friend on this side of the broad Atlantic—her friends were all lost! Without knowing where to turn for succor, she took passage on board a Detroit boat, and reached this city, where her immediate wants were supplied, and where she has been kindly offered a home in the family of a highly respectable and hospitable resident of Detroit. To the warm-hearted and sympathizing, such a case as the foregoing never appeals in vain.

QUEER MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIP.—In Western Virginia there resides a man about thirty years of age, whose matrimonial history is as follows: When he was a child his father died. His mother soon married a very young man, and died. His step-father, but 13 years older than himself, married a young wife and died, when our hero married his step-mother.

## The Presidential Contest.

As the time for the election of President approaches, the excitement among the partisans increases; charges against the candidates multiply; and misrepresentations become more wide-spread and various. Two good men and sound patriots are converted into devils by the fertile ingenuity of partisans—and the people are called upon to elect a man whom his opponents represent as almost unfit to live. From youth to age the character of each is scrutinized, and the most trivial error is tortured into a heinous crime. Nor is that all. Each candidate is made to represent two opposing principles, according to location. In the South the votes of slaveholders are wanted, and in the North those of the abolitionists are desired. Each candidate is therefore made to present two faces, although wishing to present only one. At the South General Scott is represented as being an abolitionist; and at the North as pro-slavery—when it is notorious that he used his utmost influence to procure the passage of the fugitive slave bill. He does not disguise his sentiments, but boldly maintains the constitution as it is. He was born and educated in Virginia; and however he may regret the existence of slavery in the country, all his feelings bear the Southern impress.

General Pierce was born and educated at the North, and his sentiments and feelings must of course be more or less of the Northern cast. He considers slavery an evil, (and who does not?) but yet pledges himself to the constitution, by which slavery is recognized. In respect to the fugitive slave law, he is charged with having spoken of it in harsh terms in his speech at New Boston, according to the report made of it by the Rev. A. F. Foss; which, however, General Pierce pronounces to be "an entire misrepresentation." We believe both candidates to be honorable men, and have no doubt that either would faithfully administer the affairs of the nation, if chosen President. We therefore dislike to see them traduced and slandered by factious and unprincipled partisans, who would be first in the funeral procession of either were he to die tomorrow. Such is the hollowness of partisan patriotism.—*Bull. Clipper.*

TANNERIES.—There are said to be 3,263 tanneries in the United States, with a capital invested of \$18,900,557. Value of hides prepared \$6,128,970; skins \$2,653,864; value of raw material \$19,613,237; number of hands employed 20,909 males and 102 females; monthly wages \$416,214 to males, and \$970 to females. No. of skins produced 2,653,865; sides of leather 12,257,240; aggregate value of annual products \$32,861,796. There are about 6,000,000 sheep, goat, and other small skins tanned and dressed annually, which are not included in the above.

We have received from Mr. Charles Sumner—whose continued kindness we are proud to acknowledge—a copy of the speech made by Mr. Hamlin, Senator from Maine, in defence of the rights of American fishermen. We, of course, think as Ensign Stebbings thinks on the matter, and therefore cannot vote for Mr. Hamlin's resolutions; but if the gallant Ensign changes his opinion, and says that Mr. Hamlin's is a very able, patriotic and eloquent effusion, we shall have no hesitation in endorsing his words.—*Carpet Bag.*

THE GREAT BORER.

A Visit to the Tunnel Machine.—North Adams, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1852.

Since I was last in this region, and visited the great machine for boring a hole through the Hoosac Mountain for the Troy and Boston Railroad, the machine has been set up, and an actual experiment made with encouraging results. Yesterday, I clambered over the mountain again, to learn the precise progress of the wonderful experiment. We found the work suspended, on account of repairs and alterations; the cutters proved too frail to stand the quartz and flint found in the mica slate which forms the chief material of the rock; they were soon broken and rendered unfit for service. Now it is proposed to make them heavier and firmer, and then the work will be resumed.

The great machine imposes strongly on the imagination, as now seen, all in position. It is a huge affair, massive, strong, and apparently perfect as a machine in all its parts. It is enclosed in a rough house, which is nearly as large as a common sized two-story dwelling. Twenty five cents admission fee is charged to see the monster—a petty exaction, which, however necessary it may seem to the proprietors to secure themselves from annoyance, or to "put money in their purse," dwarfs the great achievement of mechanism somewhat into one's conceptions of an elephant or monkey show.

Conceive of a huge iron windmill, with massive frames and supports, wheels within wheels, a central shaft as big as a barrel) and as long as a boa-constrictor, this shaft moving forward with a center drill five inches in diameter, at the wheel 75 feet in circumference, with cutters distributed along its outer edge, move around some five or six times a minute—conceive all this, if you can, and you have an idea of what the thing itself is. The cutters or knives are differently arranged from what I had supposed. Instead of thickly studding the circumference of the

great wheel, they are placed only at intervals, and set out several feet in advance in a sort of huge ploughshare. They are made in the form of pulleys, and revolve as they come in contact with the rock. They are perhaps ten or twelve inches in diameter, and two sets of three each and two of two each were arranged upon the wheel, as it was originally set in operation. It is intended however, to increase the number.

The experiment thus far made amounts to this: At the bottom of the face of the rock, the machine has cut in from three to four feet very smoothly and successfully, so far as represented, and as can be seen since the blasting had commenced. The depth diminishes as the rock ascends, and that part opposite the upper part of the wheel has not yet been touched by the machine. The face of the rock was not prepared perfectly perpendicular, or "plumb." So that the machine has not yet operated simultaneously throughout the entire circumference of its wheel. It cuts from a 16th to an 8th of an inch at each revolution, and makes five or six revolutions in a minute, which more than meets the warrant of the builders. The core of the rock is blasted while the machine remains close by, but there is no apprehension that it will be essentially injured by the exploding masses of rock. The building over it suffers heavily with each explosion, however, and requires a corps of carpenters to keep it in order. After the machine gets its length into the rock, however, there will be another sort of building over it, not made with hands, and requiring no repairs.

A great hindrance and annoyance already presents itself in the disposition of the rock after it is cut and blasted out. It is a slow and tedious labor to break it up, and draw it throughout the machine; but there can be no other recourse. It will neither burn nor dissolve. This difficulty will prevent the working of the machine for more than a third or half of the time at best—all the remainder being occupied in removing the stone.

Springfield Republican.

Startling Scene in Church.—The Boston Journal relates the following: Last Sunday afternoon, in the "First Congregational Church," in North Chelsea, during the singing of the second hymn, a rabid dog of enormous size rushed up a side aisle and commenced an attack upon the pew of Mr. Jonathan Harrington. Failing to effect an entrance, he sprang with a spasmodic leap to the pulpit, beating furiously against the doors until he fell on the head stair exhausted and frothing with impotent rage. The audience were instantly thrown into great confusion, and a general, perhaps fatal, rush for the door seemed about to ensue. They were somewhat reassured, however, by a cation from the pastor, Rev. Norwood Damon, "to be composed and remain in their seats, as the surest means of safety."

At this crisis Mr. Ephraim Pierce, a youth of eighteen, and son of Capt. John Pierce, stepped from his place, seized the animal by the back of the neck, and notwithstanding several attempts to bite, succeeded in dragging him from the house unharmed. The doors were closed, and the dog fled to the adjoining graveyard, where he was subsequently shot.

Quiet was restored, the choir finished their hymn, and Mr. Damon pronounced a sermon on death. A member of the congregation had died during the previous week. Mr. D. took occasion to illustrate one of his points, the instinctive fear in man of death, and of dangers tending to death, by the occurrence of the hour. He also cautioned his audience against panic in sudden, supposed, or real dangers, instancing the school disaster in New York, and the destruction of emigrants on board the Atlantic. He spoke of the necessity of self-possession to the exercise of sound discretion and the prompt selection of available means of safety or remedy. He concluded with a well-merited compliment to young Pierce, "to whose heroism," he said, "too much praise could not be awarded," and by a reference to "the great source of deliverance and preservation in all times of danger."

SOURCES OF POPULATION.—The current number of the New England Review contains an elaborate article on the sources of the population of the United States, in which the writer arrives at the conclusion that the number of white people in this country not Anglo-Saxon by birth or blood, is not over 4,608,736, while the Anglo-Saxon portion amounts to 15,000,000, the balance consisting of 3,594,762 of the African race—total, 23,293,498.

RAILROADS.—The total length of the railroads in Great Britain is 6,870 miles, constructed at an average cost of \$200,000 a mile, all with double tracks. The total length of the railroads in the United States is 10,000 miles, constructed at an average cost of \$25,000 a mile.

So perfect were the Egyptians in the manufacture of perfumes that some of their ancient ointment, preserved in an alabaster vase in the museum at Ainwick, still retains a powerful odor, though it must be 3000 and 3000 years old.

Effects of the Liquor Law in Lowell.—The Lowell News states that, for the month ending July 22, the whole number of commitments to the watch house, for drunkenness, was 84; reported drunk, but not arrested, 160; total, 244. For the month ending August 22, the number of commitments was 20; reported, but not arrested 40; total 60. This shows a falling off of 75 per cent. "on the old prices."

## Terrible Storm at Mobile.—Great Loss of Life and Property.—Damage Estimated at \$1,000,000.

New Orleans, Aug. 28. A tremendous storm occurred at Mobile on Wednesday and Thursday last, doing damage, it is estimated, to the extent of \$1,000,000.

Many steamers were injured. Houses were unroofed, and some blown completely down. The dwelling of the light keeper on Choctaw Point was carried away by the floods, and five persons were lost.

The storm was very severe at Biloxi. The Georgia House was prostrated, and much property was destroyed. The ship Abeline, and the British schooner Mercer, were blown ashore at Cedar Point, and both were dismantled.

The reports from different points show a great loss of life.

The San Francisco Whig states that potatoes are worth ten cents per pound in that market, and that there is a prospect of a short coming crop. Oregon and Bodega will not furnish as many as last year. The barley crop is being harvested; the yield will be enormous. The grape crop is fast ripening, and will soon be in market.

The Unitarians of San Francisco have agreed to invite Rev. Mr. Harrington, of Massachusetts, to preach for them one year, for \$6000, and have raised \$1000 to pay his expenses out, with an agreement to pay them back if he does not like it.

Liquor Case in Roxbury.—Hiram Shephardson, of the Mansion House, Roxbury, appeared before Justice Newell, of Brookline, on Saturday last, and pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of the liquor law, and was fined \$20 and costs, and required to give the usual bond.

DECISION ON THE LICENCE QUESTION.—The Newburyport Herald says:

The decision of Judge Russell is in accordance with the generally received opinions of those who have given the subject much attention. Those familiar with the manner in which legal points are settled by the authorities of Boston, have never entertained doubts in regard to the question of these licenses. Since the present Solicitor has been in office, the action of the city government upon all legal matters has been sustained by the Courts.

It is stated that of the family of General Taylor there now survive Mr. Richard Taylor, the only son of the General, who is a sugar planter in the Parish of St. Charles, La., and Mrs. Bliss, the lady of Colonel Bliss, who resides in New Orleans.

A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.—A man on "chaise yesterday called another "a puppy"—"that's no disgrace in dog days," was the cool reply.

RACING OF OCEAN STEAMERS. A passenger in one of the voyages of the steamer Pacific, from Liverpool, writes as follows, in the New York Mirror:

In order to make the shortest passage that was ever made, on the "great circle," Capt. Nye took the northern route and ran as far north as 52 degrees; he relaxed nothing in his speed when enveloped in those fogs off Newfoundland, which must be seen to be appreciated—they are like the thick black smoke of a furnace; he ran so close to Cape Breton that he crashed to pieces with his wheels a boat and its crew who were fishing in fancied security; and just as he was going "bows on" to those rocks, hundreds of feet in height and thirty fathoms of water at their base, a sudden cry of "stop the engine—starboard your helm, hard a starboard!" was all that saved the Pacific and her passengers from instantaneous contact with a rock five hundred feet in height; and when the helm was put a starboard, and the bows cleared the fearful barrier by a sudden sheer the hull of that immense ship swept, with power that made one giddy, within ten feet of the precipitous rock—and the most timid, as well as "the boldest, held his breath for a time."

And for what was this frightful risk incurred! The distance intended to be saved was about fifty miles! Three hours, sailing! And in order to save three hours in a voyage from Liverpool to New York, Capt. Nye experiments on the "great circle," and bring two hundred people within a hair's breadth of a watery grave.

Grace Greenwood is having a delightful time in London. The Earl of Carlisle procured her admission to the House of Lords, to witness the prorogation by the Queen, who, she says, is more remarkable for "rosy plumpitude than regal altitude."

SEIZURE AT THE NANTH HOTEL. A correspondent of the Commonwealth states that—

"A warrant was issued on Saturday against Mr. Drew, of Nantah Hotel, and placed in the hands of Marshal Thurston, who repaired at once with a posse, consisting of constables

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Falcon at New Orleans has news from San Francisco to August 1st. The steamer Oregon brought down to Panama \$2,000,000 in gold dust. Sickness still prevails at the Isthmus. In California the Indians continued troublesome. No news of any importance by this arrival.

MUSTER & GAMBLING.—The Second Brigade of the Volunteer Militia, under Brig. Gen. Ward, went into camp at East Bridgewater yesterday. Justice Bryant, of this town, was at East Bridgewater, and the following case came before him: Samuel Wormwell and Benjamin Jordan of New Bedford, and John Sherman of Boston, were arrested by Sheriff Thomas and his deputies, in the woods near the muster-field, playing at roulette and other games. All of them plead not guilty. But the evidence being conclusive, they were ordered to recognize in \$100 each to appear at the December term of the Court of Common Please to be held at Plymouth.

They had money about their persons, and so secured their bonds! The gambling apparatus captured by the officers, it is said, was considered by the owners to be worth \$75 to \$100.—*North Bridgewater Gazette.*

Mr. Thomas Baring, of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers & Co., will proceed to the United States by the Asia to-day, having offered his good services to Lord Malmesbury, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory arrangement of the question, an offer which has been accepted by Her Majesty's Cabinet. It will be remembered that Lord Ashburton, another of the Baring family, negotiated the Treaty so well known as the "Ashburton Treaty," and in view of the great influence exercised in this firm in the United States, arising in a great measure from a vast extent of their mercantile and momentary transactions with that Republic, there can be little doubt that the efforts of Mr. Baring will be attended with success.—*Liverpool Times, Aug. 14.*

Mr. Baring did not arrive in the Asia, not having been able to get ready to leave seasonably. He is expected in the next steamer.

The potato disease in Ireland, by the last accounts, is said to be seriously prevalent, but the season was not enough advanced to decide with certainty the extent of the failure of the crop. The probability was, that a fourth part of the crop would be cut off, and perhaps much more. It will doubtless cause much suffering, but not such a destructive famine as occurred four years ago from the same cause. There are not so many people to feed now, by two millions, as there were then, and corn and other grains are more extensively used.

RUNAWAY SLAVES CAPTURED. Two slaves from Alabama were captured at Petersburg, Va. on Friday, while travelling north with forged papers.

The returns of the Mint and of the Custom House show that out of nearly \$30,000,000 of California gold deposited for coinage since the first of January last, only about \$15,000,000 have been shipped abroad.—This gives assurance, says the Express, that an ample basis exists in the country for increased bank issues and a farther extension of all business facilities.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.—Probably but few are aware of the great extent of the mackerel and other fisheries. It has been estimated that during the summer months, or rather between June and November, more than twenty thousand vessels are constantly engaged in the different kinds of fisheries, employing no less than 250,000 men. The bait alone, in the heyday of the fishing season, costs \$16,000 per day.—*St. John News.*

LIGHTNING.—The barn, full of hay, of Mr. Asa Todd, of Rockport, was recently struck by lightning about the centre of the building and actually split in two, thereby commencing its work of destruction at once upon its combustible contents, which were entirely destroyed. It took one of the windows from its place, and threw it five or six rods into the field beyond.—*Boston Post.*

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC. The telegraph reported the following, Monday night from Buffalo, relative to the wreck of the steamer Atlantic.

"Mr. Henry Wells, agent of American express Co., has returned to this city, and reports that the wreck of the Atlantic has been found. It lies about four miles from Long Point, and three miles from land in 160 feet water. No additional bodies have been found. The safe and money of the express Co. will be recovered. There is considerable cholera in the city."

SEIZURE AT THE NANTH HOTEL. A correspondent of the Commonwealth states that—

"A warrant was issued on Saturday against Mr. Drew, of Nantah Hotel, and placed in the hands of Marshal Thurston, who repaired at once with a posse, consisting of constables

bles Holt, Stone, Johnson, Dow and to execute it. Mr. Drew stated that no liquor on the premises, when the proceeded to test the truth of his statement. On arriving at the bar-room, they were by the keeper that all the liquor was attachment, and he being keeper, for taking it. He was politely informed marshal that he should "assume the responsibility." Thirteen demijohns and canteers, of various kinds of liquor, were, all of which were deposited in a and started for Lynn. The wagon he needed but a short distance, when the was seized by the head, and some thirty waiters and hostlers made an attempt to seize the liquor. The officers came rescue, when a general melee ensued. Few hard blows were given and of coken, but no claret was spilled except came from the demijohns. Two were broken.

FREEMAN HUNT.—The N. Y. Independent notices the honorary degree conferred on Mr. Hunt by Harvard University, and says:—

We are glad to see that the fact Harvard College have conferred the honorary degree of A. M. upon Freeman Hunt, the founder of the Merchants' Magazine, its editor for the thirteen years it has been such a compliment from our oldest university to the self-made gratitude of the ing office is a compliment which no other merit could win.

TO DAY.—This is what it purports to be of the literature of the day. If ing matter is entertaining and almost pensable to one who has but little time to such subjects as it treats of. Its typography is neat and beautiful.

"Take this along with you 'tis just book you want." Chambers Pocket Library. The contents of Vol. V are various highly entertaining. Among the articles: Adventure on the St. Lawrence—the K of M. ita—the Divining rod—Story of a boy—Original Story of King Lear—A sentee husband—Johnson. Real History Slave Boy—the Wandering Jew—the herds Dog—Wonderful Cures—Tale of gene Aram. For Sale by Gill & Co.

"LITTLE'S LIVING AGE."—Ever at of the times, this welcome visitor serves every week with a charming epitome of worth knowing in the world of politics, literature, as set forth in their leading or Late numbers have given the best article the day on the "Chinese and American the 'Achilli Trial,' 'Pascy,' 'Tom's Cabin,' 'Moir, the Poet,' 'Gu Corneille,' 'British Statesmanship,' 'the Poet,' 'Australia,' and these occasional topics so ably discussed, are interspersed with the most valuable scientific intelligence agreeable fiction, sketches of travel, mementoes and poetry, making, altogether, a refreshing banquet to mind and heart, carrying the living soul of the age into circles.—*Horne Journal.*

## Marriages.

In this town, July 11th by the Rev. W. Deen, Mr. Charles L. Derry, to Miss Almira Mordock.

At Lynn, Mr. Robert Ramsdell, of Rock to Miss Louise B. Chase, of L.—Mr. H. T. son, of Cincinnati, to Miss Mary W. Kimball, of Lynn.

At New York, 22d inst., Mr. John S. D. to Miss Mary A. Hamblin, both of South Isl.

## Deaths.

In this town, August 29th, Lydia Carew, wife of Mr. Albert Horsey, and eldest daughter James Love, Esq., of Westport, aged 19 years and 6 months. Also August 31st, Ella Fenn, only child of Mr. Albert Horsey, aged one year.

The mother and daughter are gone. They were they borne to the silent land. It is seldom that we are called to witness a melancholy and impressive scene, to be the youthful mother, cold in death, with a lifeless form of her angelic babe reposing on her cold arm. How full of instruction was the mournful yet lovely picture! Together have they winged their flight to the land.

By her early and sudden death, fond parents with their children mourn the loss of an affectionate daughter and a kind and tender sister, the husband, a confiding and faithful friend, and neighbors, a cheerful companion, and as they behold that husband father gazing with a sad and wounded heart upon those lifeless forms, their sympathetic countenances seemed to express—

Young father! what can feeble friendship do To soothe the anguish of this mournful day? They, they alone, whose hearts like thine, shed

Know how the living sorrow for the dead: Each tutored voice, that seeks such grief to cheer, Strikes cold upon the weeping parent's ear; I've felt it all,—alas! too well I know How vain all earthly power to hush thy woe God cheer thee, lonely husband! 'tis not for thee For man to ward the blow that falls from heaven.

In this town, 1st inst., Sarah Louisa, daughter of David and Abigail Morrison, 4 years 6 months. Also August 25th inst., of consumption Mm. Lydia L., wife of Daniel B. Keating, 27th, infant son, 26 days; interred 28th both in grave in West Cambridge cemetery. 26th inst. Sarah Matthews, youngest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Owen 1 yr 9 mos. At Jamaica Plain, 29th ult., Mary Gertrude daughter of Daniel B. and Mary E. Hagar, 3

UNT PHILLIS'S CABIN, or Southern Life as it is, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. For sale at the QuinCY, August 21.—3v



FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Falcon at New Orleans has news from San Francisco to August 1st. The steamer Oregon brought down to Panama \$2,000,000 in gold dust. —Sickness still prevails at the Isthmus. In California the Indians continued troublesome. No news of any importance by this arrival.

MUSTER & GAMBLING.—The Second Brigade of the Volunteer Militia, under Brig. Gen. Ward, went into camp at East Bridgewater yesterday. Justice Bryant, of this town, was at East Bridgewater, and the following case came before him: Samuel Wornwell and Benjamin Jordan of New Bedford, and John Sherman of Boston, were arrested by Sheriff Thomas and his deputies, in the woods near the muster-field, playing at roulette and other games. All of them plead not guilty. But the evidence being conclusive, they were ordered to recognize in \$100 each to appear at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Plymouth.

They had money about their persons, and so secured their bonds. The gambling apparatus captured by the officers, it is said, was considered by the owners to be worth \$75 to \$100.—North Bridgewater Gazette.

Mr. Thomas Baring, of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers & Co., will proceed to the United States by the Asia to-day, having offered his good services to Lord Malmesbury, with a view to bringing about a satisfactory arrangement of the question, an offer which has been accepted by Her Majesty's Cabinet. It will be remembered that Lord Ashburton, another of the Baring family, negotiated the Treaty so well known as the "Ashburton Treaty," and in view of the great influence exercised at this time in the United States, arising in a great measure from a vast extent of their mercantile and momentary transactions with that Republic, there can be little doubt that the efforts of Mr. Baring will be attended with success.—Liverpool Times, Aug. 14.

Mr. Baring did not arrive in the Asia, not having been able to get ready to leave seasonably. He is expected in the next steamer.

The potato disease in Ireland, by the last accounts, is said to be seriously prevalent, but the season was not enough advanced to decide with certainty the extent of the failure of the crop. The probability was, that a fourth part of the crop would be cut off, and perhaps much more. It will doubtless cause much suffering, but not such a destructive famine as occurred four years ago from the same cause. There are not so many people to feed now, by two millions, as there were then, and corn and other grains are more extensively used.

REUNION SLAVES CAPTURED. Two slaves from Alabama were captured at Petersburg, Va. on Friday, while travelling north with forged papers.

The returns of the Mint and of the Custom House show that out of nearly \$30,000,000 of California gold deposited for coinage since the first of January last, only about \$15,000,000 have been shipped abroad.—This gives assurance, says the Express, that an ample bank exists in the country for increased bank issues and a further extension of all business facilities.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.—Probably few are aware of the great extent of the mackerel and other fisheries. It has been estimated that during the summer months, or rather between June and November, more than twenty thousand vessels are constantly engaged in the different kinds of fisheries, employing no less than 250,000 men. The bait used in the heyday of the fishing season, was \$16,000 per day.—St. John News.

LIGHTNING.—The barn, full of hay, of Mr. T. T. Todd, of Rockport, was recently struck by lightning about the centre of the building and actually split in two, thereby commencing its work of destruction at once upon its combustible contents, which were entirely destroyed. It took one of the windows from its place and threw it five or six rods into the field beyond.—Boston Post.

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC. The telegraph reported the following, Monday night in Buffalo, relative to the wreck of the steamer Atlantic.

Mr. Henry Wells, agent of American Express Co., has returned to this city, and reports that the wreck of the Atlantic has been found. It lies about four miles from Long Point, and three miles from land in 160 ft. of water. No additional bodies have been found. The safe and money of the express will be recovered. There is considerable cholera in the city.

SEIZURE AT THE NABANT HOTEL. A respondent of the Commonwealth states that

A warrant was issued on Saturday against D. W. of Nabant Hotel, and placed in the hands of Marshal Thurston, who repaired thence with a posse, consisting of constables

Holt, Stone, Johnson, Dow and Jeffreys, to execute it. Mr. Drey stated that he had no liquor on the premises, when the officers proceeded to test the truth of his statement. On arriving at the bar-room, they were told by the keeper that all the liquor was under attachment, and he being keeper, forbade them taking it. He was politely informed by them that he should "assume the responsibility." Thirteen demijohns and six decanters, of various kinds of liquor, were seized, all of which were deposited in a wagon and started for Lynn. The wagon had proceeded but a short distance, when the horse was seized by the head, and some thirty or forty waiters and hostlers made an attempt to seize the liquor. The officers came to the rescue, when a general melee ensued. Some few hard blows were given and of course taken, but no claret was spilled except what came from the demijohns. Two of them were broken.

FREEMAN HUNT.—The N. Y. Independent notices the honorary degree conferred on Mr. Hunt, by Harvard University, as follows: "We are glad to see that the faculty of Harvard College have conferred the Honorary degree of A. M. upon Freeman Hunt, Esq., the founder of the Merchants' Magazine, and its editor for the thirteen years it has existed. Such a compliment from our oldest University to the self-made gratitude of the printing office is a compliment which nothing but merit could win."

To DAY.—This is what it purports to be, a journal of the literature of the day. Its reading matter is entertaining and almost indispensable to one who has but little time to give to such subjects as it treats of. Its typography is neat and beautiful.

"Take this along with you 'tis just the book you want." Chambers Pocket Miscellany. The contents of Vol. V are varied and highly entertaining. Among the articles are: "Adventure on the St. Lawrence—the Knights of Malta—the Divining Rod—Story of a Parish boy—Original Story of King Lear—An Absentee husband—Johnson. Real History of a Slave Boy—the Wandering Jew—the Shepherd's Dog—Wonderful Cures—Tale of Eugene Aram. For Sale by Gill & Co.

"LITTLE'S LIVING AGE."—Ever abreast of the times, this welcome visitor serves us every week with a charming epitome of all worth knowing in the world of politics and literature, as set forth in their leading organs. Late numbers have given the best articles of the day on the "Chinese and Americans," the "Achilles Trial," "Pusey," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Moir, the Poet," "Gonzalez's Cornelle," "British Statesmanship," "Moore the Poet," "Australia," and these occasional topics so ably discussed, are interspersed with the most valuable scientific intelligence, agreeable fiction, sketches of travel, memoirs, anecdotes and poetry, making, altogether, a refreshing banquet to mind and heart, and carrying the living soul of the age into all circles.—Home Journal.

Mr. Charles L. Perry, of Miss Anna W. M. Perry, Mr. Robert Remondell, of Roxbury, to Miss Louisa B. Chase, of L. H. T. Dickson, of Cincinnati, to Miss Mary W. Kimball, of Lynn.

At New York, 224 1st St., Mr. John S. Davis to Miss Mary A. Hubbard, both of South Boston.

## Marriages.

In this town, July 11th by the Rev. W. W. Dorr, Mr. Charles L. Perry, of Miss Anna W. M. Perry.

At Lynn, Mr. Robert Remondell, of Roxbury, to Miss Louisa B. Chase, of L. H. T. Dickson, of Cincinnati, to Miss Mary W. Kimball, of Lynn.

At New York, 224 1st St., Mr. John S. Davis to Miss Mary A. Hubbard, both of South Boston.

## Deaths.

In this town, August 29th, Lydia Caroline, wife of Mr. Albert Horsey, and eldest daughter of James Lovell, Esq., of Weymouth, aged 19 years and 6 months. Also August 31st, Ella Frances, only child of Mr. Albert Horsey, aged one year.

The mother and daughter are gone. To-day were they home to the silent tomb. It is seldom that we are called to witness such a melancholy and impressive scene, to behold the youthful mother, cold in death, with the lifeless form of her angelic babe reposing upon her cold arm. How full of instruction was the mournful yet lovely picture! Together have they winged their flight to the spirit land.

By her early and sudden death, poor parents with their children mourn the loss of an affectionate daughter and a kind and tender sister; the husband, a confiding and faithful wife; friends and neighbors, a cheerful companion, and as they beheld that husband and father gazing with a sad and wounded heart upon those lifeless forms, their sympathizing countenances seemed to express—

Young father! what can feeble friendship say, To soothe the anguish of this mournful day? They, they alone, whose hearts like thine have bled

Know how the living sorrow for the dead; Each tender voice, that seeks such grief to cheer, Strikes cold upon the weeping parent's ear; 'I've felt it all,—alas! too well I know! How vain all earthly power to hush thy woe! God cheer thee, lonely husband! 'tis not given For man to ward the blow that falls from heaven.

In this town, last Sat., Sarah Louisa, daughter of David and Abigail Morrison, 4 years 6 mos. At South Boston, 25th inst., of consumption, Mrs. Lydia L., wife of Daniel B. Keating, 30; 27th, infant son, 26 ds; interred 28th both in one grave in West Cambridge cemetery. 26th inst., Sarah Matthews, youngest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Owen 1 yr 9 mos.

At Jamaica Plain, 29th ult., Mary Gertrude, daughter of Daniel B. and Mary B. Hagar, 3 yrs.

At North Phillips's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is, by Mrs. Mary H. Boston. For sale by Geo. W. Nash, Secy.

## Special Notices.

HALE & JULIAN.—"AGITATOR."—A meeting of the Free Democratic Party will be held at the Town Hall, Quincy, Saturday evening, Sept. 11th, 1852, at 7 1/2 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, upon topics of great political interest at the present time, embracing an account of the proceedings of the National Free Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh. Ladies and citizens generally, are invited to attend. Delegates will be chosen to attend the annual State Convention of the Free Democratic Party of Massachusetts, which will be held at Lowell, on the 15th of Sept., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and also Presidential Electors.

Per Order of the Free Democratic Town Com. 362w

TEMPERANCE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—The Temperance Vigilance Committee are hereby requested to meet on Monday evening, Sept. 6th, inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, in the hall occupied by the Sons of Temperance.—A full attendance is desired.

Per Order, Wm. Nash, Secy.

NOTICE.—TEMPERANCE.—Mrs. M. W. Wellman, of Woburn, Mass., will deliver a lecture at the Town Hall, on Sunday evening Sept. 5th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, on the subject of Temperance. The public are respectfully invited.

ATTENTION!—All persons in favor of the organization of a military company in this town, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, a week from this (Saturday) evening at 1-2 past 7 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is required.

NOTICE.—The members of Niagara Engine Company No. 1 will meet at their Hall, next Monday evening, at sunset.

Per Order, Seth Crane, Clerk.

LOST.—A Yellow Cashmere Shawl, going from Weymouth Landing, through E. Weymouth, Old Spain to Quincy, over the Quincy Point Bridge.

Whoever shall return said Shawl to this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife Margaret Henry, of Quincy, has many times left my bed and board, without provocation, I hereby caution all whom it may concern not to contract any bargains with her on my account, as I shall not be accountable for them.

THOMAS HENRY. Quincy, Aug. 27, 1852. [353w]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A lot of Women's, Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, will be sold without regard to cost, as I am determined to clear them out. Also Mens and Boys at fair prices.

GEORGE B. NIGHTENGALE.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—The annual meeting of the Quincy Lyceum for the choice of officers, will be held at the Lyceum Room on Wednesday evening next, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

H. O. WHITNEY, Secretary.

QUINCY HIGH SCHOOL.—The School Committee will hold a meeting at the High School Room this (Saturday) afternoon Sept. 4th, at 4 o'clock to fill the vacancies of pupils in said School. All candidates for admission must produce from the teachers of the Schools they last attended, a certificate of good moral character.

Applicants may be admitted after the examination, if they prove to be prepared to proceed with the classes now formed.

Per Order of the School Committee. WM. B. DUGGAN, Secretary.

HEAD QUARTERS OF GRANITE CLUB NO. 28, ODD FELLOWS HALL. A meeting of the Granite Club will be held at their new Hall over Wyman Abernethy's Store, head of Quincy Canal Wharf on this (Saturday) evening September 4th, a full attendance is requested, as the Vigilance Committee will report that evening, and other business of importance will take place.

Per Order, J. WHITE, Cor. Sec.

\$20, REWARD!—Stolen from the Subscriber, on Thursday night August 26, at the Brainerd's Neck Toll House, \$30, worth of Boots, Lists and Forms. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief or thieves, and recovery of property.

M. LANNEN.

ATLANTIC, WATCHMAN, PATRIOT. 1000 tons of RED and WHITE ASH COAL by Schooners Atlantic, Watchman and Patriot.

300 WOOD, all of the very best quality for sale at a fair price.

Also, all kinds of LUMBER, at a low price, at the best NAVIGATION wharf.

NATHANIEL WHITE. Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. if

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ROXBURY, September 3, 1852.

W. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, in and for the County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of WM. H. ADAMS.

of Needham in said County, Teacher an Insolvent debtor and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the office of John W. May, Esq., in Roxbury in said County on the eighteenth day of September inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of settling the claims of his creditors, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

THOMAS ADAMS, Deft. Sheriff, Messenger. Sept. 4, 3w

## New Advertisements.

### NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Cattle Show and Fair.

The Officers and Trustees of the Norfolk Agricultural Society announce to the public that their Fourth Annual Exhibition will take place at Dedham, on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th Days of September inst.

This Society was formed and incorporated for the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts, in the County of Norfolk. In order to promote the important objects comprehended in its plan, to hold Annual Exhibitions, at which the products of Agricultural Science and Industry, Mechanical Skill and Ingenuity, may be displayed before the public. They believe that such exhibitions cannot fail to produce a generous and healthy rivalry in all the departments of useful and ornamental industry, such as Boots, Shoes, Carriages, Manufactures of Straw, Wood, Metal, Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c. Specimens of Female Taste and Ingenuity are especially solicited, and it is expected they will form an interesting and attractive part of the Exhibition.

The products of Agriculture, Agricultural Implements, Domestic Manufactures, Prize Essays, &c. for which Premiums are offered, are especially enumerated in the List of Premiums before published by order of the Society—to which we beg respectfully to refer—but the Trustees stepping beyond those limits, desire to appeal to the public spirit and local pride of Mechanics, Inventors and Artisans for the means of forming an exhibition which shall be creditable to the taste, ingenuity and skill of our people, and honorable to the County. As far as it may be within the power of the Society, Premiums, Gratuities, and Diplomas will be awarded for all articles of merit deemed worthy of such distinction. Judges will be appointed to examine and report upon all articles that may be offered, and lists of such articles, with the names of producers, manufacturers or inventors, will be preserved in the records of the Society, and published for the information and benefit of the community.

John Wright's spacious Tent has been secured, which will afford room for the display of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, Domestic Manufactures, and also accommodation for dining many hundreds of persons.

All stock and articles for which Premiums are offered will be received until 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the first day of the Exhibition. Other articles intended for Exhibition will be received until 6 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday, the second day of Exhibition.

Persons intending to compete for the Premiums on Ploughing, are reminded that they are required to enter their names with the Secretary, on or before SATURDAY, the 25th of September.

All packages by Railroad or otherwise, intended for the Exhibition and all communications, must be addressed to the Secretary, at Dedham, who will see that they are properly attended to. Checks will be given for all articles received, which will entitle the bearer to the same at the close of the Exhibition.

Contributors are especially requested to send forward their articles in good season, to prevent confusion, and in order that they may be properly arranged.

Contributors will be entitled to free admission to the Exhibition.

TUESDAY, the first day of the Exhibition, from 12 o'clock, M. will be devoted to the examination of all articles and stock offered for Premium, and the Judges, are requested to meet at Tent punctually at that hour.

Persons, not members of the Society, will be charged 50 cents for admission to the grounds on that day.

The Grand Public Exhibition will take place on Wednesday, September 29. The order of arrangements will be as follows:

Ploughing Match, 9 1/2 o'clock; Spading Match, 10 1/2 o'clock; Exhibition of Teams and Drawing Match, 11 1/2 o'clock; Address at the Church, by Wm. S. Kimball, Esq., at 12 o'clock; Dinner under the great Tent at 1 o'clock; Award of Premiums at Table, at 4 o'clock.

Should the weather on Tuesday, the first day of the Exhibition, prove unfavorable, animals and articles for Premium will be received until 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

It will be observed that Tuesday will be devoted to the inspection of animals and articles by the Officers and Committees of the Society, and the public will be admitted to the Exhibition on Wednesday. Tickets of Admission, 12 1/2 cents. It is understood that the Society will provide food for the Cattle while they remain on the ground.

Those contributing stock, are requested to send notice of the number and description of their animals to the Secretary, previous to the day of Exhibition.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President. EDWARD L. KEYS, Secretary. Dedham, August 28, 1852

WANTED.—50 good paint and vest makers. Apply to GEO. SAVIL & Co., Wash. St.

LIFF, at the South or Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is, for sale at the Quincy Bookstore. Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 363w

SLAVERY: Letters and Speeches by Horace Mann. 1 Vol. for sale at the Quincy Bookstore. Sept. 4, 1852. 363w

TO LET.—One half of a two-story House, situated on Granite Street, within two minutes' walk of the Depot. For further particulars apply to NATHAN H. WHITE. Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 36-tf

AUCTION.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday Sept. 6th at 3 o'clock P. M. on the premises lately occupied by George E. Porter 125 pounds of split leather; 24 Calf skins; 10 do. Russell Sheep Skins; 12 pairs of fine Calf saved Boots; 24 do. Pegged Boots; 72 pairs Boot Vamps; 60 do. Legs; 1 Mahogany Writing Desk; 1 Chair; 1 Bedstead &c. &c. Terms Cash. PHILIP CARVER, Assignee. GEORGE H. FRENCH, Auctioneer. Quincy, September 2, 1852. 36-3w

MAGAZINES for September for sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE. Quincy, Sept. 7, 1852. 3w

Insolvent Notice. BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk. The second meeting of the creditors of THOMAS H. PAINE, of Weymouth in said County, Trader, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The Subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the Estate of said Insolvent, and has accepted said trust. ELIJAH F. HALL. Weymouth, August 31, 1852. 36-6w

Insolvent Notice. BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk. The second meeting of the creditors of MARTIN VINING, of Weymouth in said County, Manufacturer, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the eighteenth day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The Subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the Estate of said Insolvent and has accepted said trust. ELIJAH F. HALL. Weymouth, August 30, 1852. 36-6w

Insolvent Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the third meeting of the creditors of CHARLES W. CARVER, of Quincy, in said County, Housewright, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of William S. Morton, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency, in Quincy, on the seventh day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

By order of Wm. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency for said County of Norfolk. SHADRACH WADE, Assignee. Quincy, September 4, 1852. 36-3w

Assignees Notice. The third meeting of the creditors of Theodore Kellogg, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, House-maker, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of Wm. S. Morton Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in Quincy in said County, on the twentieth day of Sept. instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

NATH. MITCHELL, Assignee. Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 36-4w

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Message of the Notice. Quincy, August 16, 1852.

W. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of WARREN PORTER, of Weymouth in said County, Trader, an Insolvent debtor, and the payment of any Debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said Insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.

A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the Commissioner's Court Room, in Quincy on the sixth day of September at ten o'clock, for the purpose of settling the claims of his creditors, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Sheriff, Messenger. August 21, 1852—3w

Insolvent Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of GEORGE E. PORTER, recently of Quincy, now a resident of Weymouth, in said County, Boat manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of Francis H. Hardy, Esq., in Roxbury, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and creditors may be present and prove their claims against his estate, and the subject of said insolvent's discharge will be acted on.

PHILIP CARVER, Assignee. Quincy, August 21, 1852—3w

Insolvent Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the third meeting of the creditors of GEORGE E. PORTER, recently of Quincy, now a resident of Weymouth, in said County, Boat manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of Francis H. Hardy, Esq., in Roxbury, on Wednesday, the eighth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and creditors may be present and prove their claims against his estate, and the subject of said insolvent's discharge will be acted on.

PHILIP CARVER, Assignee. Quincy, August 21, 1852—3w

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS. HOLMAN'S Cholera Elixir, Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup, Africanus Specific, Arnold's Balsam, Atwood's Dysentery Drops, Mrs. Kidley's Cordial, Dally's & Jayne's Carmatives, Whitmore's Vegetable Syrup, Holden's & Godfrey's Cornish Java Balsam, Whitwell's Fluid Extract of Blackberry, Spear's Cholera morbus Cordial, &c. for sale by MRS. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. if

NEW MUSIC.—Eliza's Elight, a scene from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." All music, both new and old supplied at regular prices, by the BOOK STORE. Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. 3w

MAY MARTIN, or the Money Diggers, and other tales of the Green Mountain. New Editions for sale at the BOOK STORE. Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. 3w

REMOVAL GREAT ATTRACTION! The Subscriber having removed to the shop lately occupied by WHITCHEL & KING, as a Carriage shop, returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and is again ready to meet the wants of his patrons in anything in his line of business, such as Harness making, Carriage Trimming, &c. Also—Harnesses and Carriages repaired at the shortest notice.

Quincy, July 17, 1852. RALPH LOWE. 3w

DR. DADD'S Celebrated Horse and Cattle Medicines.—Alternative Powders for Vertigo, Mania, or Scrophulous Disposition, for Rheumatism, Worm Powders, Dietsuper Powder, for Horses, Sheep Cattle and Swine. Horse Liniment, Healing Balsam for Saddle galls, Cut Blisters, Lymph Blister for Sprains &c. For sale at the manufacturer's prices at the Town House Drug Store, by GEO. W. WHITTING. Quincy, August 14—t

BUHALEROMANCE by Nathaniel Hawthorne with other new and interesting Books for sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE. Quincy, August 14—3w

CUTLERY.—The best assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors &c. to be found in town, selling at low prices at the Quincy Book and Fancy Goods Store. Quincy, August 21, 1852—3w

THE Days of Bruce, a story from Scottish History by Grace Agnilar for sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE. August 14—3w

WHAT I saw in London, or Men and Things in the Great Metropolis, for sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE. Quincy, Aug. 7, 1852. 3w

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR. JUST received and for sale by the Subscribers. 50 barrels of East Boston Extra Flour in barrels, half bulk and bags.

Also, J. H. BROWN, Jr. S. Beach and a variety of other Extra and Fancy brands at the lowest cash prices. J. & H. H. FAXON. Aug. 7, 1852. if

MUSIC. LITTLE Eva, Uncle Tom's Gamblin' Angel; I'm going there, or the Death of Little Eva; Eva's Parting; Death of St. Clare; Uncle Tom's Gamblin' Angel; Uncle Tom's Cabin, &c. for sale at the Quincy Bookstore. July 31—3w

COAL! COAL! JUST received and for sale a Cargo of RED ASH STOVE COAL at Brockton's Wharf by JOSEPH G. BRACKETT. Quincy, July 21, 1852. if

GOOD TEA VERY LOW! A good quality of Stouffville Tea, FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR, heretofore sold for \$1.25; also, a full assortment of all grades, at lowest market prices. On receipt of one dollar by mail, (post paid), a package will be forwarded by express.

New England Tea Hong, 130, Washington St., Boston, between Spring Lane and Water streets, granite front building. The price, 3a

THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE. DR. LANGLEY'S BITTERS, for sale in bottles at 25 and 37 1/2 cents. Also—Dr. Abbott's and Oxygenated Bitters at the Town House Drug Store by GEO. W. WHITTING. Quincy, July 31, 1852. if

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!! THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY! "With a healing hand, we come to greet you."

The Volcanic Oil from Mexico has long been known to possess within itself wonderfully soothing, healing, curative properties, and has been exclusively used by the Mexicans for RHEUMATISM.

Stiffness of Joints or Limbs, and for all kinds of Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Wounds, Hard Lumps or Tumors, and all kinds of Pains or Inflammation, in MAN or BEAST.

The happy combination of this wonderful production of nature with other powerful ingredients, in the Mexican Mustang Liniment, renders it one of the most perfect remedies ever offered to the afflicted. It acts upon scientific principles and fixed and lasting, and gives universal satisfaction wherever it is introduced. It has now been about two years before the American public, and over four millions bottles have been sold, in the South and West, and we never heard of a person being dissatisfied with it.

Rheumatism of thirty years standing has been cured in Four Weeks! Try one bottle and you will be satisfied.

Price 25, 50 and \$1 per bottle, A. G. BRACKETT & Co., Proprietors, St. Louis Mo. D. A. YALLOP, General Agent for the New England States, 13 and 15 Hanover Street Boston, to whom all communications for Agencies, &c. must be addressed.

Wilson, Fairbank & Co. Wholesale Agents Boston. MISS. E. HAYDEN, Sole Agent for Quincy. Aug. 7, 1852. 6m

DR. S. STOKING, SURGEON DENTIST. WILL continue his low terms until the 1st of January next, so that the few toothless persons yet remaining may avail themselves of a rare opportunity for obtaining a truly valuable, permanent and comfortable set of teeth, at the very lowest remunerating price, such work as is warranted to be in all respects equal, and in some greatly superior, to that which generally exists one third more. The general and almost perfect satisfaction of the surgeon, for whole or half sets of teeth, prepared by him, are giving, has induced him to continue his liberal terms, that the poor as well as the rich may share alike in the benefits of a most valuable and reliable, and permanent set of teeth, coming from a distance, with a desire for whole sets, will be entitled to a deduction from their bill of the whole amount of their travelling expenses; and those who take half sets will have deducted one half of such expenses.

TERMS.—For entire sets, from \$35.00 to \$50.00. For a full upper or under, from \$15.00 to \$20.00. Parts of sets, from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Teeth set in gold, silver, or wood pivots, from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Filling with gold, from 50 cents to \$2.50, according to the cavity. Cleansing and polishing, \$1.00. In addition, with other, above named, services, 50 cents; without it, 25 cents. All operations warranted to give the most perfect satisfaction. Examinations and advice gratis. The gold plate used in setting will be warranted to last one quarter finer than is used by most dentists.

Operating rooms removed from Washington street, to No. 2 TREMONT ROW, (up stairs) opposite the head of Brattle street, Boston. July 3, 1852. 6m

GEORGE W. WHITTING, having altered and arranged the store lately occupied by Mr. Lysander S. Richards, would call the attention of the public to his stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Mr. Whitting would inform the Ladies, that since the removal of the Post Office, they will not be annoyed by boys being in











## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, September, 11th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

W. H. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

**The Democratic Convention**  
at Fitchburg on Wednesday last, was a boisterous and stormy assemblage. There are two kinds of Democrats in this State—one "Whip the Whigs" Democrats, and the other National Democrats, but both agree in supporting Pierce and King. It seems the former had the ascendancy in this convention, and rode over the latter rough-shod; compelling part of them to secede and to organize a pure Democracy. As Col. Greene of the Post saw fit to remain with the "Whip the Whigs" Democrats, it is feared the National Democracy will make a sad figure—a living body without a head.

Hon. Nathaniel Wood was chosen President of the Convention.

Hon. Henry W. Bishop of Lenox was nominated for Governor, and Gen. James D. Thompson, of New Bedford, for Lieut. Governor.

Col. Charles G. Greene, of Boston, and Gen. James S. Whitney, of Conway, were nominated for electors at large.

The following resolution was adopted, which is susceptible of various interpretations:—

Resolved, That the Democratic party in Massachusetts "knows no North, no South, no East, no West," nor other sectional lines and divisions, but will, as a whole, stand by and faithfully adhere to all those principles and measures promulgated in the National Democratic Conventions of '40, '44, '48 and '52.

## Quincy Lyceum.

The Annual Meeting of the Quincy Lyceum was held on Wednesday Evening. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

HON. CHARLES F. ADAMS, President.  
LEWIS BASS, Esq., Vice President.  
MR. JOHN M. BASS, Secretary.  
MR. JAMES M. WADE, Treasurer.

Messrs. Geo. Newcomb, Stephen Bates and Edward Breckett, Directors.

The evening for lectures or debates was changed from Thursday to Tuesday. This change was made from a belief that able lecturers could be procured on that evening, who, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, would be engaged before other and larger assemblies, assemblies whose treasuries are broader and deeper than that of our Lyceum.

There is a library of several hundred volumes, many of them of ancient dates, connected with the Lyceum which ought to be increased. Several futile attempts have been made to raise money for this purpose. As the books now in the Library are often drawn out by members of the Lyceum, it is reasonable to infer, that an addition of several hundred volumes of the more modern works, such as Hildreth's, Bancroft's, Prescott's Histories, Bonn's, Harper's and Sparks' Series, would be very acceptable and would confer real and lasting benefits upon the community.

Gen. Scott with his wife and daughter is at West Point. A great many disinterested inquirers into the military Academy established there, are also at that place. Not one of the many politicians, now besieging the old hero, has any view to the \$50,000,000 a year, which the President of the United States for the next four years will have at his disposal, of course not. These politicians are patriots all.

We hope our readers will read the advertisement of Isaiah White, Jr., in another column. Mr. White is an enterprising young man, and we hope he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

The Free Democracy will hold a State Convention in Lowell on Wednesday next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

Hon. John G. Palfrey and Hon. Henry Wilson seem to be the most prominent candidates for Governor.

English papers give the names of thirteen members of the new parliament who are Unitarians, and state that there are also others. They add that Mr. Babington Macaulay, occasionally attends a Unitarian Chapel, and may be a co-religionist.

We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for a copy of his speech on the proposed amendment to the Fugitive Slave Law. It is unlike all former speeches of Mr. Sumner, which have come under our observation, in that the mind of the reader is not diverted from the irresistible current of his argument, by the striking beauties of his rhetoric, the felicitous of his illustrations and oft recurring passages of pathos and eloquence.

We learn that the Pacific Engine Co., of Stoughton, will visit Quincy on Monday next, and dine with Col. French, at the Hancock House.

There is to be a meeting of the Free Democracy this evening in the Town Hall. Hon. C. F. Adams is announced as speaker for the occasion.

Mr. Editor, Sir:—

Can you tell me why the selectmen have not appointed an agent for the sale of liquors? If I understand the law no one is permitted to sell liquor unless he is an agent. So that a man violates a law of the State when he sells without an appointment. I am, and so is every other one who wants a drop or two of wine, or brandy, or anything else for medicinal purposes, bound to get it secretly and clandestinely from those who have no authority to sell. Why do the selectmen reduce me to so mean an extremity as this? I do not feel like acting the sneak or violator of the law, and that too, when I am sick. It is bad enough to be sick in all conscience. I really need a little wine for my stomach's sake—my doctor says I do, and now I am obliged to hide my bottle in my pocket and help a fellow man, in secrecy, violate a law of the State. This is outrageous—it is insufferable. I'll not endure it.

Yours,

G. N.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## Our Post-Office Arrangement.

Mr. Editor:—Please to allow me, through the columns of your paper, to make a few strictures on the manner in which the post-office in this town is conducted. While I would strictly avoid all personalities in my remarks, still I would suggest to the Post-Master the propriety of his investigating affairs, and if he deems it proper for the clerks or assistants, with whom he has entrusted the entire management of the business, to make arrangements in every respect, for their own convenience, to the total exclusion of that of a community as numerous as we have in this town, we shall be compelled to regard him as a man too indulgent for the accommodation of the public.

But to enumerate our grievances. Most people thought, when the office was closed only an hour, at noon, that inasmuch as there were two or more youths employed in the office, they might, without much inconvenience to themselves, so arrange matters that while the one should go to "replenish the inner man," the other could remain at the office, and wait on more people, probably, than during any other hour in the day, as that is the time (between 12 and 1 o'clock,) when most persons are at leisure. But it appears that these official gentlemen thought otherwise; they required even more rest than one hour, and therefore, when about to close the office, stuck up at the window the very modest little note:—"Will return at 1-4 past 1" and more recently, have prolonged their recess to half past one. Now, Mr. Editor, to myself, it is rather consoling, after having waited at the post-office door some ten or fifteen minutes after this unreasonable time appointed for their return, I say it is rather consoling to be informed by a juvenile, as he turns the key, that the town clock is a quarter of an hour too fast!

The irregularity in the time of opening the office, also, causes much trouble. Sometimes they accommodate people before, and sometimes not until after "car-time." Moreover, it is thought, by many, that it would be better, in every respect, to have the office open until nine o'clock, in the evening, as post-offices are in every other place except this, and has been here until recently, when, it would appear, the youthful deputies in question, have seen fit to impress upon the minds of the populace their importance in society, by taking unwarranted liberties to discommodate the greatest number possible.

If all this is submitted to without rebuke, and matters degenerate in the same ratio that they have for the past few weeks, we shall soon be blessed with an arrangement that will have the office admissible no more than one hour out of twenty-four, if at all!

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will deem the above sentiments (which are not those of myself only, but, I am assured, those of a majority of the public,) worthy a place in your columns, I respectfully subscribe myself, &c.,

MORAL REFORM.

**THE LITERARY MUSEUM.**—On the 12th of June last this valuable paper went into the hands of M. OSSIAN E. DODGE, the world-renowned vocalist, as editor and proprietor. Since then the paper has not only increased in size, but also in popularity. Each number contains a sheet of valuable music. It is one of the most widely circulated papers in the Union.

**MR. QUINCY'S ESTATE.**—We learn from good authority, that it is expected Mr. Quincy's estate will pay between 50 and 60 cents on the dollar to the unsecured creditors. Post.

It is stated that Macaulay has finished two more volumes of his history of England, and will publish them this winter.

Col. Benton says that he has never neglected his wife, his children, or his country, for thirty years.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—

Through the columns of your paper I should like to say a few things in regard to the manners and customs of our townspeople, and especially of the younger classes of community. It is a subject that causes me many unpleasant feelings even to think of, to see a community like ours, so corrupted in society and manners. To think that it is impossible for a gentleman or lady to pass through our town unmolested or even unharmed. You cannot go even into the streets without meeting innumerable small boys from the ages of eight to fifteen, who are ready at a moment's warning from an older one, to commence their hooting and hallooing, to the great annoyance and embarrassment of the person. Our Stores, Post office and other public places seem to be the favorite places for these boys to congregate, because there are more persons enter these places. Then again I do not, nor can I attach so much blame to these small boys, when I think of the parents of these children, who take no interest in anything that pertains at all to the welfare or benefit of them.

There is a remedy for all this, and one that requires but a little exertion, but requires the parents themselves, in the first place to remain at home evenings, and set an example that they can follow; make home happy and attractive; make a home where your children will love to be. Music makes home cheerful, and many other trifling things that would soon make a place where these children would love to stay.

And again, another evil there seems to me of importance, that the parents of these children do not take an interest in the Sabbath Schools, the source of many good qualities and habits.

But I say again we must commence at the root of all these evils, if we wish to effect a reform in our children.

We must first reform ourselves and then our children will follow after, and then, and not until then, can we expect our children to be good children.

Yours,

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**HIGH TAX.**—The Lowell Courier says that every town in the State must yield the palm for high taxes to Stoneham, for this year at least. The rate is thirty dollars on \$1000. It seems that the town voted to build a town-house, which measure was opposed by some of the citizens, who, finding themselves out-voted, moved that the money for this object be raised the present year. The result is that many are actually compelled to sell their property to pay their taxes.

**GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.**—This paper is always punctual. The last number is beautifully embellished; among the illustrations is the collision of the Atlantic and the propeller Ogdenburg, on Lake Erie. It also contains a splendid portrait of Madame Sonnet, the Queen of Song, with a brief history of her life, and a deal of other valuable reading matter.

**MRS. SINCLAIR,** late Forrest, is reported to be about to marry an early lover, an English soldier of fortune, attached to one of her Majesty's regiments now in Scotland.

**REV. ORIS FOWLER, M. C.** from Massachusetts, just deceased at Washington, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1791, and so is 61 years old. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and was ordained as a clergyman at Plainfield, Conn., soon after. He thence removed to Fall River, Mass., where he was Pastor of the First Congregational Church over twenty years, until he was elected to Congress. He married the daughter of Rev. Dr. Payson, who survives him. Their only child died in infancy. He was an upright conscientious, industrious man, and very highly esteemed. —N. Y. Tribune.

**ANOTHER GREAT MOVEMENT FOR BOSTON.**—Last year we had the three days steamship and railway jubilee, which drew so many persons to the city, and has given so much new trade to its inhabitants. Next year there is to be a general gathering of the descendants of New England families from all parts of the Union. Now it is proposed to erect a grand Crystal Palace in the Public Garden. It is recommended that this should be a most extensive and splendid structure of glass and iron, worthy in every respect of the progress of the times, and to be devoted not only to the annual fairs and great festival occasions, but that it should be an immense and permanent national depot for the exhibition and effective display of the numerous and important inventions, discoveries, and improvements, that have been made by our countrymen, and are now in use in the different parts of the United States; and in due time, that a fruit and flower mart and winter garden be connected with the establishment. As the samples and specimens of machinery, etc., will be of full dimensions, of superior material, and perfect in their way; properly arranged together, they will form one of the most imposing, useful, and attractive collections of the kind of any nation, and will not fail to be constantly drawing together a vast number of persons of both sexes, from all quarters of the country.

It will, indeed, be a great affair for the railroad and landed interests, as well as for the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, shopmen, hotel keepers, newsmen, in fact, all classes of the community. It is asserted that no better way can be devised for the direct and lasting improvement of the Public Garden, than by the erection of this proposed Crystal Palace within its limits, and at the same time subserve to such an extent, and for so many years to come, the real interest of our property holders, and the consequent advancement and prosperity of this metropolis and public at large. It is recommended that the young mechanics, builders, architects, engineers, and business men form a committee of one from each ward to take this grand project in hand; and as it is one that will commend itself to any interested person and well-wisher to Boston and New England, to call upon all classes to aid as one body in carrying it into immediate and complete effect.

It is believed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the site upon the most satisfactory terms; that if our young men of enterprise come forward promptly and enter into this undertaking with the right spirit, they will not lack means for the accomplishment of so novel and great an object. —Gazette.

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.** On Monday, at the half past 2 o'clock train for Plymouth, on the Old Colony Railroad was approaching the South Weymouth Station, a man was discovered walking upon the track, the whistle was blown, the bell rang, but all to no purpose, he was struck by the cow-catcher, and in some manner became caught between that and the rails. Both legs were most shockingly mangled. At last accounts he was not expected that he could survive. Ira Derby was his name, a deaf and dumb man, belonging to South Weymouth.

We have since learned that he died the same night.

**M. Chevalier,** in the Paris Journal des Debats, writes thus:

"At the present time the United States are the proprietors, almost the sovereigns of entire America, and it is possible that they may become its proprietors. Without yielding much to the imagination, we may believe that in that hemisphere a gigantic power is growing, couched like a giant from the South Pole, and in that formidable attitude, overlooking at once the whole Old World—that is to say, on the East, Europe, and on the West, China and Japan. At this moment there is not a boy of fifteen in the United States who does not conceive this hope for his country, or who does not express it as an infallible event, just as the young Romans under Fabius and Paulus Emilus were convinced that they were marching to universal empire."

**THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1794.**—A Mr. Wansey, whose published notes of a tour in this country, in 1794, have been the subject of notice, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. Will the breakfast there in these days bear comparison with this?

"Mrs. Washington herself made tea and coffee for us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry toast, bread and butter, but no boiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Curtis, her grand-daughter, a very pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next her brother, George Washington Curtis about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form, no livery. A silver urn for hot water was the only expensive thing on the table. Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year, short in stature, rather robust and very plain in dress."

**RAILROAD ACCIDENT.** The express train south on Tuesday forenoon, while passing from the single to the double track near Windsor, between Springfield and Hartford, was thrown from the rails by the giving way of the switch. The cars were at a high rate of speed, and the consequence was a very sad wreck. The engine was buried in the sand and broken, and the two baggage cars were broken to pieces, but the passenger cars were not so much damaged that they could not proceed under the lead of another engine. The baggage-master, Sumner Clark, had a leg broken, and is doing well. An employee of the Company, named Collins, was also considerably hurt. A news boy is said to have been hurt, but how much we have been unable to learn. —Springfield Republican.

**AS BROAD AS LONG.**—The whigs have been punningly Pierce lately, because the London Times praises him; when at the same time, they parade a letter from the duke of Wellington, endorsing Scott. So there are two British candidates in the field. Which is the real Simon Pure! —Lantern.

**SUICIDE.**—At Roxbury, on Saturday, the wife of one of the most respectable citizens of that place committed suicide by cutting her throat with a carving knife, while in a fit of insanity, which is hereditary, and has developed itself in other members of the same family at various times.

**SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.**—Female Pickpocket.—Police officers John L. Philbrick and Hammond, arrested on the Common, yesterday afternoon, one John Hastings, alias Mary Jane Hastings, alias Mary Jane Rhodes, attired in male apparel, but of the feminine gender. She was committed on charge of being a pickpocket and going in disguise. She is about 20 years of age, and belongs in Providence, R. I. The evidence as to the gender of the prisoner came wholly from her own confession.

**LIQUOR RESTORED.**—We understand that the \$2,000 worth of liquor seized in Salem, a few days since, has been restored to Mr. Gardner, on the ground of informality in the process of seizure, two out of the three complainants in the case not being legal voters.

**A BONAPARTE IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.** A promotion of forty-three cadets of the Military Academy of West Point has just taken place in the United States Army. We remark among the number the Cadet Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, Ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the French Senate. His grandmother, Madame Patterson, first wife of Prince Jerome, resides in Baltimore. It will be recollected the marriage of Jerome with Miss Patterson would not be recognized by Napoleon, and was therefore declared unlawful and void.

**TREASURES OF THE DEEP.**—Within a few weeks a new effort has been made to explore the wreck of the British frigate Plumper, which was sunk near Dipper Harbor, about half way between Eastport and St. John New Brunswick, with some seventy-five lives and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in specie, in 1815. The wreck lies forty-two feet below the surface of the water, and is of course much decayed, and the adventurous explorers had to overturn the washings of sand, &c. which covered her, some six feet below the bottom. They have brought up about \$220 in Spanish silver, mostly wholes and halves, the action of the sea having made them lighter than their original weight, and they were blackened as if by powder, having evidently been taken from the magazine. Remnants of pistols, grape shot, &c., were also brought up, and as a sad accompaniment, many human skulls. The party will continue its explorations for the present. —Courier.

The proposition to pay Dr. Morton \$100,000 for his ether discovery, has been rejected in the United States senate.

The Lowell Advertiser is informed that the Congressional member who writes his frank upon documents in Greek, is Hon. William S. Ashe, of North Carolina. We haven't been through College, ourselves, but made this discovery with the help of an Almanac. —Taunton Gazette.

## Regattas at Hull.

The Regattas took place at Hull, Saturday, according to arrangement. The first was off Point Alderton—distance ten miles out to sea—for Yachts of ten tons and upwards.—The following Yachts were winners.—The "W. S. Thatcher," 1st prize, a silver pitcher, valued at \$50; the "Edward Eddy," 2d prize, a set of colors; the "Whisper," 3d prize, a compass.

The second race took place in Hull Harbor. The first prize, a spy glass, was won by the "Banseer," the second, a set of colors, by the "Odd Fellow," the third, a compass, by the "Dolphin." The distance was two miles, starting from Tudor's Wharf.

A Rowing Match followed, in which the following boats entered; Albert, Gen. Sarsfield, Favorite, Orian, T. F. Meagher. The distance was two miles and back. The Sarsfield came in ahead in 27 minutes; the Meagher in 27 min. 32 sec. In consideration of the former having two more oars than the latter, the first prize was awarded to the Meagher. On starting, the favorite ran into collision, with the Orian, which caused so much detention that she was withdrawn. The Albert came in third, and the Orian last.

The following were the Judges: I. H. Wright, Francis Brown, George Nash. The attendance was unusually large, and the interest in the several races very great.

## The Printer.

"I pity the printer," said my uncle Toby. "He's a poor creature," rejoined Trim. "How so?" said my uncle, "Because in the first place," continued the Corporal, looking full upon my uncle, "because he must endeavor to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor, it is inserted, and he is ruined to all intents and purposes."

"Too much the case, Trim," said my uncle with a deep sigh. "Too much the case!" "And please your honor," continued Trim "this is not the whole."

"Go on, Trim," said my uncle, feelingly.

"The printer, sometimes," pursued the corporal, "hits upon a piece that pleases him

mightily; and he thinks it can go down with his subscribers. But alas! sir, who can calculate the human mind! He inserts it, and all is over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive the printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, 'why don't you give us more poetry, marriages, and bon mots?'—away with these stale pieces! The politician claps his spees over his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his spees off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaining, would you believe it, sir, said the Corporal, clapping his hands beseechingly, 'would you believe, sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay! Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that!'

## Can Liquor be Sold in Small Parcels as Imported.

This question is often asked, and will be likely, if the present liquor law remains on the statute books, to be tested by legal proceedings. It is agreed that the payment of a duty to the government upon an article, procures a right to sell it the same as made in the original parcel or package. On the other hand, it is contended that the traffic in imported liquors should be classed in the same category as that in obscene books—that although such books may be imported without infringing upon the laws of the United States, yet they cannot be sold in violation of State laws. If this reasoning holds good, it will certainly apply to all sales of liquor under government mark, whether in casks or bottles. Without expressing an opinion on the merits of this question, which is one for legal decision, we admit the following communication, in which the subject is briefly discussed:

Mr. Editor: I have heard it intimated that some persons intend importing foreign spirits in small packages, in order to facilitate private consumption, under an impression that the packages, having the Custom House stamp and paying to the government a duty, may be sold, notwithstanding the State law—the idea being that the duty is a consideration to the United States, for which they guarantee a privilege of sale. I do not so understand it, whatever my opinion may be of the expediency of the present State law. The United States have no control over the inclinations or antipathies of the States. The will of the people of a State is their law. The United States cannot prevent the enjoyment of what the people want, neither can it enforce upon them what they do not want. True, the State cannot prohibit importation, because that would be an infringement of the right of other States which must import on our coast, and they have a right of way through our State to transport what they choose to import. But that is the extent. The United States cannot even on their own property, in the warehouse or in the navy yard, do anything detrimental to the health and happiness of the State, or what it may conceive to be such. Last any should doubt the justice of the reasoning, let us appeal to better authority: If any State deem the traffic in ardent spirits injurious to the people, tending to promote idleness, vice, and debauchery, there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent its restraint, or even total prohibition. Such was the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the appeal from the Courts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, several years ago. LEDGER.

**EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED!**—A letter from Fredonia, dated Sept. 3d, published in the Buffalo Commercial, states that, as a picnic party constituted of a large number of young ladies and gentlemen from the town of Stockton, were crossing Casadaga Lake yesterday at about one and a half o'clock P. M., in a scow and a skiff, owing to the breaking of a rowlock in the skiff, the ladies became frightened and it upset. Those in the scow seeing the accident also became panic-stricken and rushed to the side, upsetting it, and all were thrown into the water. The boats were some 40 rods from the nearest shore. No other boats were at hand to assist, and the Lake was quite rough. There were five persons in the skiff, all of whom were saved, but of nineteen in the scow, seven young ladies were drowned, with the boatman, who, after rescuing several, perished in endeavoring to save the lives of the others. The ladies were all from 16 to 20 years of age. But two of the bodies had been recovered up to 9 o'clock last evening. Names of those lost were Miss Emily M. Goodrich, of Ithica; Miss Philena Salder of Kandolph; Lucy and Cecelia La Heff, of Delanti; Charlotte Moore, of Stockton; Mary Harrison, of Delanti; Alice Wilkins, of Delanti; and James Wilcox, of Casadaga, the boatman.

## Littell's Living Age.

John Knox's Liturgy; Book Worship; The Great Salt Lake; Adventures and Recollections of Colonel Landmann; Mrs. Gore; Montcalm; James Montgomery; The Flying Bridge; Jeanie Burns—Lost Children; China During and Since the War; Comte D'Orey; Curtis Wanderer in Syria.

The Herald discourses on Gen.

follows:—"The party papers have been teeming with the whig and democratic candidates for the Presidency. They covered that Scott is of Scotch descent, that some of his ancestors sat at the table with Bruce and Wallace, and fought and fell at Culloden and Bann. We wonder they forget to state the ancestry of Scott was afflicted with national distemper. Some of the jo the other side, ambitious to derive an origin for Pierce, have found out the ancient Percy family—notwith the fact that the only representative stock now living, is one of the very old family of Smiths—a Mr. John Smithson—who claims to be a collateral descendant of the Percys. But the Percys on both sides ought to go a little back, and see if they could trace the tion to a still higher source. Perhaps went to the Garden of Eden they at that Pierce and Scott have sprung from stock in that quarter."

## Marriages.

At South Boston 7th inst. by Rev. C. mon, Mr. Isaiah B. Josselyn to Miss Richardson.  
At Centra Harbor, N. H. 30th ult. Pierce to Miss Juliette J. Merrill, daughter of Jesse Merrill, M. D. Mass.

## Deaths.

In this town 28th ult. Mrs. Mary Ann Mr. Joseph Nuttor, and daughter of M. Frey Brown of New Bedford, aged 32.  
In this town Sept. 2d, Ezra F. son of and Ann Lathrop, 11 months.  
In this town Sept. 4th very sudden William Trask, aged 49 years.  
In this town Sept. 6th Eliza Florence, daughter of Mr. Charles Augustus and Eliza H. Wood, aged 10 months.  
In New York Jamaica, wife of Mr. Wood, and daughter of Mr. Newell. At this town, aged 23 years 6 months.  
At Roxbury, 4th inst. Edward young of Roxbury and Margaret C. Wyman, 15th inst. Miss Rebecca R. only daughter Jacob George 21 yrs 9 months.  
At Dorchester, 5th inst. Des. Stephen son, 76.  
At Roxbury 5th inst. Mrs. Sarah, wife Samuel Edgerly, 56.  
At the residence of his father, in Roxbury, James L., 2d son of Ephraim Harr. At Dorchester, 23d inst. Mr. John U. 37 years 10 months.

## Special Notices.

**DEMOCRATS, NOTICE!**—The members of the Granite Club No. 28, will be at Bent's Hall every Thursday evening 7-12 o'clock, until further notice. JAMES WHITE.

**WHIGS ATTEND!**—There will be a meeting of the SCOTT AND GRACE CLUB at the Lyceum Room, on Wednesday evening Sept. 13th, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is desired, as delegates are to be appointed to attend the convention at Dedham, to nominate Sen. Come one come all, and partake of a "Plate of Soup," which will be served the meeting. JOHN B. BASS.

A meeting of the board of directors, Adams' Literary Association, will be at their Hall, on Monday Evening Sept. 13th at 7 o'clock. Per. Order of the Chair.

A meeting of the Adams' Literary Association, will be held the 13th at 7-12 o'clock at their Hall. WM. S. GLOVER.

**NOTICE.**—The legal voters of the Quincy are invited to meet at the hall, next Saturday evening, Sept. 18th 1-2 past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Ten Hour Convention to be held in Boston, September 30th. All Mechanics, Laborers and all interested are earnestly invited to attend.

F. A. TRASK,  
J. S. COLLINS, } Com.  
R. RICKER.

37-2w

**LOST.**—At the funeral of Mr. W. Trask, an embroidered linen cambric kerchief. Any person who will return the to this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

**A CARD.**—At the monthly meeting Tiger Engine Company, on Monday Evening Sept. 6th, it was voted that the thanks of the Company be presented to NATHANIEL W. Esq., for the splendid variety and bountiful supply of Fruits, (of the Tree and Vine,) at their Hall on their return from exercise that Evening.

Per Order, FRANKLIN CURTIS Clerk.

## GENERAL COLD WATER ARM.

Addresses from all our Ministers, Great and Mr. Slack of Boston, are expected to be listened to with pleasure, by about hundred smiling children, next Saturday M., 18th inst., in the Town Hall. The cers of the Army will be chosen. A bounty will be given to join the Army. Singing is expected. It is not known to Secretary, that any one of the 7000 diers of this Army has become dissipated. Our ministers, superintendents, and teachers of Sabbath schools, are respectfully requested to notify their congregations and scholars this meeting, and encourage them to do so. Should the weather be stormy, the meeting will be deferred till the next pleasant day P. M. T. KELLOGG, Sec.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas, my wife Mary Henry, of Quincy, has so many times let bed and board, without provocation, I hereby caution all whom it may concern not to tract any bargains with her on my account I shall not be accountable for them.

THOMAS HENRY

Quincy, Aug. 27, 1852. [35-3w]



mightily; and he thinks it can go down with his subscribers. But alas! sir, who can calculate the human mind. He inserts it, and all is over with that. They forgive it, and they cannot forgive the printer. He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, "why don't you give us more poetry, marriages, and how much—away with these state pieces." The politician claps his spec over his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his spec off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber; and yet, after all this complaining, would you believe it, sir, said the Corporal, clapping his hands beseechingly, "would you believe, sir, there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay! Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that!"

#### Can Liquor be Sold in Small Parcels as Imported.

This question is often asked, and will be likely, if the present liquor law remains on the statute books, to be tested by legal proceedings. It is agreed that the payment of a duty to the government upon an article, procures a right to sell it the same as made in the original parcel or package. On the other hand, it is contended that the traffic in imported liquors should be classed in the same category as that in obscene books—that although such books may be imported without infringing upon the laws of the United States, yet they cannot be sold in violation of State laws. If this reasoning holds good, it will certainly apply to all sales of liquor under government mark, whether in casks or bottles. Without expressing an opinion on the merits of this question, which is one for legal decision, we admit the following communication, in which the subject is briefly discussed:

Mr. Editor: I have heard it intimated that some persons intend importing foreign spirits in small packages, in order to facilitate private consumption, under an impression that the packages, having the Custom House stamp and paying to the government a duty, may be sold, notwithstanding the State law—the idea being that the duty is a consideration to the United States, for which they guarantee a privilege of sale. I do not so understand it, whatever my opinion may be of the expediency of the present State law. The United States have no control over the inclinations or antipathies of the States. The will of the people of a State is their law. The United States cannot prevent the enjoyment of what the people want, neither can it enforce upon them what they do not want. True, the State cannot prohibit importation, because that would be an infringement of the right of other States which must import on our coast, and they have a right of way through our State to transport what they choose to import. But that is the extent. The United States cannot even on their own property, in the warehouse or in the navy yard, do anything detrimental to the health and happiness of the State, or what it may conceive to be such. Let any should doubt the justice of the reasoning, let us appeal to better authority: If any State deem the traffic in ardent spirits injurious to the people, tending to promote idleness, vice, and debauchery, there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent its restraint, or even total prohibition. Such was the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the appeal from the Courts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, several years ago.

**LEADER.**  
**EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED!**—A letter from Medina, dated Sept. 3d, published in the Buffalo Commercial, states that, as a picnic party constituted of a large number of young ladies and gentlemen from the town of Stockton, were crossing Canadaga Lake yesterday about one and a half o'clock P. M., in a row and a skiff, owing to the breaking of a plank in the skiff, the ladies became frightened and it upset. Those in the scow seeing an accident also became panic-stricken and fled to the shore, upsetting it, and all were drowned in the scow, seven young ladies and gentlemen, and the boatman, who, after rescuing several, perished in endeavoring to save the lives of the others. The ladies were from 16 to 20 years of age. But two of the bodies had been recovered up to 9 o'clock evening. Names of those lost were Miss Emily M. Goodrich, of Ithaca; Miss Philena Alder of Randolph; Lucy and Cecelia La. dell, of Delanti; Charlotte Moore, of Stockton; Mary Harrison, of Delanti; Alice Wilson, of Delanti; and James Wilcox, of Canadaga, the boatman.

**Littell's Living Age.**  
CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER.  
John Knox's Liturgy; Book Worship; The Salt Lake; Adventures and Recollections of Colonel Landmann; Mrs. Gore; Captain; James Montgomery; The Fly-Bridge; Jeanie Burns—Lost Children; and During and Since the War; Comte de Mont; Curran's Wanderer in Syria.

**Deaths.**  
In this town 28th ult. Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Nutter, and daughter of Mrs. Godfrey Brown of New Bedford, aged 32 years.  
In this town Sept. 2d, Ezra F. son of John L. and Ann Luther, 11 months.  
In this town Sept. 4th very suddenly, Mr. William Trask, aged 49 years.  
In this town Sept. 6th Eliza Florence, daughter of Mr. Charles Augustus and Elizabeth M. H. Wood, aged 10 months.  
In New York Jersey, wife of Mr. Warren Wood, and daughter of Mr. Newell Adams, of this town, aged 23 years 6 months.  
At Roxbury, 4th ult., Edward youngest child of Edward and Margaret C. Wynand, 16 mos.—5th inst. Miss Rebecca R., only daughter of Mr. Jacob George, 21 yrs 9 months.  
At Dorchester, 5th inst. Dea. Stephen Robinson, 76.  
At Roxbury 5th inst. Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Samuel Edgerly, 76.  
At the residence of his father, in Roxbury, 8th inst. James L., 2d, son of Ephraim Harrison, 37.  
At Dorchester, 9th inst. Mr. John H. Welch, 37 years 10 months.

**Special Notices.**  
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JAMES WHITE Sec.

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All Mechanics, Laborers and Others, interested are earnestly invited to attend.  
F. A. TRASK,  
J. S. COLLINS, } Committee.  
R. RICKER.

**GENERAL COLD WATER ARMY!**  
Addresses from all our Ministers, Dea. Grant and Mr. Slack of Boston, are expected to be listened to with pleasure, by about two hundred smiling children, next Saturday P. M., 18th inst., in the Town Hall. The Officers of the Army will be chosen. An opportunity will be given to join the Army. Good singing is expected. It is not known to the Secretary, that any one of the 700 soldiers of this Army has become dissipated. Our ministers, superintendents, and teachers of Sabbath schools, are respectfully requested to notify their congregations and scholars of this meeting, and encourage them to attend. Should the weather be stormy, the meeting will be deferred till the next pleasant Saturday P. M.  
T. KELLON, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas, my wife Margaret Henry, of Quincy, has so many times left her bed and board, without provocation, I hereby caution all whom it may concern not to contract any bargains with her on my account, as I shall not be accountable for them.  
THOMAS HENRY.  
Quincy, Aug. 27, 1852. [353w]

The Herald discusses on Genealogy, as follows:  
"The party papers have been tracing the genealogy of the whig and democratic candidates for the Presidency. They have discovered that Scott is of Scotch descent, and that some of his ancestors sat at the same table with Bruce and Wallace, and others, fought and fell at Culloden and Bannockburn. We wonder they forget to state whether the ancestry of Scott was afflicted with the national distemper. Some of the journals on the other side, ambitious to derive as high an origin for Pierce, have found out that he is of the ancient Percy family—notwithstanding the fact that the only representative of that stock now living, is one of the very numerous family of Smiths—A Mr. John Smith of Smithson—who claims to be a collateral descendant of the Percys. But the Party Journals on both sides ought to go a little further back, and see if they could trace their extraction to a still higher source. Perhaps if they went to the Garden of Eden they might find that Pierce and Scott have sprung from some stock in that quarter."

#### Marriages.

At South Boston 7th inst. by Rev. Calvin Damon, Mr. Isaiah B. Josephy to Miss Mary A. Richardson.  
At Centre Harbor, N. H. 30th ult. Edwin R. Pierce to Miss Juliette J. Merrill, youngest daughter of Jesse Merrill, M. D. of Warren, Mass.

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Quincy, Aug. 27, 1852. [353w]

**HALE & JULIAN.**—A meeting of the Free Democracy, will be held at the Town Hall, Quincy, Saturday evening, Sept. 11th, 1852, at 7 1/2 o'clock, when an address will be delivered by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, upon topics of great political interest at the present time, embracing an account of the proceedings of the National Free Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh. Ladies and citizens generally, are invited to attend. Delegates will be chosen to attend the annual State Convention of the Free Democratic party of Massachusetts, which will be held at Lowell, on the 15th of Sept., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor, and also Presidential Electors.  
Per Order of the  
Free Democratic Town Com.



**ATTENTION!**—All persons in favor of the organization of a military company in this town, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, September 11, this (Saturday) evening at 1-2 past 7 o'clock P. M.  
A full attendance is required.

**LOST.**—A Yellow Cashmere Shawl, going from Weymouth Landing, through E. Weymouth, Old Spain to Quincy, over the Quincy Point Bridge.  
Whoever shall return said Shawl to this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—A lot of Women's, Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, will be sold without regard to cost, as I am determined to clear them out. Also Men's and Boys do at fair prices.  
GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

**New Advertisements.**  
**ISAIAH WHITE, JR.**  
will keep constantly on hand,  
**PROVISIONS,**  
all kinds of  
**FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.**  
—also—  
**Oysters and Refreshments,**  
served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street, QUINCY, Mass.

**Guardian's Sale at Auction.**  
By order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, will be sold on  
**Tuesday, October 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,**  
on the premises, a certain lot of land, with the Dwelling-house thereon, containing about nine and one half acres, situated on Pleasant Street in the Town of Weymouth. Being the same lately improved by the late SILAS WHITE, 2d, deceased.  
Conditions as known at sale.  
JEREMIAH SHAW, Guardian of A. J. Shaw.  
E. S. BEALES, Auctioneer.  
Weymouth, Sept. 11, 1852. 37-4w

**LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.** New edition, of 2 volumes in 1, by Jared Sparks. For sale at the  
**BOOK STORE.**  
Quincy, Sept. 11.

**LOWE'S PILLS.**—For the cure of Dyspepsia, indigestion, Liver, &c. For sale by  
Also, Ho's Ointment, for Burns, Bites, Cuts, Stiff Joints, &c. For sale by  
MRS. E. HAYDEN.  
Quincy, Sept. 11. 37-4f

**DRUGS & DYE STUFFS.**  
SHOEMAKERS and others who have occasion to use Dye Stuffs, Drugs or Chemicals, can always find a good assortment at the  
**TOWN HOUSE DRUG STORE,**  
and as cheap as they can be bought in the City, such as, Turmeric, Oxalic Acid, Tartaric Acid, Nitric and Muratic Acid, Sugar Lead, Alum, Yellow Ochre, Ground and Extract Logwood, Copperas, Blue and White Vitriol, Gum Arabic, Gum Tragacanth, Gum Copal, Gum Shellac, American and best White Bone Glue, American and English Linseed, Sal Ammoniac, Vermilion, Rose Pink, Annatto, Gumbo, Sals of Tartar, Nicaragua, Madler and Turkey Under, Lamp Black, Black Antimony, Litharge, White Lead, Ground Point Stone, Salt Petre Carb, and Liquid Ammonia, &c.  
GEORGE W. HITING.  
Quincy, August 21—4f

**1000 tons of RED and WHITE ASH COAL** by Schooners Atlantic, Watchman and Patriot.  
**300 Cords of HARD and SOFT WOOD,** all of the very best quality for sale at a fair price.  
**ALSO, all kinds of LUMBER,** at a low price, at the head of NAVIGATION by  
NATHANIEL WHITE.  
Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. 4f

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**  
**Messenger's Notice.**  
Norfolk ss. Roxbury, September 3, 1852.  
WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the said County of Norfolk has issued a warrant against the Estate of  
WM. H. ADAMS,  
of Needham in said County, Treasurer an Insolvent debtor, and the receiver of any Debts, and the inventory of any property, belonging to or in the possession of, or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him are forbidden by law.  
A meeting of his creditors will be held at a Court of Insolvency, at the office of John W. May, Esq., in Roxbury, in said County on the eighteenth day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees.  
THOMAS ADAMS, Dept. Sheriff, Messenger  
Sept. 4—3w

**DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS.**—Hobbs' Liniment, and Ceylon Cream; Circassian Lymph Cream; Ambrosine Cream; (6 years old) Pumpkins Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other articles for the toilette. For sale by  
MRS. E. HAYDEN.  
Quincy, June 5, 1852. 36-4w

**THE three meetings of the creditors of Theodore Kellogg, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Harness-maker, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of Wm. S. Morton, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in Quincy, in said County, on the twentieth day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.**  
NATH. MITCHELL, Assignee.  
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 36-4w

**Assignees' Notice.**  
The three meetings of the creditors of Theodore Kellogg, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Harness-maker, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of Wm. S. Morton, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in Quincy, in said County, on the twentieth day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

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#### NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Cattle Show and Fair.

The Officers and Trustees of the Norfolk Agricultural Society announce to the public that their Fourth Annual Exhibition will take place at Dedham, on  
**TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th and 29th Days of September inst.**

This Society was formed and incorporated for the encouragement of Agriculture and Horticulture, Manufacturing and Mechanical Arts, in the County of Norfolk. In order to promote the important objects comprehended in its plan, the Trustees deem it expedient and essential to hold Annual Exhibitions, at which the products of Agricultural Science and Industry, Mechanical Skill and Ingenuity, may be displayed before the public, and they believe that such exhibitions cannot fail to produce a generous and healthy rivalry in all the departments of useful industry, stimulate exertion, encourage modest and deserving merit, elevate and inform the public taste, and by the display of improved talent, ingenuity and skill, contribute to the increase and diffusion of valuable knowledge, and, in short, tend generally to the cultivation, improvement, prosperity and happiness of the whole people.

They, therefore, respectfully invite the Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artisans of the County of Norfolk, to offer for Exhibition and premium, at time and place above mentioned, the products of their talents, skill, ingenuity and taste in all the departments of useful and ornamental industry, such as Boots, Shoes, Carpentry, Machinery, Iron, Steel, Wood, Metal, Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c. Specimens of Female Taste and Ingenuity are especially solicited, and it is expected they will form an interesting and attractive part of the Exhibition.

The products of Agriculture, Agricultural Implements, Domestic Manufactures, Prize Essays, &c., for which Premiums are offered, are especially enumerated in the List of Premiums before published by order of the Society—to which we beg respectfully to refer—but the Trustees stepping beyond those limits, desire to appeal to the public spirit and local pride of Mechanics, Inventors and Artisans for the means of forming upon all articles that may be offered, and lists of such articles, with the names of producers, manufacturers or inventors, will be preserved in the records of the Society, and published for the information and benefit of the community.

The right of a spacious Tent has been secured, which will be used as a room for the display of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, Domestic Manufactures, and also accommodation for dining many hundreds of persons.

All stock and articles for which Premiums are offered will be received until 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the first day of the Exhibition. Other articles intended for Exhibition will be received until 9 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday, the second day of Exhibition.

Persons intending to compete for the Premiums on Plothing, are reminded that they are required to enter their names with the Secretary, before SATURDAY, the 25th of September.

All packages by Railroad or otherwise, intended for the Exhibition and all communications, must be addressed to the Secretary, at Dedham, who will see that they are properly attended to. Checks will be given for all articles received, which will entitle the bearer to the same at the close of the Exhibition.

Contributors are especially requested to send forward their articles in good season, to prevent confusion, and in order that they may be properly arranged.

Contributors will be entitled to free admission to the Exhibition.

On TUESDAY, the first day of the Exhibition, from 12 o'clock, M. till 4 o'clock, P. M., the examination of all articles and stock offered for Premium by the Judges, who are requested to meet at Tent punctually at that hour.

Persons, not members of the Society, will be charged 50 cents for admission to the grounds on that day.

The Grand Public Exhibition will take place on Wednesday, September 29. The order of arrangements will be as follows:

Plothing Match, 9 1/2 o'clock; Spading Match, 10 1/2 o'clock; Exhibition of Teams and Drawing Match, 11 1/2 o'clock; Address at the Church, by Wm. S. King, Esq., at 12 o'clock; Dinner under the great Tent at 1 o'clock; Award of Premiums at Table, at 4 o'clock.

Should the weather on Tuesday, the first day of the Exhibition, prove unfavorable, animals and articles for Premium will be received until 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

It will be observed that Tuesday will be devoted to the inspection of animals and articles by the Officers and Committees of the Society, and that the Grand Exhibition Day for the public will be on Wednesday. Tickets of Admission, 12 1/2 cents. It is understood that the Society will provide food for the Cattle while they remain on the ground.

Those intending to contribute stock, are requested to send notice of the number and description of their animals to the Secretary, previous to the day of Exhibition.

**MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.**  
**EDWARD L. KEYES, Secretary.**  
Dedham, August 28, 1852.

**WANTED.**—50 good pant and vest makers. Apply to GEO. SAVIL & Co., Wash. St.

**LIFE** at the South or Uncle Tom's Cabin as it is, for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.  
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 36-3w

**SLAVERY:** Letters and Speeches by Horace Mann, 1 Vol. for sale at the Quincy Bookstore.  
Sept. 4, 1852 36-3w

**TO LET.**  
ONE half of a two-story House, situated on Granite Street, within two minutes' walk of the Depot. For further particulars apply to  
NATHAN H. WHITE.  
Quincy, Sept. 4, 1852. 36-4f

**MAGAZINES** for September for sale at the Quincy BOOK STORE.  
Quincy, Sept. 7, 1852. 3w

**AUNT PHILLIS'S CABIN,** or Southern Life as it is, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. For sale at the  
BOOK STORE.  
Quincy, August 21—3w

**Assignees' Notice.**  
The three meetings of the creditors of Theodore Kellogg, of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, Harness-maker, an Insolvent Debtor, will be held at the office of Wm. S. Morton, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency, in Quincy, in said County, on the twentieth day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

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#### Insolvent Notice.

**BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk.** The second meeting of the creditors of  
THOMAS H. FAINE,  
of Weymouth in said County, Trustee, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The Subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the Estate of said Insolvent, and has accepted said trust.  
ELIJAH F. HALL.  
Weymouth, August 31, 1852. 36-6w

**Insolvent Notice.**  
**BEFORE WM. S. MORTON, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency in and for the County of Norfolk.** The second meeting of the creditors of  
MARTIN VINING,  
of Weymouth in said County, Trustee, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of said Commissioner, in Quincy, on the eighteenth day of October next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

The Subscriber has been appointed Assignee of the Estate of said Insolvent and has accepted said trust.  
ELIJAH F. HALL.  
Weymouth, August 30, 1852. 36-6w

**Insolvent Notice.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given that the third meeting of the creditors of  
CHARLES W. CARVER,  
of Quincy, in said County, Trustee, an Insolvent debtor, will be held at the office of William S. Morton, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency for said County, in Quincy, on the twenty-second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting creditors may be present and prove their claims.

By order of Wm. S. MORTON, Esquire, Commissioner of Insolvency for said County of Norfolk.  
SHADRACH WADE, Sec'y.  
Quincy, September 4, 1852. 36-3w

**FOR Summer Complaints.**  
HOLMAN'S Cholera Elixir, Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup, African Specific, Arnold's Balm, Atwood's Dysentery Drops, Mrs. Kidder's Cordial, Dyer's & Jayne's Catarrhics, Frey's Cordial, Vegetable Symples Holden's & Godfrey's Cordial, Java Balm, Whitwell's Fluid Extract of Blackberry, Spear's Cholera morbus Cordial, &c. for sale by  
MRS. E. HAYDEN.  
Quincy, August 21, 1852—3w

**For Summer Complaints.**  
HOLMAN'S Cholera Elixir, Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup, African Specific, Arnold's Balm, Atwood's Dysentery Drops, Mrs. Kidder's Cordial, Dyer's & Jayne's Catarrhics, Frey's Cordial, Vegetable Symples Holden's & Godfrey's Cordial, Java Balm, Whitwell's Fluid Extract of Blackberry, Spear's Cholera morbus Cordial, &c. for sale by  
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## Poetry.

## The Day-Dream.

From an Emigrant to his Absent Wife.

BY SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

I thou wert here, these tears were tears of light!  
But from a vision did I start.  
As ever made these eyes grow idly bright!  
And though I weep, yet still around my heart  
A sweet and playful tenderness doth linger,  
Touching my heart as with an infant's finger.

My mouth half open, like a witless man,  
I saw my couch, I saw our quiet room,  
Its shadows heaving by the fire-light gleam:  
And o'er my lips a subtle feeling ran.  
And o'er my lips a soft and breeze-like feeling,  
I know not what—but had the same been stealing.

Upon a sleeping mother's lips, I guess,  
It would have made the loving mother dream  
That she was softly bending down to kiss  
Her babe, that something more than babe did seem.

A floating presence of its darling father,  
And yet its own dear baby self for rather!

Across my chest there lay a weight, so warm!  
As if some bliss had taken shelter there;  
And lo! I seemed to see a woman's form—  
Thine, Sara, thine? O yes, if it were I  
I gazed with stifled breath, and feared to stir!  
No deeper trance o'er wrapt a yearning spirit!

And now, when I seemed sure thy face to see,  
Thy own dear self in my own quiet home;  
There came an elfish laugh, and wakened me;  
'Twas Frederic, who behind my chair had  
Closely,

And with his bright eyes at my face was peep-  
ing,  
I blessed him, tried to laugh, and felt a weeping!

## TO THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Sweet Empress of the Southern Sea,  
Hail to thy loveliness once more—  
Thou gazest mournfully on me,  
As mindful we have met before.

When first I saw the Polar Star  
Go down behind the silver sea;  
And greeted thy mild light from far,  
I did not know its mystery.

My Polar Star was by my side,  
The Star of hope was on my brow;  
I've lost them both beneath the tide,  
The cross alone is left me now.

Not such as thou, sweet Thing of Stars,  
Moving in queenly state on high;  
But wrought of stern, cold iron bars,  
And borne, ah me, so wearily!

Yet something from these soft, warm skies,  
Seems whispering, "Thou shalt yet be  
And gazing in thy tender eyes,  
The symbol brightens on my breast.

I read, at last, the mystery,  
That slumbers in each starry gem—  
The weary pathway to the sky—  
The iron cross—the diamond.

INDIAN OCEAN, April, 1851.

## Variety.

Couldn't help laughing the other day, at an anecdote of a man accustomed to make long prayers, who had over-persuaded a guest greatly against his inclination to stay to breakfast. He prayed and prayed, till his impatient guest began to think of edging away quietly, and walking off—but in attempting it he waked up the old man's son, who was asleep in his chair.

"How soon will your father be through?" whispered the guest.

"Has he got to the Jews yet?" asked the boy in reply.

"No," said the other.

"Well, then he ain't half through," whispered the boy, and composed himself again to his nap, whereupon the guest bolted at once.

Clicking of Boston, makes one thousand two hundred pianos a year.

An English paper states, that a large number of "kid" gloves are now made from ratskins.

An asylum for poor consumptives is about to be established at Torquay, in the West of England. One lady has subscribed three thousand dollars towards its endowment.

COMFORTABLE.—"Mr. Sailer," said an old lady to a weather-beaten tar, who had called at her house for a luncheon, "you must see a great many curiosities at sea?"

"Oh, yes," said Jack, and immediately commenced telling of the great leviathans of the deep.

"But how do these great fish live?" queried the old lady.

"Oh," said Jack, "much as the large fish live on land—by devouring the small ones."

"But they don't eat them raw, do they?"

"Oh, no," was the reply, "every fifth fish carries a kettle on his tail for cooking!"

DENTAL HINTS.—The microscope reveals what dentists have long asserted, viz., that the teeth become infested with parasitic plants and animals, unless frequently and thoroughly cleansed. Think of small botanical and zoological collection in your mouth, bringing a fetid breath, the toothache, a swelled face, mucous discharges, and finally the dentist's horrid array of tools.

There are 81,074 dwelling-houses, and 69,069 families in New Jersey. The population of the State numbers 189,367.

Wildman, gazing thoughtfully at our office bellows, inquired, "what use do you have for that thing?" Typo replied, "for blowing the dust from our cases." "Is that all?" said Wildman, "I thought it was for putting puffs in your paper!"

Vicious.—To persist in kissing a pretty, black-eyed girl, when she resolutely declares she wishes you not to. It looks just as though you wouldn't take her word.

## BANK NOTE LIST.

MAINE.	
Agricultural Bank, Bangor	worthless
Bangor Bank, Bangor	do
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor	do
Bath Bank, Bath	do
Bestford Bank, Bestford	do
City Bank, Portland (closed)	do
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, old plate	redeemed
Danville Bank, Danville	45 disct
Exchange Bank, Portland	worthless
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do
Gloucester Bank, Gloucester	do
Halifax Bank, Halifax	do
Hallowell Bank, Hallowell	do
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec	do
Kennebunk Bank, Kennebunk	do
Ladysmith Bank, Bangor	do
Machine Bank, Machine (never went into operation)	do
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	2 1/2 disct
Morgan Bank, Bangor	worthless
Muskegon Bank, Muskegon	do
Naukegon Bank, Vassalboro	do
Portland Bank, Portland	do
Portland Bank, Portland (closing)	do
Oxford Bank, Oxford	do
Pasamiquid Bank, Eastport	do
Pease Bank, Bangor	do
Pendleton Bank, Bangor	do
Saco Bank, Saco	do
St. Croix Bank, Calais	do
Washington County Bank, Calais	do
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset	do
Waterville Bank, Waterville	do
Windsor Bank, Windsor	do
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop	do
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	1 1/2 disct

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Concord Bank, Concord	worthless
Exeter Bank, Exeter	do
Manchester Bank, Manchester	do
Granville Bank, Haverhill	do
Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough	do
N. H. Union Bank, Portsmouth	do
Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth (closing)	do
Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth	do
Wells Bank, Wells	do
VERMONT.	
Agricultural Bank, Vergennes	worthless
Bank of Vergennes, Vergennes	do
Commercial Bank, Pottsville	do
Essex Bank, Guilford	do
Green Mountain Bank, (frank)	do
Jefferson County Bank, do	do
Phoenix Bank, Philadelphia	do
Windsor Bank, Windsor	do

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Amherst Bank, Amherst	worthless
BOSTON BANKS.	
(American)	do
Middlesex Interest	do
Fulton	do
Franklin	do
Commercial	do
Oriental	do
Lafayette	do
Commonwealth	do
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield	do
Cleaveland Bank, Chelsea	do
City Bank, Lowell (frank)	do
Charlton Bank, Charlestown (closing)	redeemed
Colman Bank, Taunton	worthless
Citizens' Bank, Nantucket (closing)	do
Duxbury Bank, Duxbury	do
East Boston Bank, Boston	do
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing)	do
Essex Bank, Salem	do
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, S Adams	do
Farmers' Bank, Fitchburg	do
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing)	do
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	do
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich	do
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Nantucket	do
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closing)	do
Mendon Bank, (closing)	do
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury	do
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury	do
Newburyport Bank	do
Pawtucket Bank	50 a. disc
Phoenix Bank, Nantucket	do
Portland Bank, Portland	do
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury	do
Sutton Bank, Willsimsville	do
Windsor Bank, Roxbury (closing)	do

RHODE ISLAND.	
R. I. Agricultural bank, (closing)	do
Barrillville bank, Barrillville	do
Eagle bank, Bristol	5 a. disc
Eagle bank, Newport	worthless
Farmers' and Merchants' bank, Pawtucket	do
Farmers' Bank, Providence	do
Farmers' Bank, Gloucester	do
Hamilton bank, Scituate	do
Seaside bank, Scituate	do

CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, Bridgeport	worthless
Derby Bank, Derby	do
Housatonic Railroad Company	do
NEW YORK.	
New York City	3 a. disc
City Bank, good banks	1 a. do
At the bank, Clymer	25 a. do
Canal bank, Albany	25 a. do

MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.	
The Great Remedy for Coughs, Whooping Coughs, and Bowel Complaints.	
It has been used for more than fifty years with great success, and has gained a world renowned reputation. This reputation, it is the purpose of the proprietor to keep up and keep increasing. Believing that it is a most beautiful elixir, and a certain Remedy for the above complaints, he has no hesitation in publicly recommending it to the Public. Thousands die annually who might be saved, did they but check their cold at the beginning. Coughs, slight perhaps at first, are allowed to increase in violence, until a cure is impossible. If every one, who is at the head of a family, would but procure a bottle of Essence of Life, and place it upon their shelf, and when the cold or cough begins take a tea spoonful, much suffering might be prevented. The Whooping Cough can be cured in a week if taken at the commencement of the disease. Thousands of certificates might be published if necessary, to attest the truth of the above assertion. But the Proprietor thinks it unnecessary to produce them in print, as the name of "Moore's Essence of Life," is recommendation enough of itself. For Whooping Cough, it is a sure cure. For Bowel Complaint, it is as sure in the cure. Suffer not without checking it. For sale in Quincy by Mrs. Hayden, So. Quincy by H. A. Ransom & Co., No. B. Bantree by O. Perkins, So. Quincy by S. A. Bates, Agt. Div. No. 90. Prepared by E. E. Hayward, Hadley, Mass., from the original Receipt in Dr. J. Moore's own handwriting now in existence. The Receipt was conveyed to Mrs. Hayward, (daughter of Dr. Moore) in the form of a will years before his decease. Be sure and get the genuine prepared by, and having the written signature of E. E. Hayward.	16-y

ORANGE FLOWER LOTION.	
Article for the removal of Tan, Sunburn, &c. For sale at the Town House Drug Store by GEO. W. WHITING.	
Quincy, June 26, 1852.	if

## Business Cards.

**JAMES W. RIDEOUT.**  
—DEALER IN—  
West India Goods and Groceries.  
IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY  
CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of  
**FRANKLIN and SCHOOL**  
STREET, QUINCY.

**B. F. MESERVEY,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller,  
Hancock Street, QUINCY, Mass.  
[July 7, 1852—1y]

**NATHANIEL WHITE,**  
—HAS FOR SALE—  
**LUMBER,**  
Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand  
—ALSO—  
Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,  
QUINCY CANAL WHARF.  
July 10, 1852.

**ALL KINDS OF**  
**Job Printing,**  
SUCH AS  
POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,  
BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, CARDS,  
AND EVERY VARIETY OF  
**BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY**  
**PRINTING,**  
Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,  
With Cheapness and Dispatch.

**Wm. S. MORTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
—AND—  
Commissioner of Insolvency,  
QUINCY, Mass. 13 6m

**WHITTON & ADAMS.**  
—HAVE FOR SALE—  
Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal,  
—AND—  
Hard and Soft Wood,  
ON GRANITE WHARF, Quincy Point  
Quincy, May 16, 1852.

**JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.**  
—DEALER IN—  
**LUMBER;**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—ALSO—  
Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.  
Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.  
Purchasers will find it for their interest to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices.  
Quincy, June 12, 1852.

**BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,**  
GEO. RAY BLAKE, GEO. CAROT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE,  
Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,  
NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,  
No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to  
T. W. Ward, Esq., Wm. Appleton & Co.,  
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co.,  
and Merchants' Bank, Boston.  
Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins & Sons, Gooding & Co., Grinnell, Minton, & Co.,  
and Metropolitan Bank, New York. 52if

**S. WADE,**  
DEALER IN  
Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,  
Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.  
Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms.  
Quincy, August 29, 1851. 34-if

**KINGSBURY & EMERSON,**  
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
WEYMOUTH, MASS.  
P. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.  
One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every Tuesday.  
SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass.  
July 5. 27if

**GEO. SAVIL & Co.,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN  
Ready-Made Clothing of every  
DESCRIPTION,  
WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.  
A complete assortment always on hand.  
N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work.

**NEW AUCTION**  
—AND—  
**COMMISSION STORE!**  
J. & H. H. FAXON, offer their services as Commission Dealers and Auctioneers, and solicit the patronage of their friends, and the community in their new enterprise.  
They will hold an Auction at their Store, every Friday evening, for the sale of West India Goods, Groceries and any other description of goods or articles that may be entrusted to them. Making liberal cash advances on consignments.  
Real Estate, Furniture, &c., they will also sell for their business.  
Quincy, June 19, 1852. 1f



**THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Insurance company, Insure Real Estate and Personal Property against Fire, at as low a premium as any other good and reliable office. Its premiums have been arranged with care and are as low as is consistent with the security of the Insured. The patronage of the public is solicited, from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing support is anticipated.  
DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W. Munroe, Gideon P. Thayer, Thomas C. Webb, Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dugan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson, Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Marston, of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph; H. W. Blanchard, Dorchester, Benjamin King, Abington; Sumner A. Hayward, North Bridgewater; Alfred Lord, Hingham; Apollon Randall, South Bridgewater.  
—BY PERMISSIO—  
Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston,  
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., "  
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,  
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,  
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,  
Josiah Brigham, Esq., "  
Hon. James Maguire, Randolph,  
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone Temple.  
STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y.  
April 20. 35if

**FOR THE EYES.** Thompson's W. I. Iams's, Davenport's, Sprague's, Spear's, Graefenbergs, and Whitney's Eye-Waters.  
Arnold's Rose Compound, for induced Eye-Ide, For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

**CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.** Thompson's Extract of Galls and Chloroform; Arnold's Toothache Drops; Dr. Spear's Vegetable Toothache Drops; Dr. Dotts' Infusible Toothache Drops; Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Burdick's instant cure for the Toothache; Magdick's Toothache Drops; Indian compound drops; Neponthe's Mrs. Kidder's great Indian cure; Brown's Extract of Galls and Alum; Preparations of Crocus, and various other cures for the same disease. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

**GUNS.** Two superior double barrel Guns for sale very cheap, apply at I. W. MUNROE'S.

**RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP.** For chaps and hands, Ring Worms, Rash, Salt Rheum, Pimples, &c. Radway's Ready Relief, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, &c. It relieves the pain and speedily affects a cure. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Nov. 29, 1851. 48

**BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS.** Letter, Note, Bill, Drawing, and Tissue Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Writing Ink, Wafers, and Wax, and all kinds of cheap Stationery, and Fancy Stationery. **BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS** of every kind, size, style of binding, and quality. **JUVENILE, TOY, and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.** **LYNN BOOKS** used in the Churches in Quincy and vicinity. **BEAUTIFUL QUARTO BIBLES,** English Pocket Bibles, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles and Testaments.

**SLATES** of the best quality. Covered **SCHOOL BOOKS** of all kinds. **POCKET MONIES, POCKET BOOKS,** Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Comb, Hair, and Tooth Brushes, Black-gum boards, &c., &c. Our numerous customers are informed that our assortment of the above, and all other kinds of goods usually found in such a store, is more full and complete than ever, and fully equal to supply the demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our endeavor to dispose of the same at prices that will call most reasonable and satisfactory. At the Quincy Bookstore. C. GILL & Co. Oct. 1. 40if

**NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.** At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick Hardwick, on Franklin St., may be found a good assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass Ware. Together with a supply of **Boot Makers' Findings.** —ALSO— **BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, TRIPE, LARD, MACKEREL, PICKLES, POTATOES, &c.** All of which will be kept constantly on hand, and will be sold at a small advance from cost, for cash. The public are invited to call and examine our goods, and become acquainted with our mode of trade. N. B. The spacious Hall over the store will be let on favorable terms. Goods delivered to any part of the town free of charge. Quincy, Jan., 11, 1851. 1f

**THE SUBSCRIBER** would inform his customers and the public, that he has moved his place of business to the North part of the village of Quincy. Two large elm trees in front of the house and shop, where he purposes to manufacture fine and coarse Harnesses, Collars, and to trim Wagons and other Carriages, in a fashionable and on reasonable terms. Repairing well done. Please call on mar 27 13if T. KELLOGG.

**MOLASSES.** Just received, a lot of extra New Orleans molasses, for sale by the barrel or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers, cheap for cash, by J. & H. H. FAXON. Quincy, Feb. 14, 1852. 1f

**THE EVENING MIRROR.** PUBLISHED DAILY, BY H. FULLER. 31 ANN ST. ONE DOOR FROM NASSAU. THE EVENING MIRROR is published every EVENING, (Sundays excepted). Six dollars per annum to yearly subscribers.

**THE NEW YORK WEEKLY MIRROR.** A large newspaper for the country, containing twenty-four columns of choice reading matter, embracing all the News of the Week, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Payments must in all cases be made in advance.

**NEW MUSIC—Ellis's Flight,** a scene from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." All music, both new and old supplied at regular prices, at the BOOK STORE. Quincy, Aug. 28, 1852. 3w

**GEORGE SAVIL & Co's CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
Washington street, Quincy, a few rods East of the Stone Temple.  
The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to offer the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM and READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.  
We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

**The Custom Work**  
at our establishment is warranted second to none, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workmanship.  
We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Duckings, and Vestings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price, and customers may be assured, that every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.  
GEO. SAVIL & Co.

**MATRESSES.** Curled Hair, Palm Leaf and Husk Mattresses, of the very best quality, just received and for sale at as low a price as can be had in Quincy or vicinity. All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to call before purchasing. I. W. MUNROE.

**COUGH CANDIES.**—Fectoral Drops, Cod Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Bessner, and Bessner and Well Cherry Candy Drops, Philadelphia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable-Cough Candy, and Philadelphia Cough Candy, and various other good kinds. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, January 31, 1852. 5d

**JOHN GILLESPIE,** would take this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he may be found at Geo. Savil & Co's, on Washington street, where he would be happy to see them, and no person shall be wanting, on his part, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fitting garment are solicited to give him a call. Sept. 20 38if

**MRS. E. HAYDEN** returns thanks to her friends and the public, for their long-continued patronage, and offers an enlarged stock of superior Family Medicines, selected with care.

Also—various articles for Invalids, Pearl and prepared Barkley, Furina, Grains, cranberry, Wheat, Sage, Tapioca, Oat-flour, Corn Starch, Broom, &c. Jellies, Raspberry and Lemon Syrup, Guava Fruit, &c. Shoulder Braces and Supporters of various kinds, Gum Elastic Breast Pumps, Glass Pipes and Shells, patent Ring Shields, Tubes, and Bottles, spread Plasters, Glass and Metal Syringes, Bed-pans, Horse-hair Mittens, and Flesh Brushes, &c., &c. Fresh European Lard always on hand. Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and attention. She is also receiving the new and popular medicines of the day, as they appear in this and other States. Washington-st, rear of Stone Temple. Quincy, Nov. 1. 45if

**SILVER PLATING FLUID.** This Liquid is a preparation of pure silver, put up in small phials, at 25 cents each, and warranted, by a single application, to replat any kind of plated articles, when the silver is worn off, and make them look equal to new. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Washington street

**HAMS.**—Just received and for sale low by the Subscribers, 100 lbs Extra Sugar cured Hams, by J. & H. H. FAXON. May 1, if

**SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL STATIONERY.** For Sale at the QUINCY BOOK STORE by C. GILL & CO.

**ALL** the various kinds of School Books and School Stationery now used in Quincy, at the lowest prices at which they can be sold. Quincy May 15, 1852. 1f

**POTATOES.** 100 bushels Extra Shemango Potatoes for seed, for sale by J. & H. H. FAXON. 15if

**STRAW CARPETING** 4, 5, and 6-4 wide and plain of good quality, just received and for sale very low, at I. W. MUNROE'S

**CASHMERE SHAWLS.**—Just received from Auction a lot of Cashmere Shawls, of super quality, which will be sold at a bargain at 10c. May 1, if I. W. MUNROE'S.

**WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE.**—Spool Sewing Cotton, warranted 200 yds in length. 100 doz just received and for sale by I. W. MUNROE. Quincy May 15, 1852. 1f

**PURE EXTRACTS** of Almonds, Ginger, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., for Cookery. Treble distilled Rose-Water, Peach Water, &c. Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, and Thyme. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Nov 15. 6

**CIDER VINEGAR.**—Just received a large quantity of pure Vinegar, and for sale very cheap by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy July 3, 1852. 1f

**SALT.**—200 bushels of coarse and fine salt in bags, suitable for Salting Hay and for other purposes, will be sold cheap for cash by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. 1f

**DAIRY BUTTER.**—1200 pounds of Good Butter in small tubs for family use, and for sale cheap by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. 1f

**SALT PORK.**—2000 pounds which we packed ourselves, and will sell it at wholesale or retail at Boston prices. Also Corn Beef for sale by D. BAXTER & CO. Quincy, July 3, 1852. 1f

**BUTTER.**—1500 pounds of Extra Butter in small packages, for sale cheap for cash at J. & H. H. FAXON. Quincy, July 3, 1852. 1f

**2000 YARDS** of SPRING DeLaines new style, just received and selling at prices from ten to twenty-five cents per yard, at GEO. SAVIL & Co's.

**DR. FONTAINE'S BALM OF A THOU-** sand and Cytirina Creams, Circassian Lymph, Cray's Ambre Cream; (6 years old) Pomphrey Orange Flower Lotion; and a variety of other articles for the toilette. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, June 5, 1852. 1f

**KIRBY'S MAGIC CHOLERA DROPS,** for the cure of Cholera-morbus, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, &c. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN. Quincy, July 17, 1852. 1f

## The Musical World, and Journal OF THE FINE ARTS.

**THE** cheapest and best Miscellaneous Music, Literature, and Art, in the World;—going annually to its subscribers, over Five Hundred pages of valuable and interesting matter, embracing nearly one hundred pages of fine music. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month at \$1.50 per annum.

The Musical Department will be enriched by the contributions of the most popular Composers and Masters of Music now before the public; who have been secured to furnish its pages with the best original compositions, and with Treatises on the principles and practice of the Art, in this and other countries.  
The objects continually kept in view throughout this Department, are to awaken and cultivate musical talent, and to encourage and marshal the Musical Writers of America; exposing the whole cause of music, Secular and Sacred, Vocal and Instrumental, Popular and Scientific, and viewing it as a high art; Influencing the Moral, Social, Political, and religious Education of the people.  
All communications must be addressed (post paid) to OLIVER DYER, 257 Broadway New York.

**New England Truss Manufacturing.**  
**JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,**  
—MANUFACTURER OF—  
Ratchet and Spiral Trusses;  
467 Washington Street, 467 BOSTON.

**ALL** the various approved trusses constantly on hand,







## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, September, 18th, 1852.

BORN TO NO MASTER, OF NO SECT ARE WE.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are—Boston, Seely's Building; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

On Monday last the Pacific Engine Company of Stoughton, with the Stoughton Brass Band visited us. They entered town about 12 o'clock, and never did we witness so well disciplined and trained a company. Their uniforms which were very neat and appropriate, consisting of drab Pantalons, blue Spencers and red Caps. After partaking of a collation, provided in a very few moments by the generous members of the Niagara, they took a stand in front of the Stone Temple, and went through their drill, which would have done credit to any military company, the band all the while discoursing beautiful music.

On invitation of Mr. William Marden, they marched to his house where they found everything to satisfy the wants of the inner man. Having taken leave of Mr. Marden they proceeded to the Hancock House, and gave themselves up to singing and dancing until Col. French announced that their dinner was ready. The dinner was tastefully got up, and rich in everything palatable and good to eat. After a long time spent at the table in mirth and pleasure, they again formed in front of the Hancock House and went through the evolutions. About seven o'clock, they formed a torch light procession, with the Niagara in their uniform, and the Weymouth Brass Band, with whom they had secured, and marched to the Tigers House, where they were invited to partake of a collation of some of the most delicious fruit, which had been provided by the friends of the companies. After dancing, singing and sentiments given by all companies, they again took up their march, with the Tigers in citizens dress, and had not proceeded but a short distance when they were intercepted by a group of young ladies, who, determined to do their part, presented them with several beautiful bouquets, for which, Capt. Drake of the Pacific, and Trunk of the Granite made a few remarks thanking the ladies for their kindness and attention. They then turned their course back into School Street, through Gay into Summer, Hancock, Canal St., crossed to Cottage Avenue, then down Sea, into Canal again, then up Washington, through Temple into Hancock Street to the Niagara's House, where they parted with cheers and good wishes for each other.

This occasion will long be remembered, and especially the part taken in it by the Model Company of Stoughton, who behaved with such dignity throughout the day.

The address of Hon. Charles F. Adams on Saturday evening, was listened to with great attention, by an audience made up of members of all parties. It was an earnest appeal to facts and history, and an attempted justification of the policy which led to the formation of a Third Party, and which now seems, to require its maintenance and cordial and generous support. It was a candid and clear exposition of the principles of the party to which he belongs.

Our readers will see in another column, that a Fair is to be held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday the 29th and 30th instant, by the ladies of the Second Congregational Society. The proceeds of it are to be expended in repairing their House of Worship. We hope it will be liberally patronized by our citizens of all denominations.

The friends of Daniel Webster met in convention on Wednesday last in Faneuil Hall. There were about four hundred delegates present—men of respectability and good standing in the community. They selected a list of men for an electoral ticket—they issued an address drawn up by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, and after stirring and encouraging speeches from several gentlemen, adjourned.

The result of this movement may prove fortunate to Gen. Pierce; how it can benefit Daniel Webster, or add to his renown, we cannot see. Truly Mr. Webster may cry out, "Oh! save me from my friends!"

SERIOUS ASSAULTS. The Worcester papers mention two assaults as having been committed upon the persons of Mr. Edwin Draper, on Portland street, and Mr. Lewis Thayer, on Main street. The perpetrators of the assaults (there were two of them), called at the houses of the above named persons, and when they came to the door, attacked them with stones. Mr. Draper was severely injured. Mr. Thayer was knocked down and partially stunned, but was not seriously injured. It is supposed the recent liquor law prosecutions led to these assaults.

Kossuth is said to be living in quiet retirement in London.

Court of Common Pleas for the County of Norfolk. A week from Thursday the September term of the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk will be held at Dedham. A large number of cases will be examined by the Grand Jury, and among them, several for violation of the liquor law.

The convention of the Free Democracy at Lowell on Wednesday, nominated Hon. Horace Mann for Governor, and Hon. Amasa Walker for Lieut. Governor. They also nominated two electors, Hon. Stephen C. Phillips and Hon. James Fowler.

Hon. Mr. Adams, of this town, introduced a set of resolutions, embracing those of the Pittsburg platform and others of a local application—one in favor of enforcing the rights of our fishermen, and another in favor of establishing by law the measure of a day's work (ten hours), all which were adopted.

The most distinguished men of the Free Democratic party in the State were present and addressed the convention. In addition to those mentioned above, were Hons. Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Edward L. Keyes, and Richard H. Dana, Esq.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## Friends of the Ten Hour System.

be on hand this evening. Ours is a cause, the noblest in which we can engage. It is for our own enfranchisement.

"I am the State," said Louis XIV. "We are the State," once said the Barons and the King. "We are the State," now the people cry. And we are, in this country, in the Northern portion of it, at least. We belong to the producing classes. We are those who bear arms in defence of the rights and honor of the country. Let us show ourselves, worthy of the trust committed to our hands, the preservation and prosperity of our free institutions, by qualifying ourselves for the duties of citizens of a Free Republic. The Ten Hour system is calculated to promote this object. It will give us time, and point out the means for improving our minds, and our domestic and social condition. Come then, friends of the working-man, give us your countenance and encouragement.

ONE WHO WORKS MORE THAN TEN HOURS A DAY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## Cattle Show and Fair.

The fourth exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 28th and 29th September, instant, at Dedham. The trustees of the society invite the Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artisans of the county of Norfolk to offer for exhibition and premium, the products of their skill, ingenuity and taste, in all the departments of useful and ornamental industry, such as Boots, Shoes, Carriages, Manufacturers of Straw, Wood, Metal, Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c. Specimens of female taste and ingenuity are especially solicited.

We do not see the wisdom or the justice of holding all these exhibitions at Dedham. Why not appoint the next exhibition at Quincy, or Randolph, or Dorchester? John Wright's spacious tent can be spread as easily in one place as another. There is no particular convenience in the locality of Dedham. Each exhibition pours into Dedham a vast deal of money, and must necessarily contribute to the prosperity of that ancient town. Why should all the towns of Norfolk county be made contributors to Dedham? It is already the recipient of county favors, and is the dull place in the county; it seems like a vast graveyard. Let the exhibitions of this society be held in each town throughout the county. By establishing its head quarters at one place, a set of men in its vicinity will soon get the control of the society, and form themselves into a clique. Indeed we have heard complaints on this point already. The managers of the society too many of them are not so well skilled in agricultural and mechanical science as they are in political movements. It is very strange that the mechanics, gardeners and farmers cannot manage their own affairs, without the intrusion of all the political demagogues of the county. Some of the Judges are as ignorant of the duties to be performed by them, as they are of the language of the Camanche Indians. It is surprising that all the mechanical skill and ingenuity, all the agricultural science of Norfolk county is hedged in a circle, of about six miles, whose centre is the Phoenix Hotel. We trust the mechanics and horticulturists and agriculturists of Norfolk county will take their own business into their own hands, and appoint committees both competent and disinterested.

FAIR PLAY.

"A Summer Resident" writing to the Commonwealth, tells this good story of the city of Lynn:

"In the year 1827, Lynn with a population of 6000, had about 75 paupers. In 1832 she had an average of about 50. In 1833 she had 27 paupers. This sudden reduction is attributable chiefly to the great change caused in the habits of the people by the temperance reformation. In 1852, with a population of about 14,000, she has 27 paupers, and please observe—twenty-two of these are foreigners, 5 only natives! Just think of that—a native population of probably over 10,000, and only five paupers.

Court of Common Pleas for the County of Norfolk. A week from Thursday the September term of the Court of Common Pleas for Norfolk will be held at Dedham. A large number of cases will be examined by the Grand Jury, and among them, several for violation of the liquor law.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—Noticing some remarks in your last paper about the post-office, stirred the spirit within me to inquire why our public servants are getting so arbitrary? Is it because the flame of liberty is going out here in Quincy, the birth place of so many patriots? What right has Billy to say, "No loafers allowed to stand on the platform"? I thought anybody had a right to stand on Uncle Sam's platform, whether it was made in Quincy, Buffalo or Baltimore. Are not the rights of loafers to be respected as much as those of other persons? And are we to suffer Billy and his officials to stir up a sizzle among such a numerous class of citizens as compose the loafer class? This is an important question to be disposed of, and I understand a meeting of the loafers will be held every evening next week in front of the post-office, to discuss the subject. There will be some loud talking there, and every loafer that can, is requested to come in full dress—a steed crowned hat without a rim, a long-line in his mouth and a pipe in his pocket. It is expected the meeting will be a numerous one, and if they vote themselves a political body, and they will soon have a committee from one of the great parties call upon them to propose a coalition, by which loafers shall have one half of the offices, and demagogues the other half. That we can agree to without any sacrifice of our principles; and it is about the only principle of the other side has—to get half of a loaf where you can't get a whole one, and it don't make much odds to them how they get it. Let our motto be, Free Speech and Loafers' Rights! and let every one make as much noise as he can in the world. Why should not we "agitate" as well as other folks?

LOAFERS' FRIEND.

## Whig Meeting.

To the Editor:—

At a meeting of the Whigs of Quincy, held at the Lyceum-room, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them at the Whig County Convention, to be held at Dedham, on the 22d inst., to nominate a Senatorial Ticket for Norfolk County, the following delegates were chosen: Thomas C. Webb, Whitcomb Porter, Horace Spear, Horatio N. Glover, George Crane, and George Curtis—with power to appoint substitutes.

The following resolutions were offered for the consideration of the meeting, by Gideon F. Thayer, Esq., who moved their adoption in an eloquent and able speech, and who was succeeded by Stephen Bates, Esq., who also argued for their adoption, in a discriminating and forcible discussion of the points at issue between the several parties; after which they were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that, notwithstanding the failure of the Whig Baltimore Convention to nominate, as a candidate for the Presidency, at the coming election, Daniel Webster, the foremost statesman of the present age, the man, who more than any other, has made the country his debtor by his sound and successful diplomacy, and his unwavering and self-devoting patriotism; whose wise counsels have more than once averted the horrors of war, and the unspeakable evils of an impending national disunion; and, notwithstanding their failure to nominate Millard Fillmore, the present faultless Chief Magistrate of the United States, on whom the Whigs of New England would gladly have conferred their suffrages, as their second choice—We, the Whigs of Quincy, having become with the Whigs of the whole country, a party to the said Convention, are bound, by the usages of all political organizations among us and by every principle of honor, to sustain the nomination of that body.

Resolved, therefore, that we will adopt every suitable and honorable measure for the election of Wm. A. Graham to the office of President of the United States. Confiding in that energy and wisdom, which have given him victory in all the battles he has fought, as well as in that integrity, which even his political opponents award to him, we pledge him our united suffrages—believing that, should he be elected, he will redeem the compact into which he has entered with the Whig party.

Resolved, that WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, by his talents, experience, and unflinching Whig principles, is fully entitled to, and shall receive, our unanimous support, as candidate for the Vice Presidency at the ensuing election.

Resolved, that the nomination of JOHN H. CLIFFORD, as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, meets our warmest approbation; for in him are combined all the characteristics, which the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth requires—wisdom, learning, firmness, integrity, correct views of government, and familiarity with our various institutions. He has our entire confidence, and shall secure our most strenuous efforts for a triumphant election.

Resolved, that in ELISHA HUNTINGTON, we recognize the good citizen, the courteous gentleman, the upright and popular magistrate, the man respected and beloved by his neighbors and constituents, who, by his social and political career, proved himself wholly worthy of the confidence of the Whig party. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his election to the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Old Bay State in November next.

Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting, together with the resolutions, be published in the Quincy Patriot and Boston Atlas. The following gentlemen were chosen to serve as Whig Town Committee the ensuing year:

T. C. Webb, Noah Cummings, Horace Rogers, H. N. Glover, John B. Newcomb, Whitcomb Porter, I. W. Munroe, George H. French, John B. Bass, Henry A. Ransom.

George Crane, John Kendall, George Blanchard, Albert Thayer, George Curtis, B. B. Newcomb, Josiah Glover, J. P. Wentworth, W. W. Baxter, Edwin H. Savil, Lewis Newcomb, Isaiah G. Whiton, Thaddeus H. Newcomb.

The above meeting was very enthusiastic. Much good feeling was manifested, together with a determination to have the Whigs march to the polls, at the coming election, with full ranks, and thus aid in gaining one of those triumphs for which the Old Bay State has for years been noted.

Voted, to adjourn to Thursday evening Sept. 30th, at 7 1-2 o'clock; when all good Whigs are earnestly requested to be present and lend their aid to keep the ball in motion until all shall be gathered in and formed into a mighty Whig army, to do battle for the Union now and forever.

T. C. WEBB, Chairman.

J. B. BASS, Secretary.

THE BLACK DIAMOND COOKING STOVE, which may be seen at the extensive ware rooms of Charles Holmes, Hancock Street. It deserves the immediate attention of every wise and provident housekeeper.

It is a great economist, as its small coal furnace indicates. For burning coal there is nothing like it. It has a perfect horror of the wasteful propensities of most stoves, and as for cooks, it brings down their lumps of extravagance as with a rod of iron. It compels them to walk by the law of prudence, or walk out.

It is a very polite stove, and would be ashamed of what its neighbor stoves are doing every day—filling a kitchen with the steam of broiling meat or fish—smoking in people's faces! By a knack of its own, it puts such stuff up chimney and out of sight.

It is a nice judge of meats. It discerns between roasting and baking, which most stoves confound. The Black Diamond says that because they can't roast worth a cent—not one in a hundred of 'em—they therefore pretend that it's of no use; as if a turkey roasted wasn't better than turkey baked. Diamond is willing to refer this matter to the old log fires of our grandmothers.

It never patronizes the bake-house. It claims to have an oven of its own, and would be mortified if it could not make better bread, pies and cakes, than are carried round in the carts. It insists upon the right of "doing" the beans and Indian pudding, too, and says that people needn't be sending after such things Sunday mornings, if they will get the right cooking stove.

It is an amazing neat, and thinks the kitchen ought to be the tidest place in all the house. Therefore it has studied out a way of emptying its grate and getting rid of its soot and ashes without smutting anybody's face or fingers, or throwing dust on to tables and dishes. It is a fast friend. It will stick by through fire and water. It has a constitution of thicker iron than was ever given to a stove before, and it will be on hand with the vigor and force of youth, when other stoves of its age are friendless and forgotten.

It is almost a dandy—at least one would think so to see it in the morning, just dressed, (if the cook does her duty), with its diamonds all glittering, and looking as prim and proud as if beauty were the great thing.

So the Black Diamond is for progress. It goes for reforming the kitchen, the cook, the coal-bin, the table, the health, peace and good nature of whole families. It may encounter a little envy, jealousy, and backbiting, but like all enlightened reformers, it expects to win the day.

Curiosity and interest, we understand, are inducing multitudes to visit the Black Diamond, and what is still more complimentary, seldom leave without engaging its company and services. Mark the place—one door South of the Town House, Hancock street. A few modest words are said about this stove in another place. See advertisement.

## The Old Colony Road.

The editor of the Olive Branch, denounces the management of the Old Colony Railroad in severe terms. Perhaps his prejudices may have been excited by the circumstance of not being able to "dead head," yet there is ground for his accusations. The system of selling tickets which keeps a crowd around the ticket office from the time of its opening until the starting of the trains; the want of a convenient place for gentlemen to occupy in waiting, being debarré, as they are of the privilege of taking a seat in the cars until a few moments of the time of starting, when the grand rush is made past the sentinel;—these, and such like arrangements, so different, and so disagreeable as contrasted with other roads, tend to create an aversion to travelling on the Old Colony. A management, however, which requires Directors to pay their fares, when sound policy would justify a payment to them for travelling often upon the road, if they will not do it without; and which constantly refuses to the public those favors which other Corporations have found pleasure and profit in granting, affords sufficient explanation of the fact, that while all the other roads leading from Boston are in good standing as to character and finances, the Old Colony is notoriously bankrupt in both.—Dedham Gazette.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION. The United States Yearly Convention of Universalists is to be held in Metropolitan Hall, New York, on Wednesday, and Thursday next.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS. The following table shows the aggregate of the various items in the appropriation bills passed by Congress, at its recent session.

Civil and Diplomatic,	\$8,038,000
Foreign Mail Steamers,	1,940,000
River and Harbor improvements,	1,940,000
Army Appropriations,	8,938,000
Naval,	7,552,000
Post Office Transportation, &c,	2,537,000
Indian Appropriations,	2,036,000
Deficiencies per act July, 1852,	5,500,000
Permanent and Indefinite appropriations for payment of interest, execution of treaties, &c,	4,500,000
Total,	\$47,171,347

Hon. John P. Hale, the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency, has gone West, where he will stump it for the next four weeks.

Horace Mann has sent a communication to the Dedham Democrat, declining a re-election to Congress.

CHOLERA. We hear of Cholera, at Yorkville, Geneva, Rochester, Dunkirk, Genesee, and other towns in New York State.

John P. Norton, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, in Yale College, died at the residence of his father, in Farmington, Conn., on the 5th inst.

VERMONT. The election has resulted, as usual, in a Whig triumph. The Whigs have secured their Governor, the Legislature and the three members of Congress. The Whigs beat both Democrats and Free-soil Democrats. The Legislature stands, Whigs 71, Democrats 50; at the last election, Whigs 74, Democrats 55—showing but little change, but what there is, is in favor of the Democrats.

The Whig Review for September contains two portraits, one of Hon. Wm. A. Graham candidate for the Vice Presidency, the other of Hon. Geo. Ashmun of this State. It like wise contains valuable papers on the following subjects, Movements of the Enemy, Bleak House, The Fisheries, Lossings Field Book of the Revolution, Presidential Prospects and Democratic Policy, besides several others. This review is doing yeoman service, and deserves cordial support from the Whigs.

The October number of the Lady's Book contains fine embellishments and ninety pages of the most varied and interesting reading matter. "The elegant stories" of the Lady's Book, "its sparkling poetry, and its cheerful gossip have given it an enviable circulation, and popularity."

For sale at the Quincy Book Store.

Reported Scene in the Illinois Legislature.—"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor. Whether this is so or not, I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get floor if he interrupts me again." Here the gentleman from Bloody creek pulled up his sleeves and took his neck-tie off.

GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND. All parts of Great Britain were visited, during the week of August preceding the sailing of the steamer, by storms of thunder and lightning of unprecedented violence. In England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales they were alike destructive. Houses and churches were struck, and in some cases consumed; fields of grain prostrated, men and women killed, and the shipping of the coasts more or less damaged. The London Herald has three columns of close matter giving the details of the accidents and losses. Among other peculiarities of the phenomena were the shocks of earthquake felt in some places, particularly in Cornwall and Devon.

## Marriages.

At South Boston, 13th, instant by Rev. E. Tuttle, Mr. Joseph S. Goss, formerly of Moultonboro', N. H., to Miss Martha A. Savage, formerly of Norridgewood, Me.

At East Boston, 5th instant, Mr. James M. Russell to Miss Julia M. Babcock.

## Deaths.

In this town Sept. 11th, Jane L. daughter of Mr. Frederick and Ann Souther, aged 4 weeks.

In this town Sept. 15th, Elizabeth W. daughter of Mr. James A. and Harriet A. Harris, aged 6 months and 15 days.

In Milton Sept. 8th inst. Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Lawrence Prendergost, 24 years. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

At Roxbury, 6th inst. Agnes Isabella, daughter of David W. and Elizabeth S. Hunt, of San Francisco, California, 6 yrs 5 mos.

At Dorchester, 14th inst. Martha D. eldest daughter of Samuel and Martha D. Mansur, 13 years.

CRASH.—I. W. Munroe has just opened one

10-4-11-4-12-4 — Whitney Blankets may be found for sale very cheap at

I. W. MUNROE'S  
Quincy, Sept. 18th, 1852. 38—

## Special Notices.

NOTICE.—It is expected there will be preaching in Christ's Church, to-morrow at the usual hour.

QUINCY CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The Directors of this Association will meet at the house of the president, G. F. Thayer, Esq., on Wednesday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

MARY P. GLOVER, Sec.

QUINCY LYCEUM.—There will be a meeting of the Quincy Lyceum, Tuesday evening Sept. 21st, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. in the Lyceum Room. Let there be a full attendance.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

The members of the Adams Literary Association are requested to meet at their Hall, next Monday eve at 7 1-2 o'clock. A full attendance is required, as business of importance is to be transacted.

W. S. GLOVER, Sec.

The Ladies of Rev. Nelson Clark's Society, in this town, propose holding a Fair, for the purpose of raising funds to repair their Church. A variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale.

Refreshments, consisting of Cake, Ice Cream, Fruit, Chowder and Confectionary, will be ready for all who wish to purchase.

The Social Choir of North Weymouth have engaged to be present.

The customary amusements on such occasions, such as post-office and curiosity-bazaar, will be ready for those who will patronize them.

The Fair will be held at the Town Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, September 29, and will continue through the next day and evening.

All who feel interested are invited to contribute refreshments and flowers, and the ladies will be in attendance at the hall to receive them on Wednesday, and also on Thursday morning until 10 o'clock.

Friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets, 12 1-2 cents, may be had at Mr. Gill's Bookstore, at Mr. G. W. Whiting's Drug Store, and at the door.

Per Order of the Committee.

NOTICE.—The legal voters of the town of Quincy are invited to meet at the Town Hall, this (Saturday) evening, Sept. 18th, at 7 1-2 past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the 29th Hour Convention, to be held in Boston, Sept. 30th.

All Mechanics, Laborers and others interested, are earnestly invited to attend.

F. A. TRASK,  
J. S. C. LINS,  
R. RICKER, } Committee.

MILITARY MEN, ATTENTION!!

All those in favor of forming a Military Company in this town, and signers for that purpose, are requested to meet at the Hancock House, this Saturday evening the 18th inst.

A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

The Committee chosen to solicit names will report, and also give notice (previous to the meeting), to all that have signed, that there may be a punctual attendance.

P. S. A Collation will be given after the more important business has been transacted.

The Officers and Members of the Niagara Engine Company, no. 1, tender to the officers and members of the Tiger Engine Company, no. 2, their sincere thanks for their kindness to them, and their abundance of refreshments given by them on Monday evening last. Also, to Mr. Wm. Marden for his kindness, and refreshments the same day. Such acts of friendship will ever be remembered.

Per order, SETH CRANE, Clerk.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Head quarters of the Granite Club over Wyan Abercrombie's Store, Washington Street. Meetings every Thursday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, until further notice.

J. WHITE, Sec.

NOTICE.—Let every Whig in Town be present at the Head Quarters of the Scott and Graham Club, corner of Washington and Coddington streets, Thursday evening, Sept. 23, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Come in; the latching is out.

J. B. BASS, Sec.

The Whig Town Committee are requested to meet at the Hancock House, on Monday evening next, at 7 1-2 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

Per order.

LOST.—At the funeral of Mr. William Trask, an embroidered linen cambric handkerchief. Any person who will return the same to this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

GENERAL COLD WATER ARMY! Addresses from all our Ministers, Dea. Grant and Mr. Slack of Boston, are expected to be listened to with pleasure, by about two hundred smiling children, this Saturday P. M., 18th inst., in the Town Hall. The Officers of the Army will be chosen. An opportunity will be given to join the Army. Good singing is expected. It is not known to the Secretary, that any one of the 700 soldiers of this Army has become dissipated.—Our ministers, superintendents, and teachers of Sabbath schools, are respectfully requested to notify their congregations and scholars of this meeting, and encourage them to attend. Should the weather be stormy, the meeting will be deferred till the next pleasant Saturday P. M.

T. KELLOGG, Sec'y.

LOST.—A Yellow Cashmere Shawl, going from Weymouth Landing, through E. Weymouth, Old Spain to Quincy, over the Quincy Point Bridge.

Whoever shall return said Shawl to this office, shall be suitably rewarded.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A lot of Women's Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, will be sold without regard to cost, as I am determined to clear them out. Also Mens and Boys do at fair prices.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE.

LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, New Edition, 2 vols. in 1, by Jared Sperry. For sale at the BOOK STORE

Quincy, Sept. 11. 37—

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For the cure of all persons afflicted with Biliousness, Constipation, Stiff Joints, &c. For sale by

MRS. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, Sept. 11. 37—

UNION BANK OF WEYMOUTH BRAintree.—The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the meeting for the choice of Directors, transaction of such other business, properly come before them, will be held at the house of the President, in Weymouth, day the 5th day of October next at P. M.

The subject matter of increasing capital stock will be considered and acted upon by order of the President and Directors.

J. W. LOUD, C.

## New Advertisement.

## The Black Diamond



## CHARLES HOLMES

IS now selling this Stove, as fast as it is ordered, although the season is early. The great demand for it is owing to some

Remarkable and most Desirable qualities ever before combined in any Stove. The improvements seem very simple, but are made, and it seems very

ask, why they were not made before? I will submit detailed explanations, and my friends and the public, to call and

Black Diamond. It is made

tured by the same Firm, as the

"New England Air Tight

which I consider a good guarantee for a good Stove. It is warranted for both WOOD and COAL, and will burn either, cleaner, or

Also, for sale the New England, Saxon, Old Colony, and various other Stoves, Office and Shop Stoves, Cooking Ranges and Furnaces can also be had here as cheap as at any other establishment.

TIN, SHEETIRON







## Poetry.

## The Prairie on Fire.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

[The following ballad is founded, in part, upon a thrilling story of the West, related by Mr. Cooper, the novelist.]

The shades of evening closed around  
The boundless prairies of the West,  
As, grouped in sadness on the ground,  
A band of pilgrims leaned to rest;  
Upon the tangled weeds were laid,  
The mother and her youngest born,  
Who slept, while others watch'd and pray'd  
And thus the weary night went on.

Thick darkness shrouded earth and sky—  
When, on the morning winds there came,  
The Teton's shrill and thrilling cry,  
And heaven was pierced with shafts of flame,  
The sun seem'd rising through the haze,  
But with an aspect dread and dire!  
The very air appear'd to blaze!  
Oh God! the prairie was on fire!

Around the centre of the plain  
A belt of flame retreat'd and fled,  
And, like a furnace glow'd the train  
That wall'd the river in an every side:  
And onward roll'd the torrent wild—  
Wrath'd of the dense smoke obscured the sky!  
Down knelt the mother and her child,  
And all—save one—cried clear the woe!

"Not so!" he cried—"help—clear the woe!"  
Strip bare a circle to the land!  
That done, he hasten'd to its edge,  
And grappled a rifle in his hand:  
Dread words he held beside the gun,  
Which kindled at a flash, the man!  
Now "fire fight fire!" he said, as ran  
The forked flames among the grass.

On three sides soon the torrent flow'd,  
But on the fourth no more it raved!  
Then large and broad the circle grew,  
And thus the pilgrim band was saved!  
The flames receded far and wide,  
The mother had not prayed in vain!  
God had the Teton's arts defied!  
His sythe of fire had swept the plain.

## Good Night.

Good night! a word so often said,  
The heedless mind forgets its meaning:  
'Tis only when some heart lies dead  
On which our own was leaning,  
We hear in maddening music roll  
That lost "good-night" along the soul.

"Good-night!"—in tones that never die  
It peals along the quivering ear;  
And tender gales of memory  
Forever waft it near.  
When still'd the voice—O crash of pain!  
That no'er shall breathe "good-night" again.

Good-night! it mocks us from the grave—  
It over-leaps that strange world's bound  
From whence there flows no backward wave—  
It calls from out the ground,  
On every side, around above,  
"Good-night," "good-night," to life and love!

Good-night! Oh, wherefore fades away  
The light that lived in that dear word?  
Why follows that good-night no day?  
Why are our souls so stark and cold?  
Oh, rather say, dull brain, once more,  
"Good-night!"—thy time of toil is o'er!

Good-night!—Now cometh gentle sleep  
And tears that fall like welcome rain.  
Good-night!—Oh, holy, blest and deep,  
The rest that follows pain.  
How should we reach God's upper light  
If life's long day had no "good-night"?

## Variety.

THE QUIZ QUIZZED.—A swell clerk, from the city of New York, who was spending an evening in a country tavern, cast about him for some amusement. Feeling secure in the possession of the most money, he made the following offer:  
"I will drop money into a hat with any man in the room. The one who holds out the longest shall take the whole and treat the company."  
"I'll do it," said an old farmer. The cockney dropped in a quarter—the countryman followed with a "Bangtown" copper.  
"Go on," said the cockney.  
"I won't," said the farmer; "take the whole and treat the company!"

A miserly old farmer, who had lost one of his best hands in the midst of hay-making, remarked to the sexton as he was filling up the poor fellow's grave: It's a sad thing to lose a good mow at a time like this—but after all poor Tom was a dreadful great eater."

Many otherwise civil people, neglect answering letters. Now all agree it is very rude not to answer a civil question, and it is not less so to omit answering a letter. Some little indication of the kindness or civility of the writer should be made, out of regard to one's own sense of propriety, for it is rude to omit it.

Our thoughts are like streams of running water, ever repelling from its surface the floating dregs which impurity it.

Many have been ruined by their fortunes; many have escaped ruin by the want of fortune. To obtain it, the great have become little, and the little great.

A friend of ours is getting up a new breed of sheep that will take to water like a Newfoundland dog. The breed is a cross made by giving a hydraulic ram the run of the sheep-pen.

Miss Dobbs says the first time a coat-sleeve encircled her waist, she felt as if she was in a pavilion built of rainbows, the window sills of which were composed of Eolian harps.

"Halloo, there, how do you sell wood?"  
"By the cord."  
"Pshaw! how long has it been cut?"  
"Four feet."  
"How dumb! I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"  
"No longer than it is now."  
"Go ahead, engineer."

## BANK NOTE LIST.

## MAINE.

Agricultural Bank, Brewer, do  
Bangor Bank, Bangor, do  
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor, do  
Bath Bank, Bath, do  
Castine Bank, Castine, do  
City Bank, Portland (closed), do  
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, old plate, do  
Calais Bank, Calais, do  
Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro', do  
Exchange Bank, Portland, do  
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort, do  
Globe Bank, Bangor, do  
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland, do  
Hallowell and Augusta, Hallowell, do  
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec, do  
Kennebec Bank, Kennebec, do  
Lafayette Bank, Bangor, do  
Macias Bank, Macias (never went into operation), do

Mercantile Bank, Bangor, do  
Merrimack Bank, Camden, do  
Maine Bank, Portland, do  
Naumkeag Bank, Vassalboro', do  
Portland Bank, Portland, do  
Union Bank, Brunswick (closing), do  
Old Town Bank, Old Town, do  
Orrum Bank, Fryeburg, do  
Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport, do  
People's Bank, Bangor, do  
Piscataway Bank, Bangor, do  
Sillwell Bank, Camden, do  
Saco Bank, Saco, do  
St. Croix Bank, Calais, do  
Washington County Bank, Calais, do  
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset, do  
Wyer's Bank, Waterville, do  
Waldo Bank, Belfast, do  
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop, do  
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook, do

NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
Concord Bank, Concord, do  
Cotton Bank, Exeter, do  
Farmers' Bank, Amherst, do  
Grafton Bank, Haverhill, do  
N. H. Union Bank, Hillsborough, do  
Hillsborough Bank, Portsmouth, do  
Hemlock Bank, Portsmouth (closing), do  
Portsmouth Bank, Portsmouth, do  
Woolfborough Bank, Woolfborough, do

VERMONT.  
Agricultural Bank, Troy, do  
Bennington Bank, Bennington, do  
Commercial Bank, Poultney, do  
Essex Bank, Guilford, do  
Green Mountain Bank (fraud), do  
Jefferson County Bank, do  
Phoenix Bank, Philadelphia, do  
Windsor Bank, Windsor, do

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst Bank, Amherst, do  
American Bank, do  
Middlesex Bank, do  
Fulton Bank, do  
Franklin Bank, do  
Commercial Bank, do  
Oriental Bank, do  
Lafayette Bank, do  
Kilby Bank, do  
Commonwealth Bank, do  
Pittsfield Bank, do  
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea, do  
City Bank, Lowell (fraud), do  
Charlestown Bank, Charlestown (closing), do  
Citizens' Bank, Salem, do  
Citizens' Bank, Nantucket (closing), do  
Duxbury Bank, Duxbury, do  
East Bridgewater Bank, do  
Essex Bank, North Andover (closing), do  
Essex Bank, Salem, do  
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Adams, do  
Farmers' Bank, Belchertown, do  
General Interest Bank, Salem (closing), do  
Hampshire Bank, Northampton, do  
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich, do  
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, do  
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge (closing), do  
Mendon Bank, (closed), do  
Norfolk Bank, Roxbury, do  
Nashua Bank, Lynn, do  
Newburyport Bank, do  
Pawtucket Bank, do  
Phoenix Bank, Nantucket, do  
Plymouth Bank, Charlestown, do  
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury, do  
Sutton Bank, Williamsville, do  
Winthrop Bank, Winthrop (closing), do

## RHODE ISLAND.

R. I. Agricultural Bank, (closed), do  
Narragansett Bank, Narragansett, do  
Eagle Bank, Bristol, do  
Eagle Bank, Newport, do  
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Pawtucket, do  
Farmers' Bank, Providence, do  
Farmers' Exchange Bank Gloucester, do  
Hamilton Bank, Scituate, do  
Scituate Bank, Scituate, do

## CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Manufacturing Co., Bridgeport, do  
Derby Bank, do  
Eagle Bank, do  
Housatonic Railroad Company, do  
NEW YORK.  
New York City, do  
Old Safety Fund, good banks, do  
Atlas Bank, Albany, do  
Canal Bank, Albany, do

## MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE.

The Great Remedy for Coughs, Whooping Coughs, and Bowel Complaints.

It has been used for more than fifty years with great success, and has gained a world-wide reputation. This reputation, it is the purpose of the proprietor to keep up and keep increasing. Believing that it is a most beautiful article, and a certain remedy for the above complaints, he has no hesitation in publicly recommending it to the public. Thousands die annually who might be saved, did they but check their cold at the beginning. Coughs, slight perhaps at first, are allowed to increase in violence, until a cure is impossible. If every one, who is at the head of a family, would but procure a bottle of Essence of Life, and place it upon their shelf, and when the cold or cough begins take a tea spoonful, such suffering might be prevented. The Whooping Cough can be cured in a week if taken at the commencement of the disease. Thousands of certificates might be published if necessary, to attest the truth of the above assertion. But the proprietor thinks it unnecessary to produce them in print, as the name of "Moore's Essence of Life," is a recommendation enough of itself. For Whooping Cough, it is a sure cure. For Bowel Complaint it is as sure in the cure. Suffer from the slightest relaxation of the Bowels to go to bed without checking. For use in Quincy by Mrs. Hayden, So. Quincy, by H. A. Ransom & Co., No. Brantree by O. Perkins, So. Brantree by S. A. Bates, Agt. Div. No. 90. Prepared by E. E. Hayward, Hadley, Mass., from the original Receipt in Dr. J. Moore's own hand conveyed to Mrs. Hayward (daughter of Dr. Moore) in the form of a will years before his decease. Be sure and get the genuine prepared by, and having the written signature of E. E. Hayward.

ORANGE FLOWER LOTION, an excellent article for the removal of Tan, Sanderson & Co. For sale at the Town House Drug Store by GEO. W. WHITING.

Quincy, June 26, 1852.

## Business Cards.

ISAIAH WHITE, JR.,  
will keep constantly on hand,

PROVISIONS,  
all kinds of

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARY.

—also—

Oysters and Refreshments,

served up at any hour, in the Shop lately occupied by RALPH LOWE, Hancock Street, QUINCY, Mass.

37-ly

JAMES W. RIDEOUT.

—DEALER IN—

West India Goods and Groceries.

IN THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY CHARLES C. BRACKETT, Corner of FRANKLIN and SCHOOL

STREET, QUINCY.

B. F. MESERVEY,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

DEALER IN

Watches Clocks and Jewelry.

HANCOCK Street, QUINCY, Mass.

[July 7, 1852-15]

NATHANIEL WHITE,

—HAS FOR SALE—

LUMBER,

Nails, Lime, Brick & Sand

—also—

Coal, Hard and Soft Wood,

QUINCY CANAL WHARF.

July 10, 1852.

ALL KINDS OF

Job Printing,

SUCH AS

POSTERS, BILLS, OF ALL KINDS,

BILL-HEADS, BLANKETS, CARDS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

BOOK, PLAIN, AND FANCY

PRINTING,

Neatly Executed at the Quincy Patriot Office,

With Cheapness and Dispatch.

Wm. S. MORTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Commissioner of Insolvency,

QUINCY, Mass. 13-6m

WHITTON & ADAMS.

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Red Ash, Egg, Stove & Nut Coal.

ON GRANITE WHARF, Quincy Point

Quincy, May 16, 1852.

JOSEPH G. BRACKETT.

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER;

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

—also—

Lime, Sand, Bricks and Hair.

Dimension Frames furnished at short Notice.

Buyers will find it for their interest to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find a full assortment at the lowest prices.

Quincy, June 12, 1852.

BLAKE, WARD, & CO.,

GEO. DATT BLAKE, GEO. CAROT WARD, JAS. MURRAY HOWE,

Bankers & Dealers in Exchange,

NEGOTIATORS OF STOCKS, &c.,

No. 4 STATE ST., cor. of WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Refer to

T. W. Ward, Esq., of Boston, Wm. Appleton & Co., A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Jas. K. Mills & Co., and Merchants' Bank, Boston.

Messrs. J. G. King & Sons, Geo. S. Robbins & Sons, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minturn, & Co., and Metropolitan Bank, New York.

S. WADE,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lime, Sand, Bricks, &c.,

Bent's Wharf, head of Quincy Canal.

Carpenters and Builders supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, August 23, 1851.

KINGSBURY & EMERSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

F. A. KINGSBURY, C. H. EMERSON.

One at Office, Hollis Institute Buildings, every Tuesday, SOUTH BRAintree, Mass.

July 5.

GEO. SAVIL & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Ready-Made Clothing of every

DESCRIPTION,

WASHINGTON STREET, QUINCY.

For a complete assortment always on hand.—N. B. Particular attention devoted to Custom Work.



THE QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Insure Real Estate and Personal Property against Fire, at as low a premium as any other good and reliable office. Its premiums have been arranged with care and are as low as is consistent with the security of the insured. The patronage of the public is solicited, and from its convenient location, a liberal and increasing support is anticipated.

DIRECTORS.—William S. Morton, Israel W. Moore, George F. Thayer, Thomas Webb, Whitcomb Porter, Stephen Bates, William B. Dugan, Thomas Curtis, of Quincy; A. Richardson, Roxbury; Albion Turner, Scituate; George Marston of Barnstable; Royal W. Turner, Randolph; H. W. Alcock, Duxbury; Benjamin King, Abington; Sumner A. Haywood, North Bridgewater; Alfred Loring, Hingham; Apollon Randall, South Braintree; George Thompson, Milton.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.  
Hon. George T. Bigelow, of Boston,  
Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.,  
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy,  
Hon. Amasa Walker, of North Brookfield,  
Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy,  
Josiah Brigham, Esq.,  
Hon. James Mayne, Randolph,  
Office on Hancock Street, Quincy, near the Stone Temple.  
William S. Morton, President.  
April 20. STEPHEN BATES, Sec'y. 35-ly

FOR THE EYES, Thompson's Wi-

laine's Davenport's, Sprague's Spear's

Graceland, and Whitney's Eye-Waters.

Arnold's Rose Compound, for inflamed Eye-lids.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE. Tomp-

kins' Extract of Galls and Chloroform; An-

odyne Clove Tincture; Dr. Spear's vegetable Tooth-

ache drops; Dr. Dyott's infallible Toothache drops;

Franklin's Indian cure for the Toothache; Bar-

clay's instantaneous cure for the Toothache; Mag-

netic Toothache drops; Indian compound drops;

Nepenthe, Mrs. Kidder's great Indian remedy;

Franklin's Compound of Galls and Alum; Prepara-

tions of Creosote, and various other articles for the same

disease. For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

GUNS. Two superior double barrel Guns for

sale very cheap, apply at

I. W. MUNROE'S.

RADWAY'S MEDICATED SOAP, for chaf-

ed hands, Ring Worms, Rash, Salt-Rheum,

Pimples, &c. Radway's Ready Relief, for Rheu-

matism, Nervous affections, Sprains, Spasms,

Bruires, Itch, Scalds, &c. It relieves the pains

and speedily affords a cure.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FAN-

CY GOODS. Letter, Note, Bill, Draw-

ing, and Tissue Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens,

Writing Ink, Wafers, and Wax, and all kinds of

cheap, Staple, and Fancy Stationery.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every kind,

size, style of binding, and quality.

JUVENILE, TOY, and MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS used in the Churches in Quincy

and vicinity.

BEAUTIFUL QUARTO BIBLES, English

Pocket Bibles, with clasps, and a variety of Bibles

and Testaments.

SLATES of the best quality. Covered do.

SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds.

PORTFOLIOS, POKET BOOKS, Pen

and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Cloth, Hair, and

Tooth Brushes, Back-gammon boards, &c.

Our numerous customers are informed that our

assortment of the above, and all other kinds of

goods usually found in such a store, is more full and

complete than ever, and fully equal to supply the

demands of Quincy and vicinity, and it will be our

policy to receive the same at the lowest price that all

will call most reasonable and satisfactory.

C. GILL & Co.,

At the Quincy Bookstore.

Oct. 1.

NEW ENGLAND PROTECTIVE

UNION, DIVISION NO. 180.

At the Store recently occupied by Mr. Frederick

Hardwick, on Franklin Street, may be found a

complete assortment of Groceries, Crockery, and Glass

Ware. Together with a supply of

Boot Makers' Findings.

—also—

## GEORGE SAVIL &amp; Co's CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Washington Street, Quincy, a few rods East of the Stone Temple.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they are fully prepared to give the greatest inducements to purchasers of CUSTOM AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered in Quincy or vicinity.

We have now on hand, and are daily receiving, Garments of every description, suited to the present or approaching season, of our own manufacture and from choice Goods, which will be warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

The Custom Work

at our establishment is warranted second to none, either in town or city, for Style, Fit, and Workman-

ship.

We have constantly on hand a choice selection of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Vestings, in every desirable Quality, Color, and Price, and customers may be assured that every department of the business is under the charge of persons perfectly competent and willing to give satisfaction.

GEO. SAVIL & Co.

MATRESSES. Curled Hair, Palm Leaf

and Husk Mattresses, of the very best quality, just received and for sale as low as can be

bought in Boston, and delivered free of expense.

All persons in want of Mattresses are invited to call before purchasing.

I. W. MUNROE.

COUGH CANDIES.—Pectoral Drops, Cod

Liver Oil Candy, Wm Brown's Balm, and

Banquet Wild Cherry Candy Drops, Philadel-

phia Quaker Candy, Jones's Vegetable Cough Can-

dy, Wiley's Philadelphia Cough Candy, and various

other good kinds.

For sale by Mrs. E. HAYDEN.

Quincy, January 31, 1852.

JOHN GILLESPIE, would take this opportunity

of informing his friends and the public, that he

has removed from the Quincy, to the Boston

Washington Street, where he would be happy to see

them, and no exertion shall be wanting, on his part,

to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with

their patronage. Gentlemen who value a good fit-

ting garment are solicited to give him call.



# THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

DEVOTED TO MORALS, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, NEWS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

VOLUME XVI.

QUINCY, MASS., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

NUMBER XXXIX.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING  
OVER I. W. MERRICK'S STORE HANCOCK STREET.

CHARLES WHITE, Editor.

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(No subscription stopped until all arrearages are paid.)

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an Advertising Firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

All Advertisements, by yearly Advertisers, without the use of the advertiser's own business, are offered to be inserted in a special manner; all sales to be made out of the issue; all sales of real estate within the town; and all legal advertisements must be paid for at the usual rates.

(No letters must in all cases be post-paid.)

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay, and authorized to procure subscriptions: JOSHUA BARBOCK, Quincy Railway. GEORGE H. LOCKE, Stone Quarries. ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester. FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth. JOSEPH P. CLEVELAND, Abington. SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate. N. B. OSBORNE, Salem. FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

J. C. FLANDERS, Printer.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE DEVIL'S CLOCK.

By the Author of a Marriage on the Eve of Battle.

The town of Herringhausen, not a hundred miles from Frankfurt, is one of the most picturesque antique in Germany, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. I like to prepare my reader with a tolerable idea of the locality wherein the event narrated transpired—for then I may hope to impress them with at least a two-fold sympathy in my dramatic personae. The street in which Herr Bongarten has held his residence, was among the oldest in the town aforesaid, and his residence the oldest in it.

He was himself, also, a high-dried piece of antiquity, usually enveloped in a cloud of smoke, from sunrise to sunset, except only when his fair daughter sat beside him at their evening meal and talked over the affairs of the day. On such occasions he would narrate incidents in his progress through life, and dwell upon acquiring the independence which they then enjoyed. He had one passion in excess—an intense love of music; and had at one time been no mean proficient on the violin. At the festivals held periodically in all the principal German towns, his judgment was appealed to; and, indeed, no meeting of the kind was considered complete if he, by any chance was absent. It may therefore, naturally be inferred that his daughter had early been instructed in the elements of the art; and at nineteen she was a pianist of considerable attainments. These circumstances formed the basis of a desire which became stronger with his years, and which confirmed a resolve that she should wed one of the most accomplished musicians of the age. They say that when all other passions die, ambition survives, and acquires a force proportioned to its solitariness and singleness of aim. Certain it is, that out of the many suitors whom the beauty and gentleness of the disposition of Azalia attracted to the domicile of Herr Bongarten, not one (so scrupulous was he on the score of musical perfection) was permitted by him to continue his visits. Anxiety for the fulfillment of a hope being usually in proportion to its strength, her sire, as the young lady approached twenty-one, began to experience a dread that he might not see her settled. This preyed upon his spirits deeply, and urged him to publish, as widely as possible, his intentions. To that end he invited to his house, on a certain day, all of the class musical who chose to compete for his daughter, declaring that at midnight he would decide on the claims of the aspirants.

Now it is necessary that I should inform my readers that in the grand apartment of Herr Bongarten's mansion there was a piece of furniture supposed to have been fabricated by a Hungarian magician, and which exhibited so much apparent willfulness that it had been denominated by common consent the Devil's Clock.

This time keeping edifice struck all manner of hours in all manner of ways; but whatever might be its vagaries, was always true to the solemn "twelve" at midnight; so that Herr Bongarten, not without reason, fixed upon that hour to decide his long cherished scheme.

The day at length arrived, and it may be imagined that not a little preparation had been made. The piano forte (one of Korner's latest improvements) was placed under a mirror of immense size, and exactly opposite to the (fatal) clock.

Azalia was dressed in a holiday suit, and lovelier than usual, and, from this circumstance, her father accrued a prosperous finale. At about eight o'clock in the evening, the guests were assembled; and the players who

ventured to offer themselves as competitors for so beautiful a prize, were four in number. They severally sat down to the instrument, and each appeared, more than his predecessor, to astonish the audience; and it was generally imagined that the last performer would be entitled to become the fair girl's husband. But ere Herr Bongarten had quite resolved in his own mind the exact merits of each candidate, another stood beside the instrument, and rather by signs than words, indicated that he, too, must try his skill.

The guests seemed extremely puzzled at this singular apparition; for up to that moment the gentleman had not been observed in the room at all! One or two persons, indeed, declare that he actually stepped from the clock-case as the last player of the four concluded his fantasia! Be it as it may, he sat down to the piano, and produced—but it is wholly impossible to describe the sensation. He now withered up the heart with the intensity of his pathos, and again enchanted the soul with multitudinous images of delight. Then would he pour over the imagination a storm of harmonies that exalted it almost to frenzy; and anon, subdued it to the placidity of childhood. He was the man; yet, who was he? The question was a fearful one. He was handsome—his aspect was singularly wild and melancholy. He executed with marvellous ease, but his mind appeared (judging from his eye) to be wandering over fields of thought remote from that in which he was engaged. He rose. Herr Bongarten sprang to his feet; and would have embraced him, but was repelled by his peculiarity of mien. Few minutes had he to decide, for midnight was at hand. As to the pretty Azalia, she wore no expression save only that of extreme

pallor, and of internal agitation; but when the stranger, as the clock struck "twelve," touched her hand to depart, she rose at once, and without apparent reluctance. The most surprising part of the whole business was that, the stranger, holding the hand of the young lady, proceeded at once to the Devil's Clock, and giving one melancholly glance at the company, touched a spring and retired within its case.

As the door closed on the fatal couple, a murmur of horror ran through the assembled guests. The unhappy father was so affected that he fainted away, and as sensation returned, declared that he repented him sorely of having, as it were, interfered with the decrees of Providence. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "would that I had selected some honest youth among our neighbors for my husband! Carl von Muller, for instance, who loved her dearly, and was beloved in return, and whom I drove from the house." Scarcely had he made this avowal when the clock-case again opened, and the stranger, stepping from it, said in a sepulchral voice, "If your daughter, O man of ambitious views, were now married to Carl von Muller, would you give her your blessing?" I would! I would!" exclaimed the old man, sobbing. "Then," exclaimed the apparition, "come forth, ye happy pair!" At these words the door of the room opened, and Carl von Muller and his lovely bride entered, approached the master of the house and knelt at his feet. "Now," said the stranger, "let me turn this gloom into merriment. My name is Mendelssohn, the composer; I have just returned from Italy; I am the bosom friend of Carl von Muller; that clock has a communication with the church of St. Roque; (the choristers who always set it right at twelve at night, from superstitious feeling, play a variety of tricks with it by day); and I have been the means of doing an act of friendship and justice." As to the moral—but no; we will think of that some other time; for now it behooves us solely to be joyous—and a merrier, a happier evening, was never spent in the good old town of Herringhausen.

### Napoleon a Pianist.

Historians have written much about the musical talents of Frederick the Great, Charles IV, George IV, and other monarchs; but no one has hitherto related one word about the musical genius of Napoleon.

The following anecdote will therefore serve to fill up a gap in the history of this Emperor, by illustrating the memorable moment when his musical talent, without giving any premonitory symptoms, shone forth in all its glory!

One evening a concert took place in the Tuilleries, upon which occasion a number of distinguished French and Italian singers had assembled to contend for the palm. The productions were brilliant.

Napoleon, however, seated on his arm chair, appeared very impatient. Every minute he shifted his position, shook his head with vexation, and displayed most unmistakable signs of weariness and ennui. The company apprehended a storm; and they were not mistaken; for suddenly, while Kreutzer was performing a most lovely andante, he

was requested by Marshal Duroc to desist. "You tire his Majesty, who desires you will not play any further."

The great artist turned pale at this humiliation; but fortunately the concert was nearly at an end. Napoleon arose, and passing by the tragic singer, Madame Branchu, returned her salute by saying: "Madame, you had better have your throat planned smooth," and then moved on.

Upon the termination of these concerts, the singers were accustomed to remain in the saloon a short time to enjoy a little chat. And the events of that evening afforded them an exclusive subject for conversation. They were well aware that when once the Emperor had quitted the room, he never returned; but scarcely a quarter of an hour elapsed, when, to the complete dismay of the artists, the door opened, and Napoleon stood in the midst of them.

"I want you to sing me the chorus from Nina."

The musicians looked at each other, not one daring to reply; at length the boldest stammered out, "Pardon, sire, we do not know that chorus."

"You must know it; every one knows it." The chorus-singers, sire, perform it on the stage; we are solo-singers."

"Sing me the chorus from Nina; I want to hear it."

"But, sire, we have not the music here."

"Then sing it from memory."

"But, sire, the members of the orchestra are gone, and we have thus no accompanying instruments."

"Here is a piano forte."

"Sire, no one here can play it."

"Very well! then I will accompany you myself."

And to the amazement of all present, Napoleon sat himself down to the instrument and struck the keys, which, far from producing an agreeable harmony, awakened a most ear-rending discord.

"Now, begin," exclaimed the Emperor, quite insensible to the harsh discordances he was creating. "Now begin, and keep good time!"

The voices arose in wild and discordant strains, the instrument groaned beneath the imperial hands, and in this style the chorus from Nina was performed; performed, for life or death, as indeed could not be otherwise done by singers who knew not one note of the music, and in the presence of an Emperor, whose only instrument was the sword. At length the concert terminated, and the Emperor, rising from the piano and addressing the artists, said:

"I am satisfied; see, everything succeeds when one but wills it."

Thus saying, he left the room. The ensuing morning, Prince Eugene departed for the court of Franz II., to solicit, in the name of the Emperor of France, the hand of Marie Louise.

During the performance of the chorus from Nina, Napoleon had weighed in the scales the doubts of his secret thoughts, and had formed a resolution. He, at that moment, required occupation for his hands, that his mind might be unfettered. Thus he became a pianist.—*Journal of Music.*

### The Failings of Gifted Men.

It is a singular circumstance that many men of genius have exhibited obvious marks of human frailty. Pope was an epicure, and would lie in bed at Lord Bolingbroke's for days, unless he was told there were stewed lamprays for dinner, when he rose instantly and came to the table. Even Sir Isaac Newton gave credit to the idle nonsense of judicial astrology—he who first calculated the distance of the stars, and revealed the laws of motion by which the Supreme Being organized and keeps in their orbits unnumbered worlds—he who had revealed the mysteries of the stars themselves. Dryden, Sir Isaac Newton's contemporary, believed in the same absurdities.

The great Duke of Marlborough, when visited by Prince Eugene on the night before a battle, when no doubt the generals were in consultation upon a measure that might decide the fate of an empire, was heard to call his servant to account for lighting up four candles in his tent upon the occasion, and was once actually seen on horseback darning his own gloves.

Hobbes, who wrote the "Leviathan," a deist in creed, had a most extraordinary belief in spirits and apparitions. Locke, the philosopher, the matter-of-fact Locke, who wrote, and in fact established the decision of things by the rule of right reason, laying down the rule itself—he delighted in romances and reveling in works of fiction. What was the great Lord Verulam? Alas! too truly, "the wisest, greatest and meanest of mankind."—As for Martin Luther, the reformer, he was so passionate and unchristian-like, that he struck his friends, Melancthon in particular, and perhaps would have burned him as readily

as an inquisitor in those days would have burned a heretic, in the paroxysms of his rage.

Cardinal Richelieu, the minister of a great empire, believed in the calculation of nativities. Sir Thomas Moore burned the heretic to whom in his writings he gave full liberty of conscience. Alexander the Great was a drunkard, and slew his friend in his cups.—Cæsar sullied the glory of his talents by the desire of governing his country despotically, and died the victim of his ambition, though one of the wisest, most accomplished, and humane of conquerors.

But we are travelling too far back for examples which should be taken from latter times. Tasso believed in his good angel, and was often observed to converse with what he fancied was a spirit or a demon, which he declared he saw. Raphael, the most gifted artist the world ever possessed, died at the age of thirty-seven, his constitution weakened by his irregular living. Dr. Samuel Johnson was notoriously superstitious.

Sir Christopher Wren, who built St. Paul's Cathedral, was a believer in dreams. He had a pleurisy once, being in Paris, and dreamed that he was in a place where palm trees grew, and that a woman in a romantic dress gave him some dates. The next day he sent for some dates, in the full belief of their revealed virtues, and they cured him. Dr. Halley had the same superstitious belief.—Melancthon believed in dreams or apparitions, and used to say that one came to him in his study, and told him to bid Guyness, his friend, to go away for some time, as the inquisition sought his life. His friend went away in consequence, and thus, by accident, really saved his life.

Addison was fond of the bottle, and is said to have shortened his days by it. Burns, the poet, was a hard drinker, and there can be no doubt, were out his constitution by his conviviality. Goldsmith was a gambler, and the victim of the fraudulent. Prior was the dupe of a common woman, whom he believed to be an angel. Garrick was as vain as any woman, and equally loved flattery. Kneller's vanity was such that nothing was too gross for him to swallow.

A FAIR HIT. The London Punch comments as follows upon the habit of detraction so prevalent in the United States during political contests, and which leads the partisans of one candidate to heap denunciation and abuse on the other:

As usual, the Americans have nominated two of their worst men for the Presidency. It occasionally happens that some of the model republicans appear to rise high above the level of our ordinary humanity, and are weakly supposed by their admirers to have attained some eminence in the field of the forum, but let them only be named as candidates for some high office, and all the world immediately discovers that they are the meanest and most despicable of men, the very smallest of earth's reptiles.

It is a drawn game at present between the two parties as to which shall abuse the opposite candidate the most. Aspiring politicians should take heed to their steps; for a magnifying glass, to which Lord Rosse's telescope is a trifle, will be applied to their peccadilloes the moment they become candidates for the Presidency. They should especially avoid taking "hasty plates of soup," and falling from their horses.

SCRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION. We cut the following from a communication in The Delaware Republican:

The mercantile shipping of the civilized world amounts to about 8,000,000 tons, which is worth, new and old, \$30 per ton, and nets, clear of interest, insurance, &c., 10 per cent. at \$24,000,000 per annum. The appropriation of the British Navy, for the current year is \$33,620,200!! Is not this a sober fact? that the annual expenses of one nation's navy exceeds the net profit of all the mercantile shipping owned by the civilized world.

The war-debts of the European nations amount to \$100,000,000,000. It would require the labor of four millions of men, at \$150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at 6 per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least \$10 on every inhabitant of the globe! Another fact rendering this more impressive, may be found in the "scraps of curious information," that no heathen nations are in arrears for the butcheries they have perpetrated on the human race. They pay cash down for all that is done for the devil under their hands. Christian nations alone "go on tick," for that kind of service.

From March, 4, 1789, to June 30, 1844, our Government expended on the War Department \$668,438,851. The interest of this sum, at 6 per cent, would build Whitney's great Railroad from the Lakes to the Pacific, of 2,500 miles in length, at \$15,000 per mile, and thus erect a highway for the commerce and communication of the family of nations,

which should be reckoned in all coming time one of the greatest enterprises that ever blessed the race.

In 1842, there were produced in the United States 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and 140,000,000 bushels of Indian corn; which, at \$1 per bushel for the former and 25 cents for the latter, were worth \$135,500,000.—Fifteen per cent, clear of the interest of the capital invested in lands, implements, hired and personal labor, is a liberal estimate of the profit accruing to the wheat and corn grower. Then the profit of this amount of grain would be \$20,325,000. The appropriation to the army and navy, during the same year, was \$20,150,501. In other words, the army ate up the whole harvest of wheat and corn throughout the Union? Will not the hard-working farmers think of this fact?

The Government, though carrying on extensive armories of its own, has recently contracted with a private company in Connecticut for the supply of 30,000 pistols, at \$6.50 each; or \$195,000 worth of those weapons so much in vogue with duellists and assassins. The American Bible Society congratulates itself on receiving, the past year, \$161,652, the aggregate of all that has been given through the Union for the dissemination of the Word of life at home and abroad. So it goes; Christendom expends more in one year on the means and instruments of human slaughter than has been given to the promulgation of the Gospel since Jesus Christ died on the cross? E. B.

"O suffering, sad humanity!  
O, ye afflicted ones who lie  
Steep'd to the lips in misery  
Languing, and yet afraid to die!  
Pain-ut, but surely tried!  
I pledge you in this cup of grief,  
Where floats the fennel's bitter leaf,  
The bloat of our life is brief!  
The alarm, the struggle, the relief!  
Then sleep we side by side."

"I will restore thy daughter again to life," said an Eastern sage to his King, who mourned immoderately at the death of his child, "provided thou wilt inscribe upon her tomb the names of three persons who have never mourned." Inquiry was made for such, says the chronicle, but they were not found. And the King was silent. The afflictions of Death, which have continued to rain upon the world since the cloud of Sin gathered over Eden, are as hard to be borne to-day, as when the first mother wept over the first victim of the Fall. It is no consolation to the bereft and bereaved heart to be told that the shadow of Death is universal; that the grave is the common caravansary, whose cold chambers we all must occupy. Philosophize and poetize as we will, the path that leads through the dark valley is solemn, if not gloomy; and none but souls of the most exalted faith can calmly—

"Leave the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind."

But there can be no calamity in death, except in loss to the living. When loving hearts are torn asunder, "tis the survivor dies."

Nothing can fill the void, no words can describe the desolation of our friend, who consigns to-day the partner of his bosom, the companion of his manhood, the light of his life, to the narrow bed, where, through day and night, through summer and winter, through years and ages, she will sleep, and unglazed, and mingle with the elements. The bright eye is quenched; the warm hand is cold; the sweet voice is mute; the loving spirit is gone. But—

"To live in hearts we leave behind  
Is not to die!"

The dead carry with them the memory to disturb their rest.

"They quiet lie, and sweetly sleep  
Low in the ground."

We mourn not for the departed. It is for the living that we put on weeds of sympathetic sorrow. And in drinking the cup of grief which each day brings and presses to the lips of more or less of our acquaintances and friends, let them nerve themselves with the "pledge" of the poet we have quoted:—

"The battle of our life is brief  
The alarm, the struggle, the relief!  
I then sleep we side by side."

[Evening Mirror.]

VISIT TO GEN. SCOTT. The following interesting little sketch of Gen. Scott is from a letter written by a visitor at Old Point Comfort, near where Chesapeake Bay empties itself into the Ocean, and where the General has lately been staying:

He rises very early, and retires late, having accustomed himself to do with but little sleep, and being of the most industrious turn, accomplishes a vast deal in reading and writing, besides the wear and tear of reception and conversation. Although sixty-six years of age, he is active as most men of fifty, and takes his swimming bath while here daily in the broad Chesapeake. We were surprised, too, to see him read, with apparent ease, and without spectacles, the contents of an enamelled card, written in lead

pencil. His step seems elastic, and his form as erect, as when I first saw him, ten years ago.

Neither my companion nor myself being a politician, the conversation was but little directed to the incidents of the Presidential canvass. The General seems to take the many hard things said by the politicians in the most admirable temper, and was quite tickled when I told him of a statement I had observed in one of the papers, to the effect that the battle of Istdy's Lane had been fought and won before he had reached the ground. He spoke of the manner in which the partisans on both sides were now fighting the political battle, and deprecated the resort to personalities that had been made by them, at the same time alluding in the most respectful terms to General Pierce.

In the course of our conversation, the difficulties growing out of the eastern fisheries were mentioned. He explained to us briefly but satisfactorily the true position of the question, and expressed himself strongly in favor of affording the entire fishing interest the amplest protection that so important a trade demanded, and our own rights in the premises fully justified. He seems to have the fullest confidence that the present Administration will settle the matter to the satisfaction of the country, without any danger of being obliged to resort to a war to obtain a settlement.

### Fanny Indignant.

Ladies have probably seen the floating paragraph which declares, that the "best thing a man can possess is an amiable wife;" and another, which recommends wives to always look cheerful in the presence of their husbands, because "a husband likes to be considered the source of his wife's happiness," and the sight of a smiling spouse "flatters" him; and they may have seen a third, equally ridiculous, which annotates "that the tear of a loving girl is like a dew-drop on a rose; but on the cheek of a wife, is a drop of poison to her husband!" These paragraphs have just excited the indignation of Fanny Fern, who, in a late number of the Olive Branch, relieves her mind in the manner following:—

Home Journal.  
"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good!" Pappas will be happy to hear that twenty-five dollar pocket handkerchiefs can be dispensed with now, in the bridal boudoir. Their "occupation's gone!" Matrimonial tears are "poison!" There's no knowing what you'll do, girls, with that escape valve shut off; but that's the more to the point than whether you have anything to smile at or not, one thing is settled—you can't cry!! Never mind back-aches, and side-aches, and head-aches, and dropsical complaints, and smoky chimneys, and old coats and yodling babies! Smile! It flatters your husband. He wants to be considered the source of your happiness, whether he was baptized by *Water* or *Wines*! Your mind never being supposed to be occupied with any other subject than himself, of course a tear is a trait reproach. Besides you miserable little blunderer, what chance you try for? *At-a-yo-u-a-m-a-r-r-i-e-d?* Is n't that the summum bonum—the height of feminine ambition? You can't get beyond that!! It's the jumping off place! You've said it! got to the end of your journey! Stage puts up there! You've nothing to do but retire to your lair, and spend the rest of your life endeavoring to be thankful that you are Mrs. John Smith! Smile! you simpleton!"

CONVERSATIONAL TALENT OR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Fanny L.—Education has little to do with conversational talent or accomplishments; to converse well, you must acquaint yourself with the subjects of conversation. If you live in high life, you must have the gossip of the Court, and the saloons, and the operas. In middle life a little less is necessary of that description, and general knowledge comes more in demand. But knowledge alone is not sufficient. It is imagination that converses, and that only requires a good knowledge of language to make it shine anywhere. The most trifling commonplace things are the most frequent topics of conversation—a cat, or a mouse, or a doll, or a poodle, will keep a clever tongue going for hours. But to be able to take part in useful and instructive as well as chit-chat conversation, you must acquire some knowledge of the world by books of travel and lives of distinguished characters. A circulating library of novels only is a library of ignorance; for after years you have learned nothing. Your library should contain something else—something that leaves an idea behind it. If women read such books as men read, they would be more intelligent than men; for they read more; but what they read, in general, is chaff, which the wind blows all away.—*J. Fenimore Cooper.*

Never put off until to-morrow what should be done to-day.

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Boston, January 7, 1835.  
Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, having suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Booth. After some months of observation of his work, I am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.  
Certificate from Dr. Thomas Chisholm, M. D. of Concord, N. H.

Concord, January 9, 1850.  
In addition to the above certificate of Dr. Warren as to the mechanical skill of Mr. J. F. Foster in the adaptation of Trusses to local cases of Hernia, I can say that I have had occasional supplies of trusses of his manufacture for the last fifteen years, and have frequently sent patients to him that required some peculiar conformity to an instrument that I had on hand, and all such patients have returned satisfied with his success. To an experience of many years in the manufacture and application of trusses, under the instruction and assistance of the best surgeons in Boston, Mr. Foster adds a perseverance and attention of his business that should recommend him to, and entitles him to the confidence of the profession and all others competent to the use of trusses or other similar instruments manufactured by Mr. Foster.

THOS. CHADBOURN.  
CERTIFICATE. The following certificate is from Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary.

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The numerous testimonials which he has received, together with the commendations of that eminent surgeon, Dr. J. C. Warren, are sufficient guaranty for all who may favor Mr. F. that he instruments will give entire satisfaction and he will satisfy all reasonable demands for an equitable compensation. M. STUART, Andover, May 4, 1848. 16-ly

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## THE QUINCY PATRIOT.

Saturday, September, 25th, 1852.

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## Lycium.

The first meeting of the members of the Lycium since its organization for the season, was held on Tuesday evening. The attendance was very meagre owing, perhaps, to the fact that no question for discussion had been given out. The next meeting will be on Tuesday evening, a fortnight from the last. The question for discussion will be concerning the new liquor law.

Is it necessary to urge upon our readers the duty of a liberal and generous support to this institution? It would seem not, yet there are very many among us who have denied the Lycium the encouragement of their presence in past seasons. A profound scholar, well acquainted with all literature and science may forego such lectures as are generally delivered before our Lycium, as unsatisfying and as containing nothing novel or interesting to him. There are but very few of this character. The most of us, cannot but derive improvement and instruction from them. We cannot imagine how one evening in a week can be more profitably and pleasantly spent than by attendance upon the lectures of the Lycium.

It would be an interesting feature in the Lycium, that the young men connected with it should form a class for improvement in reading and declamation, which, at the close of the season or oftener if need be, should give an exhibition in reading and speaking. Classes of this nature have been formed by members of other Lyciums, with happy success. Such would be the result, we believe, of a similar effort by the young men connected with our Lycium.

In all enlightened communities it has always been a source of gratification and delight as well as instruction to listen to eminent public speakers. It was so in ancient times. It is so in France and England. And it is doubly so in this country.

The Press does not vacate the office of the public speaker, although it transmits knowledge and learning into every house and log cabin of the country, laying before the mind the richest stores of literature science and politics in the most attractive forms. There is a want of the heart which the human voice alone can satisfy. The stage has its office to purify and elevate the passions. Good and great men have found in the performances of a Roscius a Garrick or a Mrs. Siddons sources of inspiration. An actor who can seize the soul of Shakespeare and embody it and extend its glory over the world, as Dr. Johnson said of Garrick, is no mean minister to the delight and elevation of the human mind.

In the orator there is a happy combination of the actor and the writer for the press. While he moves the passions with agreeable emotions, he imparts knowledge at the same time and assists the judgment. Julius Cæsar stern purpose bent to the moving power of Tully's eloquence. Who of us is greater than Cæsar, that dares to say eloquence is vain and useless? All our public speakers are not Tullys—nor are all our hearers Cæsars. But all of us, we dare say, can find something useful and interesting in the choice thoughts of men, distinguished in the walks of science and literature and history, such men as probably will be introduced to the members of the Lycium during the coming winter.

## Ten Hour Meeting.

There was a large turn out of the Friends of the Ten Hour system on Saturday evening last. Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting were adopted and delegates chosen to attend the State Convention on the 30th. There is no more worthy class of citizens than the great body of those who composed the meeting on Saturday evening, led by men, distinguished in the walks of science and literature and history, such men as probably will be introduced to the members of the Lycium during the coming winter.

In those cases wherein contracts are made for labor by the day, it seems proper and just that the limits of a day's labor should be clearly understood. We believe such an understanding would be for the reciprocal advantage of both parties. But where men work by the job, or of course it is not expected that a law will be enacted, prohibiting them from working more than ten hours if they choose. A law that would operate thus harshly either directly or indirectly would be arbitrary and unseemable.

Reports to the Parliament of Great Britain, by Commissioners appointed by that body, represented the condition of operatives in the manufacturing districts of that island as wretched and appalling. The tendency to such a state of things in manufacturing pla-

ces in this country has directed attention to the means of avoiding it. Sympathy for the efforts of the friends of the operatives in such manufacturing places as Lowell and Lawrence has incited the mechanics and laborers generally throughout the State to unite in the attempt to procure from the legislature a law, fixing the number of hours to be deemed a day's work. The movement has become quite formidable. If confined to the object avowed, uninfluenced by selfish and designing men, it will probably be the means of the lightening the burthens and multiplying the comforts and means of improvement of operatives, mechanics and laborers. Such at least we hope will be the result.

Now is your time.—I. W. Munroe has just received a large assortment of Leeds Scotch Shawls, and Bay Stotes, also full style of Muslin de Laines. Call and examine.

The Black Diamond at C. Holmes, takes the lead of all Cook Stoves.

A grand chance for a cheap bargain, at J. & H. H. Faxon's auction store, next Friday evening. See advertisement.

The Whig Norfolk County Convention was held at Dedham, on Wednesday last, to nominate candidates for the Senate. Hon. John J. Clark, of Roxbury, John W. Loud, Esq., of Weymouth, and Clinton Fisher, Jr., Esq., of Wrentham.

Our friend Israel W. Munroe, Esq., had a strong party in the convention. As Quincy had the honor of a nomination and also of an election of a Senator in the years 1849 and '50, and 1850-'51, it was thought politic to pass by our deserving townsman this year.

A grand Regatta will take place next Thursday, 30th inst., at Hough's Neck, near Quincy Great Hill for small boats. There will be no prize given, but we learn there will be plenty of good crowder on the occasion.

Mr. Caleb F. Billings in the North District of this town, a few days since, was knocked down by his horse, attached to a cart filled with potatoes. The wheel passed over his chest, fracturing the collar bone and several ribs. It was feared he was injured internally if not fatally. Prompt medical assistance was afforded, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

CARRYING THE JOKE TOO FAR.—The young man who picked up the pocket-book, which accidentally fell from C's pocket, while he was in a state of spasms, will save himself mortification and a long visit to the House of Correction, by returning the same to its owner forthwith.

The reader must not forget to attend the Fair to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, and on the following day and evening, by the ladies of Rev. Mr. Clark's society. The admission fee is trifling—while the object of the fair is deserving encouragement.

For the Quincy Patriot.

## "The Hundred Boston Orators"

Mr. Editor:—I am surprised that you have not noticed this valuable work. It contains a rare collection of the effusions of patriotism and oratory, within the very interesting and important era in our national history, lying between the years 1770 and 1852; and furnishes specimens of the style and principles of many of the most gifted minds among our countrymen of the past and present generations—adding some account of the life and character of each of the individuals. Many of these men are identified not with the history of Boston alone, but with that of the country, to whom their names are precious. Nor is their fame confined to this continent: many of them have stood before kings, and are well known in the nations of Europe.

Whoever wishes to make himself acquainted with those deemed worthy to instruct their countrymen in the lessons of patriotism, during the greater part of a century—and to do it by a simple, easy, and most agreeable method, will not fail to possess himself of this interesting book.—In fact, no library for the use of any one, who feels the slightest concern in the public affairs or public men of the period mentioned, can be considered complete without it.

J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston, publish it, and have rendered a service to the country; which, we hope and trust, will be adequately recompensed by the sale of many editions.

REGATTA AT SQUAM.—The General Sargfield club boat at South Boston, won the champion flag—pulling six miles in 28 m. 10 secs. The Star, of Boston, won the prize for four-oared boats, making the distance in 31 minutes.

CALIFORNIA APPROPRIATIONS.—It appears by the following table, made up for the New York Herald, and certified by the proper officers, that the sum total of appropriations for California, during the last session of Congress, comes within a fraction of four millions of dollars.

For The Patriot.

How is it, that our young men are so indifferent to public addresses, and to all other means, such as debating societies and lyceums, for the improvement of their minds?—Our young men lack spirit and desire for self-culture. But there is not one of them who will not give a hundred excuses for his slothfulness and want of ambition. Dr. Franklin used to say, that a man who was good for giving excuses was good for nothing else.—Lethargy, like the nightmare, has settled down upon them. They are far behind the young ladies of the same age and equal advantages, in intelligence and elevation of sentiment. We know young men of the Irish race, in this town, to whose boyhood a despotical government denied all means of mental cultivation, who would put to the blush many, very many, of our young men—on the history not only of Great Britain and Europe, and of ancient nations, but also of America. Is it not a matter of profound regret, that so many are wasting the most impressive hours of their life, in listlessness and indifference to all that makes life useful, honorable and happy,—passing down the current of time as carelessly as if there was no future in this life, or in the life to come,—as if there was no death, no judgment, no heaven and no hell. It is a melancholy fact, which the sneer of the sceptic and infidel cannot rub out, and which calls upon the ministers of God and all good men to seek by all means in their power to arrest these young men in their headlong career to ruin!

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—"Loafer's Friend," in your last paper, seems to take part in favor of the ship-shod system of management pursued by our worthy Post-Master's deputies. It may be that the "Loafer's Friend" is one of the favorites of these deputies, as he has favorites. We will not complain, however. The days of petty tyranny are numbered. Frank Pierce will be inaugurated on the fourth of March next, and then we will have a Post-Master, who will feel himself as he is, a servant of the people, and will seek to accommodate everybody. "Loafer's Friend" will then have to descend into the ranks of the loafers, instead of assuming superiority over them as he does in his communication.

He talks of a coalition, and insinuates the stale charges of corruption which make up the chief stock in trade of the Whigs. Can this very wise man tell us how the state affairs could have been carried on, in the last two years, without a coalition? I tell Mr. Loafer's Friend that he is a fool if he says they could have been. The constitution makes it necessary to have a majority in the choice of officers. If the three parties in the legislature had not coalesced, there would have been anarchy, or else a continuance in office of Gov. Briggs, and what would that have been but a coalition for the benefit of the Whigs?

Mr. Loafer's Friend had better give his attention to the plain and specific charges of corruption against the Whigs made by Gen. Wilson, at Worcester. When he and the rest of the Loafer's Friends during election, no longer, have digested them, they will have others to feed upon.

A DEMOCRAT.

For the Patriot.

## Cold Water Army.

The annual meeting of this juvenile association, for the advocacy of Temperance, was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon last. About two hundred children were present with smiling faces and light hearts. The meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of this town, after which addresses were made by the President, Dr. Wm. B. Duggan, George Newcomb Esq., Rev. Mr. Macma Marra and Mr. Theodore Kellogg. It was ascertained that seven hundred children had enrolled their names as members since the organization of the society, not one of whom had withdrawn or broken the pledge. George Newcomb, Esq., was elected President for the year ensuing. May God bless and prosper the cause.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—There were sixty-one clearances at our Custom House on Saturday, the largest number ever known in one day. Of this number thirty-one were foreign. Of the coastwise one ship was for San Francisco; and of the foreign one ship for Australia.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The annual cost of cigars in the United States is computed at twenty millions of dollars.

The emigration to Australia from England continues on a large scale. The London Times of the 26th August contains advertisements of 55,000 tons of shipping to sail for the Australian gold regions during the current month of September. It estimates the total clearances for the month at 80,000 tons. This would give one hundred vessels of eight hundred tons each.

THE POTATO ROT IN MARYLAND.—The Rockville Journal states that the potato rot is general in Montgomery county, and thousands of bushels have been lost. Many farmers will lose their entire crop.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—We would remind your readers that next week the Rev. Nelson Clark's society have a Fair at the Town Hall. The object is to raise funds for the purpose of repairing their Church, which it much needs. We hope they will be successful in obtaining a sufficient sum to put their building in handsome order, appropriate to the times.

We are all interested, as citizens of the town, in having our churches, of all denominations, in good condition; as when strangers come to settle among us, the first inquiry is, especially among females—

"Last at the Cross and earliest at the grave,"—what is the condition of the church to which they are to be united? and the answer to this question, in connection with the schools, usually influences their decision in selecting a place of residence in the country. It is indeed an item of no trifling importance, in a well-regulated community. Let the condition of our churches be such as to invite rather than repel those who are retreating from the noisy streets of the city. Let their outward appearance correspond with the purpose to which they are dedicated, and it will not only indicate that religious principles are successfully cultivated, but present the increased attractions of handsome edifices, for those who are coming among us, and give additional value to other property in the village.

For the Quincy Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me to make a few comments and inquiries relative to the remarks made in last week's paper, by "Loafer's Friend." It is my opinion that the deputies spoken of, have a right to say "No loafers allowed on the platform," "whenever and wherever" they choose. Inasmuch as the restriction does not discommode me, I shall not agitate the impropriety of it. Hope it does not tend to irritate your correspondent!

I learn from authentic and reliable sources that this august body of "Loafers," met as requested by their friend, donned cap-a-pie for duty, with an accompaniment of some "black strap," which weapon occasioned much loud talk. Being disappointed at the non-appearance of their sagacious and suggestive friend, moved, that, inquiry be made through the Quincy Patriot, whether they should expect this committee (he spoke of) to come from New York, or New Hampshire? And whether this party, with whom the coalition is intended, can without sacrifice to their principles, give them a voice in the affairs of State, or will they add the word "Finality." Submitting the above interrogatories, the meeting adjourned one week for further information.

It is devoutly hoped that this "Great Expounder" of their intentions and designs, will, without delay, enlighten them upon this all absorbing and highly important subject. Respectfully Yours,

"AGITATOR."

## Horrid Murder at Natick.

A melancholy affair occurred during Friday night last in the town of Little South Natick, about two mile distant from the railroad depot, in the dwelling-house of Mr. Ouvia Taylor, a boot and shoe manufacturer, whose shop is in an ell, at the rear of his house, which is some few rods distant from any other, though there are a number in the neighborhood. Mr. Taylor and his wife were the lamented victims at the hands of the midnight assassin.

At about sunrise on the morning of Saturday the family of Mr. Hall, nearest neighbors, were alarmed at the appearance of two of the children of Mr. Taylor in their night clothes, who stated their father and mother were both killed; they appeared to be dreadfully agitated and refused to go back to the house with Mr. Hall; the two brothers Hall then went to the house and found Mr. Taylor lying in the shop with fearful wounds on his head, dead, and the floor covered with blood; pursuing their investigations in search of Mrs. Taylor, they found in the bedroom adjoining Mr. Taylor's shop, that the post of the bedstead next to the door of the shop was nearly split in two, as if from the blow of an axe; passing through this room, they came to the front room, where they found Mrs. Taylor sitting on the floor, with her head in a rocking chair; she had received a terrible blow in the front part of the head, which penetrated to, and divided the brain. The room was covered with blood, in some places in large quantities; there was also blood spattered about on the walls, and also upon the walls of the entry and on the inside of the front door, as if the unfortunate woman had attempted to open it to give the alarm, but failed. The door leading from the front room to the entry was wide open, and the front door was open an inch or two.

As the neighbors came into the room where Mrs. Taylor was, she turned her eyes upwards towards them, but was unable to speak. She was placed upon a bed and a physician called, who stated that she could not recover. Restoratives were applied with a view of obtaining from her a declaration as to the murderer; but she uttered not a word, though she was evidently sensible and groaned occasionally. When she was first discovered, her infant was asleep upon the floor, covered

with the blood of its mother. In the room where Mr. Taylor lay, was found an axe, which was covered with blood, with hairs attached; it was leaning against the wall near the door, and the two doors to the shop were open, showing that in this way probably the murderer escaped.

Death of Mrs. Angelina Taylor.—A Double Murder!—Scarcely had the examination of Casey for the murder of Mr. Taylor, at Natick, been concluded, when Mrs. Taylor, who had been lingering at the point of death, from the effect of the horrible wound inflicted with an axe upon her head—died! Our court reporter visited her late residence and saw her surrounded by her afflicted friends, in her last struggles with death. Dr. White had said, in the afternoon, that she could not live an hour, and his prediction was verified. For a long time before her decease she opened not her eyes, and made no sign nor motion, except in her breathings—every breath being accompanied with a groan which could be distinctly heard across the street, and was deeply distressing to the ear.

It was enough to make one shudder and his blood run cold to witness the scenes in the interior of that memorable cottage—how nearly it bore resemblance to a slaughter house. While the spirit of the wife and mother was taking its final flight as she lay upon the couch where all around was blood and bore evidence of a terrific struggle and slaughter—the departed and butchered husband and father lay still in the narrow house who without a note of warning had been thrust before his Maker. Together, mutually faithful and affectionate in life, their immortal spirits have fled hand in hand together to Heaven.

The coffin of the husband is upon the floor in his shop where he fell.

Upon the green near the front door of the cottage there rests upon a table a small pine box, in the top of which is a small aperture. It was placed there by friends who have taken deep to heart the interest of the poor orphan children—for poor were their parents in worldly goods. Upon the box, therefore, there is an inscription attracting the attention of the visitor, and soliciting from each a mite in behalf of those orphans. There are numerous visitors to the cot, and if each who passes will but drop into the little receptacle but a small coin, a considerable amount may in a short time be raised to afford solid comfort and protection to those little unfortunates who are not able to protect themselves. The poor, who themselves best know from experience what deprivation is, are ever disposed to give more according to their means than the rich. But we trust the rich will not neglect this little family, in whose behalf we feel bound to plead.—Boston Times.

## Ten Hour Meeting.

In accordance with a previous notice, the friends of the ten hour system, met at the Town Hall last Saturday evening, to choose delegates to attend a State Convention, to be held in Boston, on the 30th of this month. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Dudley Fulson was chosen chairman, and Mr. A. B. Ackerman secy. After the object of the meeting was stated by the chairman the following gentlemen were chosen delegates: Messrs. Charles E. Brackett, Edwin A. Spear, Dudley Fulson, Frederick A. Trask, W. Stevens, Moses Parker, John K. Dustin, J. W. Robertson, Francis Wilson, J. Pearl, Chase Philbrick, Wm. Chesley, Wm. Parker, Edward Hobbs, and J. Nutter.

A committee of five, Messrs. Frederick A. Trask, John S. Collins, C. Larrey, Joseph W. Robertson, and George Newcomb, Esqrs., reported the following preamble and resolve:

Whereas, Civil Government was instituted for the purpose of affording to all who come under its influence, their just rights and privileges; of restraining the strong and affording protection to the weak; of preventing the rich from unjustly oppressing the poor; of administering equal justice to all classes in the community. And Whereas, The policy pursued in this State for years past has been such as to give to capital, too much influence over labor, and the capitalist too much power over the laborer, and has steadily refused to make such laws as shall protect the workman from the improper exactions of his employer.—Therefore Resolved, That we instruct our delegates chosen to attend the ten hour State Convention, to be held in Boston on the 30th inst., to use their influence for the adoption of such measures as will best tend to promote the rights and interests of all mechanics, and other laborers employed by individual firms or companies as well as by corporations. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to said Convention the propriety of praying the Legislature to enact a general law securing to all classes of mechanics and other laborers, (where it can consistently be done,) the just advantages of the ten hour system.

After a debate on the foregoing resolutions, an invitation was extended to Doct. Wm. B. Duggan, and George Newcomb, Esq., to address them at some future time, which they accepted, and will address them next Saturday evening, Oct. 2d, at the Lyceum Room, to which time and place the meeting then adjourned.

J. B. ACKERMAN, Secy.

Letters were received per Northern Light, from which it is believed the Panama boat have on freight from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000.

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.—The plan adopted for the New York World's Fair building is a Greek cross, with a dome over the intersection. Each diameter of the cross is 305 feet long and 149 feet broad, and the dome is 130 feet high. There will be in this building 111,000 square feet of space on the ground floor, and 62,000 square feet in the galleries. It is estimated to cost \$195,000. The building is to be entirely of iron and glass.

A HEAVY SEIZURE OF LIQUORS.—Wednesday noon, High Sheriff Henry Crocker, in obedience to a warrant issued, proceeded, with assistants, to the store of E. W. Cummings, No. 120 Kneeland Street, and seized and carried away 12 pipes, each about half filled, 2 barrels, 5 demijohns and jugs, containing various kinds of spirituous and intoxicating liquors. The seized property was deposited in the store of Messrs. Loring, Porter & Co., and was notified to appear forthwith before the Police Court to answer for violation of the law of May 22. But there was no appearance on the part of Mr. Cummings, and we learn that the liquors were to be removed to the new jail yard.—Boston Times.

DR. CUMMINGS'S TOOTH WASH AND DENTIFRICE.—These are decidedly the best articles for purifying the breath, cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums, that have ever been offered the public.

Dr. Cummings, 23 Tremont Row, being an eminent practical dentist, and having given much thought and study to this important subject—the preservation of the teeth—has prepared a Dentifrice, composed of the most choice and costly ingredients, which received the highest premium at the Mechanics' Fairs in this city and Lowell.—Boston Evening Traveller.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT, HEAVY SNOW STORM.—Springfield, Sept. 18.—A gentleman just down from the White Mountains, reports that John W. Fowler and wife, of Milford, Connecticut, and a Mr. Beebe, of Brooklyn, New York, were thrown from a carriage, on Friday morning, at Franconia Notch, and all were seriously hurt. Mr. Beebe was in delicate health, and the result, in his case, it is feared will be fatal.

Our informant says that he climbed Mt. Washington on Thursday morning, in a blinding snow storm, and that he and his companions came near freezing. The season is over, and the regular stages between St. Johnsbury and the mountains have been halted off.

The Newport News announces that Professor Macey, of New Bedford, will deliver two lectures in that town—the one for, and the other against the Maine law.

A BIG FISH.—Gilbert A. Clark, and a younger brother, of Easthampton, caught a pike on Wednesday afternoon last, in the old bed of the Connecticut, in Northampton, which weighed nearly twenty pounds, and was three feet and a half long. It was caught with an ordinary pickerel hook and line. Finding that they had an unusually large fish hold of the hook, they drew him steadily towards the boat, and as soon as his head made its appearance, one of them caught him by the gills, and drew him into the boat. In flouncing about, he escaped the line as if it were a cobweb, and once jumped some six feet above the boat, but luckily fell into it. He was then stifled with a blow from an oar.—Hampshire Gazette.

DROWNED.—On Sunday evening the only child of Mr. Joseph Roby, of South Dedham, a girl of three years, was drowned by falling into a tub of water. The father left the house to drive home his cow, and the child followed without his knowledge, but was not missed till his return, when search being made, the body was found in the tub, which was sunk in the ground about thirty rods from the house.—Herald.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY.—We have been favored with a copy of this work by its publishers. It contains biographical accounts of the several members of the Bonaparte family, from Carlo and Letitia, the father and mother of "Napoleon the Great," down to Louis Napoleon, "the Little," as Victor Hugo is pleased to designate the present President of France. It is written by the Berkeley men. Who they are, it is not permitted the vulgar world to know. Perhaps the Abbots, perhaps Healdy.

It is written in a brilliant and attractive style. It rejects as myths many of those wonderful stories of Napoleon's boyhood told to too credulous biographers, and shows that Napoleon paved his way to greatness, by assiduous study and application when he was young. It touches on all the civil and military events of his life without going into the details of them.

The most interesting portion of the book are the biographies of Josephine the good genius of Napoleon, and the beautiful Hortense, wife of Louis, King of Holland, and mother of the present chief Executive of France. We say "most interesting" in a relative sense, it is all interesting and fascinating in the highest degree. Whoever begins to read it, will not, but with reluctance, lay it down before he finishes it, unless his inclinations and taste are different from ours.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—new Magazine that has lately been by T. S. Arthur, whose works are known. It has no engravings, but is recompensed for their absence, by and ability with which the articles are written. We hope Mr. Arthur will meet with in his new enterprise.

The True Flag.—A good week containing stories complete in each which adds greatly to its credit.

## Littell's Living Age.

This valuable and ever-welcome is increasing in interest and merit. owing are the

CONTENTS OF THE LAST NUMBER  
Scottish Influence on British Literature; Physical Geography of Lake Superior; Waves; Convocation—To Be or Not To Be; O'Clock; Modern Tartan; History of the United States; Pennington in Search of Franklin; Dair Fishing Bounties; What is Doing in; Abd-el-Kader—Londonerry—L. poleon; The Brawl with America—The Cloud" Enlarged—The Retro Cloud Dispersed; The Irish in Ame

## Marriages.

In this town, on the 14th inst., by P. Lunt, Mr. Wm. Belcher, to Miss Higgins, both of Quincy.  
In Milton, July 21st, by N. Little, Mr. John Laird, of Michigan City, to Miss Lucia M. Sibley, of North. At South Boston, by Rev. C. K. Mr. James W. Hill, to Miss Sarah F. At Roxbury, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Mr. Nathan H. Glynes, of West Rox. Miss Nancy Bell.

## Deaths.

In Quincy, Sept. 22, Mrs. Sarah Jonas Hallstrom, aged 72 years.  
In Quincy, Sept. 23, Josiah W., son of Mr. P. and Eliza Ann Hayden, aged 4. At South Boston, 18th inst., Susan Parsons, in the 34th year of her age, of St. John, N. B., wife of Richard J. of England.  
At Roxbury, 18th inst., Mary daughter of Theodore and Harriett aged 5 yrs, 6 mos.

## Special Notices.

THE LADIES' FAIR.  
The Ladies of Rev. Nelson Clark's ty, in this town, propose holding a Fair, the purpose of raising funds to repair Church. A variety of useful and fine articles will be offered for sale.  
Refreshments, consisting of Cream, Fruit, Chowders, Confectionery and Coffee, will be ready for all who purchase. Also a good Soda Fountain obtained for the occasion.  
The Social Choir of North Weymouth, known as the Glee Club, have agreed to be present, accompanied by a piano. The customary amusements on such occasions, such as post-office and curiosities will be ready for those who will patronize them.

The Fair will be held at the Town on the evening of Wednesday, September 25th, and will continue through the next evening.  
All who feel interested are invited to contribute refreshments and flowers, and to be in attendance at the hall to give them on Wednesday, and also on day morning until 10 o'clock.  
Friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets, which may be had at Mr. Gillett's Bookstore, Mr. G. W. Whiting's Drug Store, and door.

QUINCY STONE BANK.—The Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, choice of Directors, and any other business will be held at the banking house, on day, October fourth, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dividend will be there payable.  
JOHN C. RANDALL, Cash.

The members of the Adams Literary Association are requested to meet at their next Monday eve at 7 1/2 o'clock. For discussion, what is the difference between the Democratic and Whig Platforms at Baltimore at the two conventions, and punctual attendance of all the members and friends of the association, is requested to take part in the discussion.  
W. S. GLOVER, Secy.

The Rev. and celebrated Mr. Pier will address the citizens of Quincy, of subject of Temperance, in the Town Hall, to-morrow, Sunday eve, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock.  
Per Order of Geo. NEWCOMB, Agent.

GRANITE CLUB NO. 28.—Headquarters of the Granite Club over Wymann's Store, Washington Street.  
Meetings every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, until further notice.  
J. WHITE, Secy.

DEMOCRATS OF QUINCY. You are requested to meet at the Lyceum Room Saturday evening October 2d, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the National Convention, to be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham, on Thursday, 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to nominate a member for Congress for District No. 3.

Also, to choose a Town Committee for ensuing year.  
Per order of Democratic Town Com. WMAN ABERCROMBIE, Chairman.

Per order of Democratic Town Com. WMAN ABERCROMBIE, Chairman.



**OLD COLONY  
RAILROAD  
SUMMER AD  
RANGEMENT** — commencing July 19,  
1852.

Passenger Trains leave daily, excepting Sundays.

Boston for Plymouth, 7½ AM.; 2½ 5 PM.

Plymouth for Boston, 11:20 AM.; 4:35 PM.

Boston for Bridgewater, 7½ AM.; 2:30, 5 PM.

Bridgewater for Boston and Plymouth, 6½, 9:25  
AM.; 5 PM.

Boston for Cohasset, 7½ AM.; 2½ 6:15 PM.

Cohasset for Boston, 6:55, 10 AM.; 5:20 PM.

Boston for Quincy and Revere, 7:17, 7:45, 9:15 AM.  
and 2:24, 4:57, 6:15, 9:15 PM.


Braintree to Boston, stopping at Quincy, 6.25,  
7.32, 8.09, + 10.37, A.M.; 3.05, 5.38, + 6.02 P.M.  
Trains for Milton Upper Mills, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , A.M.; 1, 3,  
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , P.M.  
Milton Upper Mills for Boston, 7, 8, 20 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
13, 5, 20 P.M.

July 17. H. W. NELSON, Sup't

Trains Leave Quincy for Boston, 6.29, 7.38,  
8.15, 10.53, A.M.; 3.09, 5.44, 6.03, P.M.

\*These trains, together with all the Dorchester  
& Matt. Trains, will stop at Harr. Square, South  
Hill and Cret. Aven.  
†Full R.R. train.

H. W. NELSON, Supt.



**THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!!  
THE MEXICAN**

**MUSTANG LINIMENT.**  
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY!  
'With a healing balm, we come to greet you.'  
**T**HE Volcanic Oil from Mexico has long been known to possess within itself wonderfully soothing, healing, curative properties, and has

been exclusively used by the Mexicans for  
**RHEUMATISM,**  
**Stiffness of Joints or Limbs, and for all kinds**  
**of Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Wounds,**  
**Hard Lumps or Tumors, and all kinds of**  
**Pains or Inflammation, in MAN or BEAST.**

The happy combination of this wonderful production of nature with other powerful ingredients, in the Mexican Mustang Liniment, renders it one of the most perfect remedies for the relief of the above ailments. It acts upon scientific principles and follows the plan of the Creator, and gives universal satisfaction.

tion whenever it is introduced. It has now been sold for about two years before the American public, and over four millions bottles have been sold, in the South and West; and we never heard of a person being dissatisfied with it.

Rheumatism of thirty years standing has been cured in Four Weeks! Try one bottle and you will be satished.

Price 25 Cts and \$1 per bottle.

**DR. C. FRAGG & CO., Proprietors; St. Louis, Mo.**

**D. TAYLOR, Jr., General Agent for the New England States, 13 and 15 Hanover Street, Boston** to whom all communications for Agencies, &c. must be addressed.

Wilson, Fairbank & Co. Wholesale Agents Boston

MRS. E. HAYEN, sole agent for Quincy.  
August 7, 1852. 6m

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**TO SELL OR LET.**  
**T**HE Store corner of Washington  
and Cordfountain St. in the Rear of  
the Stone Temple recently occupied by  
a Green Store, stands for

**MR. HENRY SOUTHER.**  
Quincy, Sept. 18th 1852. 28—t

**ROOMS TO LET.** The rooms over Mr. Chas. Holmes's Tailor Shop, in the rear of Wm. S. Morton's office will be let as the

**HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.** A house at the corner of School and Second streets, formerly known as the Gay place.

**NATHL WHITE**

**FOR SALE**—Several fine eligible situated in the Stone Meeting House, of which Rev. Dr. Lunt is Pastor. The proceeds of the same when sold, at the order of the Congregational Society, will be applied to the erection of the Academy.

For particulars, apply to C<sup>Y</sup>. LEWIS BASS, agent for the Supervisors of the African Temple and School House.


**F**OR SALE OR TO LET. The Shop in the rear of the Stone Temple, formerly occupied by Thos. Kellogg as a Harness Manufactory, possibly given immediately by  
 J. & H. B. FAXON.  
 mar 27 if

**OF ALL PLACES IN**  
**QUINCY,**  
**To buy Cloths or Ready-made**  
**CLOTHING.**

THE TOWN HALL WAREHOUSE, FOR VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS, IS THE PLACE.

**RUSSELL & CO.** having replenished their present stock with New and Fashionable Goods, which they are prepared to sell, on make up to order, consisting of every style and quality of Hosiery, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Green, and other colors, suitable for Spring or Summer wear, invite all to call and examine. Our

**PANTS' STUFF**

will be found to be as truly in selection as any in our market. Among them may be found Orléans and other stripes, Plaids of the present styles.

**Vestings of Velvet,**  
Figured and Plain, Silks, Plain and Fancy English,  
and all Wool, of the Newest Patterns. —  
**Ready-made Clothing**  
is worthy of Public Attention, as the Stock and  
Making up is bought and manufactured under our  
own eye, and we being Practical Tailors are thus  
enabled to give a Ready-made Garment, of as good  
quality and as well-made as Custom work, for 20  
per cent. less. This is a saving worth thinking of.

To those you have bought of us, we are grateful for your patronage; to the whole world we would say, give us an early call, as we are determined to sell for the lowest Profit for cash, and cash only.

**Our Boys' Clothing Department** is complete, and will be sold according to the foregoing rules.

**FURNISHING GOODS**

of every description, usually kept in Outfitting Warehouses.

Oct. 18.

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**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**—For the cure of Dropsy, pepsia, diseased Liver, &c. &c. &c.  
 Also, Holloway's Ointment, for Burns, Bites



